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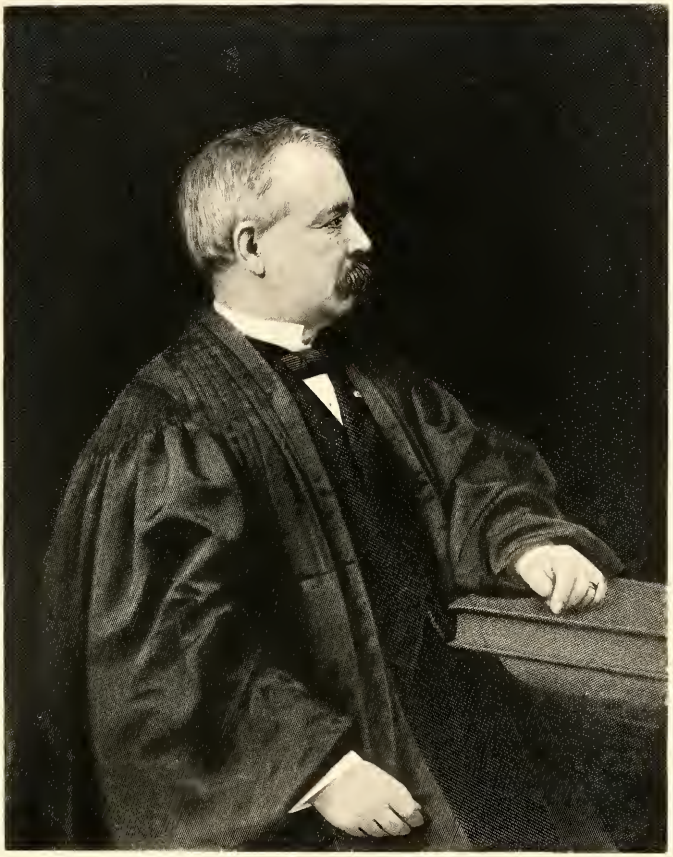

Eng'd for Mass. Biog. Soc'y

H. N. Sheldon.

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THE BENCH AND BAR OF MASSACHUSETTS

THE members of the bench and bar of Massachusetts are properly commemorated in the pages of this work. Their names stand, as they should stand, with those of other citizens who by their distinguished services have done honor to the Commonwealth and to themselves. Indeed, much of the good work that has been done by the great lawyers whose biographies and portraits are here published has been outside the limits of merely professional work. Very many of the men under whose leadership and inspiration the people acted during the later colonial times, in the Revolution, and throughout the critical period which immediately preceded the adoption of our national Constitution, were lawyers; not a few of them served upon the bench; yet a larger number gained their first repute in the practice of the law, or devoted the wisdom of their riper years to promoting the attainment of justice before the courts. And after our nation had become a federal union instead of a mere confederacy, the bar of Massachusetts remained true to its earlier traditions. During the Civil War a great number of those who were not incapacitated from rendering military service served in our armies. Indeed, it has been said, although I have not the means of verifying this, that the bar of Massachusetts, in proportion to its numbers, was more strongly represented in the volunteer regiments than any other of what are called the learned professions. There was afterwards a time when many of the members of our two higher courts were men who had borne arms in that war; even now, forty-five years after its termination, such a list would include at least two of the present members of the Supreme Judicial Court and three justices of the Superior Court.

In civil life, the members of the bar have always been among the leaders of the people. Their generally high education, the training which is a necessary result of the practice of their profession, and

the public spirit which must be fostered and developed in them by their communion with the great body of the people, are a sufficient explanation of this fact. And if it be true, as sometimes has been said, that our own age has seen a general advance in education and a general increase of wisdom and understanding such that there is no longer so great a supremacy of intelligence in the members of any profession as was once the case, and if this has resulted in a more widespread inclination of each individual to think for himself and to have less regard than before for the opinion of any set of men, this fact is neither to be regretted nor to be regarded as an indication that the ripened wisdom, deep learning and proved integrity of any to whom these qualities may rightly be attributed will fail in the long run to command and receive their due meed of attention. While these shall remain in the future, as they have been in the past, the distinguishing characteristics of the bar of Massachusetts, it need not be feared that they will not be properly appreciated. The great names of Parsons, Shaw, Bigelow, Morton, Field, Jackson, Wilde, Devens, Hoar, Wells, Story, Curtis, Dexter, Loring, Webster, Choate, and Bartlett, besides many others whose high careers are mentioned in these volumes, bind us, their successors, and those who shall follow us to the remotest generation, to emulate the service which they rendered to their State and their country.

A few distinguished names have been mentioned, and many more might be added. But it must not be forgotten that the standard of every profession and calling is determined by the conduct and character of the great body of its followers rather than by the special distinction attained by a chosen few out of their number. This circumstance has been so well stated by Governor Long in his introductory chapter to the second volume of this work that it needs no further development or illustration. But he himself and Governor Andrew whom he mentions in that chapter are good examples of the traits which the practice of the law tends to create and foster in all upright and able-minded men, possessed of a fair education which has wrought its good work by producing an understanding heart. It is true that most lawyers and most judges live in comparative obscurity, that their work attracts but little attention, and that after their death their memory abides only in those with whom they have been especially connected, and even in these can abide only for a few brief years. They have done their part in raising the general standard

of the community, and the individual share of each meets the common fate of being covered over with "the thoughtless growth of the deciduous years." It is better, where so many have done well, not to attempt now to make special mention of any, to the seeming neglect of so many others equally deserving, but to be content, in the space that remains available, with a brief survey of the courts of the Commonwealth.

During the colonial period the administration of justice was entrusted at first wholly and even later almost entirely to men of weight and standing in the community and not to trained lawyers. But the Constitution adopted in 1780, and with some amendments still in force, declared the necessity of providing for every subject a certain remedy by law for all injuries or wrongs by an impartial administration of justice, and of having the independence of the justices secured from influence by any other department of the government. This Constitution also, besides recognizing the Supreme Judicial Court, granted to the General Court (or Legislature) full power "to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record or other courts." Under this power the Legislature in 1782, by chapter 9 of the Acts of that year, established the Supreme Judicial Court, with a chief justice and four justices. This court, with some changes from time to time in its number and in the nature and extent of its jurisdiction, has continued to be the highest court of justice in our system and the tribunal of last resort in the Commonwealth for the determination of all questions of law. Its decisions have been published regularly and in increasing amount since September, 1804, and now constitute a body of law by which, more perhaps than by any other single instrumentality, the rights and obligations of all parties are determined and regulated. The past chief and associate justices of this court have so borne themselves in their responsible positions and have done their work with such learning and ability that the Commonwealth may well be proud alike of the excellent service which they have rendered and of the high reputation which they have acquired for themselves and the State which they served. Their successors are bound to exert themselves to the utmost of their powers to keep up so far as may be to the standard which has been thus set.

By chapters 11 and 14 of the Acts of 1782 there were established in each county a Court of Common Pleas for ordinary trials and a

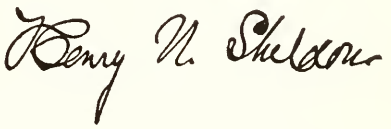
Court of General Sessions of the Peace to hear minor criminal cases; but the jurisdiction of the latter court was afterwards (Acts of 1803, c. 154) transferred to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas. In 1800 (c. 81 of the Acts of 1799, approved March 4, 1800), the Municipal Court of Boston was established for the trial of criminal cases in the County of Suffolk. These courts were continued with slight changes (see Acts of 1811, c. 33; of 1813, c. 173; and of 1820, c. 79) and with the substitution in Suffolk County of a Superior Court for the Court of Common Pleas (c. 445 of the Acts of 1855), until 1859, when the present Superior Court was established by chapter 169 of the Acts of that year. That court has ever since been the general trial court of the Commonwealth, its jurisdiction having been gradually extended so as now to include, either exclusively or, as to proceedings in equity, concurrently with the Supreme Judicial Court, almost all original cases except writs of error and the so-called prerogative writs.

Probate Courts have existed in each county since 1784 (c. 46 of the Acts of 1783, approved March 12, 1784).

The jurisdiction of minor civil actions and of complaints for most misdemeanors and smaller criminal offences, with power to examine and hold for the action of the Superior Court persons accused of graver crimes, is now exercised by several police, municipal or district courts, each with a distinct local jurisdiction. The statutory provisions by which these courts are regulated are mainly to be found in Revised Laws, c. 160. Trial justices and justices of the peace still have a more limited jurisdiction in cases which do not come under the control of these territorial courts. The Boston Juvenile Court, established by c. 489 of the Acts of 1906, has jurisdiction of complaints against children under seventeen years of age, with a view of guarding and preserving them as far as possible, but with the power of imposing penalties when needed.

It will be seen from this hasty review that an elaborate system of courts has been provided for the purpose of giving a prompt and efficacious remedy, by proceedings at law, to all who may stand in need of such relief. It is true, however, that the growth of business, the increasing complexity of affairs, the extension of railroads and street railways, the creation of huge manufacturing corporations, and the great aggregations of laborers and other employees working under a common employment, with other causes which do not need

to be specified, have caused an increase of litigation which has brought about delays in the trials of actions greater than ought to be allowed. This has been remedied in part, but only in part, by adding more justices to the Superior Court, so as to allow more sessions of that court to be held and a greater number of trials to be had. Other remedies have been suggested, which it would be beyond the scope of this chapter to consider. Under a resolve passed by the Legislature in 1909, a commission was created to investigate this matter. That commission included one of the ablest and most practised members of the bar, a learned and experienced justice of the Superior Court, and a young lawyer,—each one of whom was known to have given considerable thought to the problem. They considered and investigated the matter long and carefully, without compensation, to the detriment of their private interests and the increase of labors which were already weighty, and made an elaborate report with many recommendations to the Legislature of 1910. Most of these recommendations, however, have not been adopted, and the existing evil has not been cured. But it is not doubted that this question will in the near future be grappled with, and that undue delays will then be obviated. Except for this minor blemish, which yet ought not to be minimized, it is believed that the administration of justice in Massachusetts is satisfactory, that its bar is composed of upright, diligent and learned men, and that the standard of its bench, drawn from the bar, is attempted to be kept at the same level which has been reached by former justices in the history of the Commonwealth.



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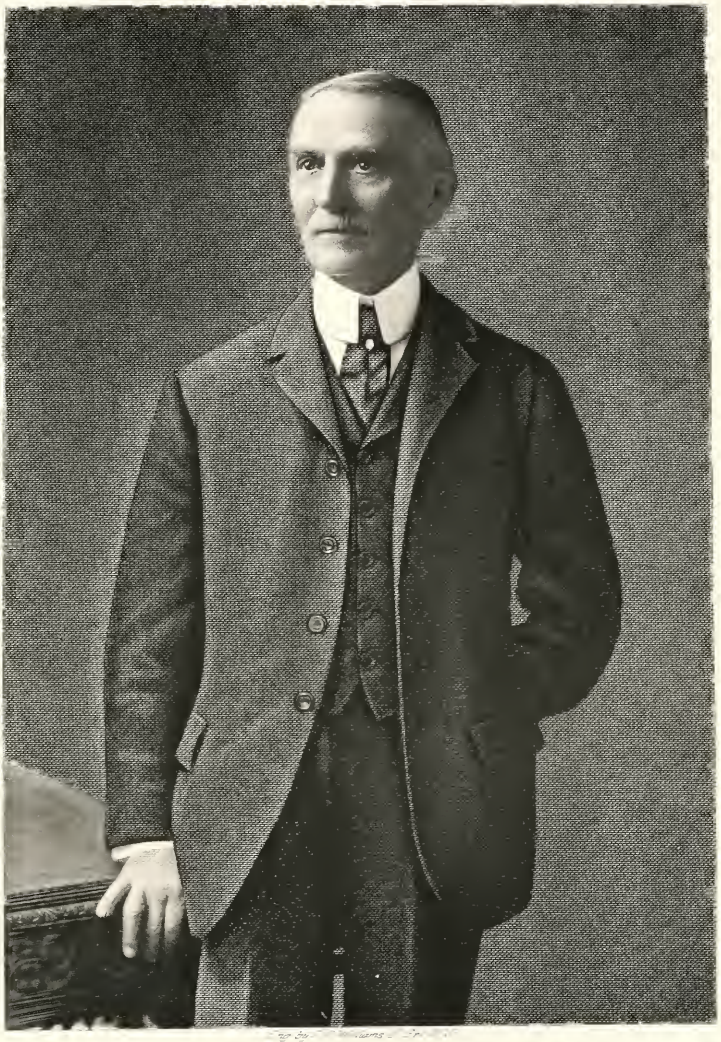

Adelbert Ames

ADELBERT AMES

THIS distinguished soldier, magistrate, and statesman came of Massachusetts stock, but his ancestors early emigrated to that portion of the old Bay State which in 1820 became the State of Maine. He was born at East Thomaston (now Rockland), on Penobscot Bay, October 31, 1835. His father was Captain Jesse Ames, a sea captain; his mother, Martha Tolman, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Ingraham) Tolman.

General Ames's Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors came to America before 1640. The first of his paternal ancestors was Anthony Eames of Hingham. Finishing his course in the town schools, young Ames attended first an academy at Bucksport, Maine; then one at Farmington; and was prepared to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, as a Cadet from July 1, 1856. He graduated at West Point in due course and was appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, United States Regular Army, May 6, 1861. His army record is as follows: May–July, 1861 (First Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, U. S. Regular Army, May 14, 1861), in the Manassas Campaign of July, 1861, being engaged in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was wounded; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, July 22, to September 4, 1861 (Brevetted Major July 21, 1861, U. S. Regular Army, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Bull Run); in the Defenses of Washington, D. C., September, 1861, to March, 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, commanding Battery (Army of Potomac), March–August, 1862, being engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, April 5–May 4, 1862, Battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, and Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862 (Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Regular Army July 1, 1862, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Malvern Hill, Va.); in command of Regiment, 5th Corps (Army of the Potomac), in the Maryland Campaign, September–November, 1862 (Colonel, 20th Maine Volunteers, August 29, 1862), being engaged in the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and March to Falmouth, Virginia, October–November, 1862; in the Rappahannock Campaign (Army of the Potomac), December, 1862–June, 1863, being engaged in the Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1863, and Battle of Chancellorsville, as Acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Meade, May 2–4, 1863, and combat of Beverly Ford, in com-

mand of first Brigade, 11th Corps, June 9, 1863 (Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, May 20, 1863); in the Pennsylvania Campaign (Army of the Potomac), June–July, 1863, being engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863 (Brevetted Colonel July 1, 1863, U. S. Regular Army, for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.), and pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Virginia, July, 1863; in operations in the Department of the South, August, 1863, to April 19, 1864; in command of Division or Brigade, 18th Army Corps, in Operations before Petersburg, April 25 to September 17, 1864, being engaged in the Action of Port Walthall Junction, May 7, 1864, and Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; on leave of Absence, September 17, to October 10, 1864; in command of Division, 10th Army Corps, October 10 to December 2, 1864, before Petersburg, Virginia (Captain 5th Artillery, U. S. Regular Army, June 11, 1864), being engaged in the actions of Darbytown Road, October 13 and 27, 1864; in command of Division, 24th Army Corps, December 2, 1864, to April, 1865, being engaged in the first Expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., December 7–28, 1864, and on the second Expedition, January 2–15, 1865, participating in the assault and capture of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865 (Brevetted Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, January 15, 1865, for Gallant Services in the Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.), and in Operations in North Carolina, January–April, 1865 (Brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for Gallant and Meritorious Services in the Field during the Rebellion); in command of the Division of 10th Corps, April–May, 1865, and of 10th Army Corps, May 12–July 28, 1865, in North Carolina, and of the District of Western South Carolina, September 5, 1865, to April 30, 1866; on leave of absence (Mustered out of Volunteer Service April 30, 1866); commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 24th Infantry, U. S. Regular Army, July 28, 1866.

General Ames was appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi by President Grant in 1868, from which State he was United States Senator from 1870 to 1873. He was Governor of Mississippi from 1873 to 1876, when he resigned, and removed to New York City. From there he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, which is his present place of residence.

General U. S. Grant said of General Ames: "Butler as a general was full of enterprise and resources and a brave man. If I had given him two corps commanders like Adelbert Ames, Mac-

kenzie, Weitzel, or Terry, or a dozen I could mention, he would have made a fine campaign on the James, and helped materially in my plans. I have always been sorry I did not do so."

General Ames resigned from the Army February 23, 1870. He was awarded a Medal of Honor by the United States Congress, September 1, 1893 (this medal was issued June 22, 1894), by the War Department, for remaining in action after being severely wounded at Bull Run, 1st, where he remained upon the field in command of a section of Griffin's Battery, directing its fire after being severely wounded and refusing to leave the field until too weak to sit upon the caisson where he had been placed by men of his command.

General Terry's report of the capture of Fort Fisher is full of praise for General Ames who, he says, was "constantly at the front under fire directing his troops with coolness and good judgment." General Ames is known as the "Hero of Fort Fisher."

June 20, 1898, General Ames was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers for the Spanish War, and received his honorable discharge January 3, 1899.

General Ames is an active member of many fraternal and army associations. He is a Republican in politics, and is fond of the game of golf, in which pastime he finds both exercise and amusement.

General Ames married July 21, 1870, Blanche, daughter of General Benjamin F. Butler and his wife Sarah (Hildreth), and granddaughter of Captain John and Charlotte (Ellison) Butler, and of Dr. Israel and Dolly (Jones) Hildreth.

General and Mrs. Ames have six children: Col. Butler Ames, a former member of Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District, and extensively engaged in manufacturing in Lowell; Adelbert Ames, Jr., a lawyer; and Edith, Sarah, Blanche, and Jessie.

Secure in the well-deserved honors won in his more active days, General Ames offers this thought to the generations who are soon to manage the affairs of the Republic, saved to them by the valor of their predecessors:

"In these days of gifts, munificent and petty, with their tendency to demoralize and pauperize, I would say to the young American: receive nothing without making an equivalent return—otherwise you become either a dependent or an ingrate, neither of which a true American should be."

Both the life and the work of General Ames show that they have been modeled upon these principles.

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FREDERICK LOTHROP AMES

THE life of Frederick Lothrop Ames exemplifies the sterling qualities and far seeing judgment of the type of men who have made Massachusetts greater, better, and more prosperous. His service was primarily rendered in the development of great public utilities which have brought to light and use the resources of America, have combined the forces of man and nature, and have bound the different and distant parts of the land together by iron bands of communication and transportation. Such a career declares that the truest statesmanship is not necessarily displayed in political or diplomatic life; it is illustrated also in the industrial life of the country, in utilizing its resources and promoting the progress of civilization.

Frederick Lothrop Ames was born in Easton, Massachusetts, June 8, 1835. In the prime of mature life, in the height of his usefulness and activity, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight, he died suddenly September 13, 1893. He was descended from one of the Old Colony families whose sturdy qualities have been the foundation of New England life. His father was Oliver Ames, of whom he was the only son, and his mother was Sarah (Lothrop) Ames, the daughter of Hon. Howard Lothrop of Easton, who in his day was prominent in public life and was a member of the Massachusetts Senate.

The original ancestor in America was William Ames who came from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, about the year 1635, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts.

The Ames family has long been identified with the industries of Massachusetts. Capt. John Ames, the great-grandfather of Frederick, commenced the making of shovels in West Bridgewater in 1773. His son, Oliver Ames, succeeded his father in the labor at the forge and learned the trade by practical application of hand and head. He established the works at North Easton in 1803 and founded the house of Oliver Ames and Sons, which has maintained its name and reputation for more than a century. His sons, the

Fred L. Ames

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other members of the firm, were Oliver, the father of Frederick, and Oakes Ames. They subsequently became prominent not only as manufacturers but as capitalists interested in the development of railroad enterprises, notably the Union Pacific, the pioneer of the great transcontinental railways. It was not only commercial enterprise but a patriotic appreciation of the necessity of better communication between the eastern states of the Union and the growing states of the Pacific Coast that prompted this gigantic scheme. Its successful completion against the greatest obstacles is an enduring monument to the family name.

Mr. Ames was fitted for College at Phillips Exeter Academy. He entered Harvard College at the early age of fifteen years and graduated in the class of 1854. He was known in college to his classmates as a quiet, unassuming student, yet he was well liked and in after years was justly regarded as one of the marked men of the class.

On graduation from College his inclination was to study law. But his father desired him to follow the family business and to succeed him in the establishment so long identified with the name. With characteristic determination to obtain a knowledge of the business in all its details and work his way up by his merits he entered the office as a clerk in a subordinate capacity, and his promotion from grade to grade came through his capacity in managing the affairs in his charge.

After several years he was placed in charge of the Accountant's Department. Here he showed marked business ability and displayed that knowledge of affairs outside the province of manufacturing that was ultimately to guide him in the investments and operations that proved so successful in different parts of the country.

On the death of his grandfather, in 1863, when he was twenty-eight years old he was admitted as a member of the firm. In 1876, when the firm was incorporated as the Oliver Ames and Sons Corporation, he was made Treasurer and he held that office until his death.

For some years before he assumed the official duties of Treasurer he had been interested in railway development. He had become impressed with the possibilities of the great areas of national domain awaiting the hand of civilization to bring forth hidden wealth. While quite a young man his foresight and abilities as a railroad

orchids was the most rare and extensive of any in the country. He was a liberal benefactor of the Arnold Arboretum and the Botanical Garden.

In politics Mr. Ames was a Republican but he took little active part in political matters, though conscientious in his duties as a citizen at the polls and in the expression of his views. Once during his absence he was nominated for the State Senate and was elected. But he served but one year, declining a reëlection. This was in 1872.

He was zealously interested in the affairs of the Unitarian denomination, affiliating with the Unitarian Society in its attractive church in North Easton erected by his father, and with the First Church of Boston, where he served as head of the Executive Committee.

June 7, 1860, Mr. Ames was married to Rebecca Caroline, only daughter of James Blair of St. Louis, Missouri. Six children were born to them: Henry Shreve, Helen Angler, wife of Robert C. Hooper of Boston; Oliver, who married Elise A. West of Boston; Mary Shreve who married Louis A. Frothingham of Boston; Frederick Lothrop who married Edith Callender Cryder of New York; and John Stanley Ames, who married Annie McKinley Filley of Dover, Massachusetts.

The community, the great business interests with which he was associated, his family and friends, the ranks of good citizenship, lost a rare man, a courteous, dignified, Christian gentleman when Mr. Ames passed into the other life. In all the relations of life he was most unostentatious. He made no pretense of wealth except to distribute it judiciously for religious, charitable, and public welfare purposes.

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Gilbert B. Balch

GILBERT BROWNELL BALCH

GILBERT BROWNELL BALCH was born at Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1856. He died there June 24, 1910. He was the son of Humphrey and Hannah (Bradstreet) Balch. His father was for fifty years a noted teacher and educator in Essex County, intellectual, orthodox, a Christian in every sense of the word. His ancestry on the sides of both his parents was illustrious. He was a descendant of John Balch, of Somerset County, England, who, with Roger Conant, settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, on September 23, 1623. John Balch was closely identified with the early life of Salem when it was known as the Naumkeag Colony. He with Roger Conant, John Woodbury and Peter Palfrey were the leaders in that colony and came to be known as "The Old Planters." He was one of the first of five overseers of Salem appointed in 1635—and in 1636 was made one of the Board of Selectmen, the first to be chosen by the town. The name of John Balch and his wife Margery appear in the list of the first members of the first church in Salem. He subsequently built a home for himself in the part of the town which is now Beverly, and the house is now standing on the corner of Balch Street in Beverly.

Mr. Balch's mother was a descendant of Governor Simon Bradstreet, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Cambridge. His wife, Ann Bradstreet, is known as New England's earliest poet.

Up to the age of fifteen years, Mr. Balch lived with his parents from whom he received his firm convictions of faith in Christianity, in God, and in man. His mother, like his father, was strictly orthodox, and she taught him the laws of God and the Church as only a mother can, from the time he was old enough to think for himself. She was one of the lovely, cultured, and intellectual women of her century.

When he reached the age of fifteen years, Mr. Balch left his home in which he had led so sheltered a life and entered Phillips Andover to prepare for Dartmouth College. In 1877 he graduated from Dartmouth and entered Boston University to study law. But after due consideration he decided to fit himself for the ministry, and with this aim in view he became a student in Andover Theological Seminary whence he graduated in 1881. He was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Kingston, New Hampshire. His health, however, did not permit him to keep his position long, and after three years' service he was forced to resign. Following his earlier inclinations and literary tastes, he

entered the book publishing business and removed to Toronto, Ontario, in 1885. In the year 1887 he came to Boston as partner in the firm of Martin Garrison and Company, and in 1889 he organized the Balch Brothers Company of which he was President and Treasurer at the time of his death.

As a business man he was very successful. His greatest success came in the selling of the Century Dictionary, and in the publishing of the well-known Stoddard Lectures. Just before his death he completed a set of books called the Stoddard Library, and if he had lived he would have undertaken the publication of an Encyclopedic Dictionary. His business career not only won for him a name and a fortune, but a reputation for many sterling qualities, among which we may mention his integrity, his perseverance, and his uprightness. After he had resigned his pastorate, he remained a member of the Congregational Church, and of the University Club of Boston.

Mr. Balch was married to Sarah Elizabeth Perkins, also from his native town, and a descendant from a line of Revolutionary ancestors. Although Mr. Balch never had any children of his own, he was a father and faithful friend to all boys, big or small, good or bad, and especially if they were in trouble. "There are no bad boys," he said, and he spared nothing in helping every boy who was fortunate enough to fall under his influence. He believed in all Democratic institutions, and he had firm faith in every man. His belief was that nine men out of every ten would rather do the right thing than the wrong. He possessed a tremendous will power, a high intelligence, and a wonderful magnetic influence which drew the hearts of all to him, and made everybody love and trust him.

A lover of all that was beautiful, he loved his native town, and himself took part in beautifying his country home "The Knolls," leaving it, as he once remarked, as his poem. Decidedly human, he was very fond of his pipe and a good story, and a game of bridge or billiards. A sportsman he was and as such he loved his dogs, and the woods, the streams, and the green, cool meadows.

When Mr. Balch died, not only those with whom he was most closely associated but the entire community lost in him a friend and an ardent, willing, and able worker for humanity. He was a man who loved the beautiful, the pure, and the true, loyal to himself, to the world, and to his ideals, generous and helpful to all in need, sympathetic and tender to all who suffered, a man whose name will not soon be forgotten. Whatever he undertook, he accomplished, and he threw himself into every struggle and every undertaking with all his mind, with all his heart, and with all his soul.

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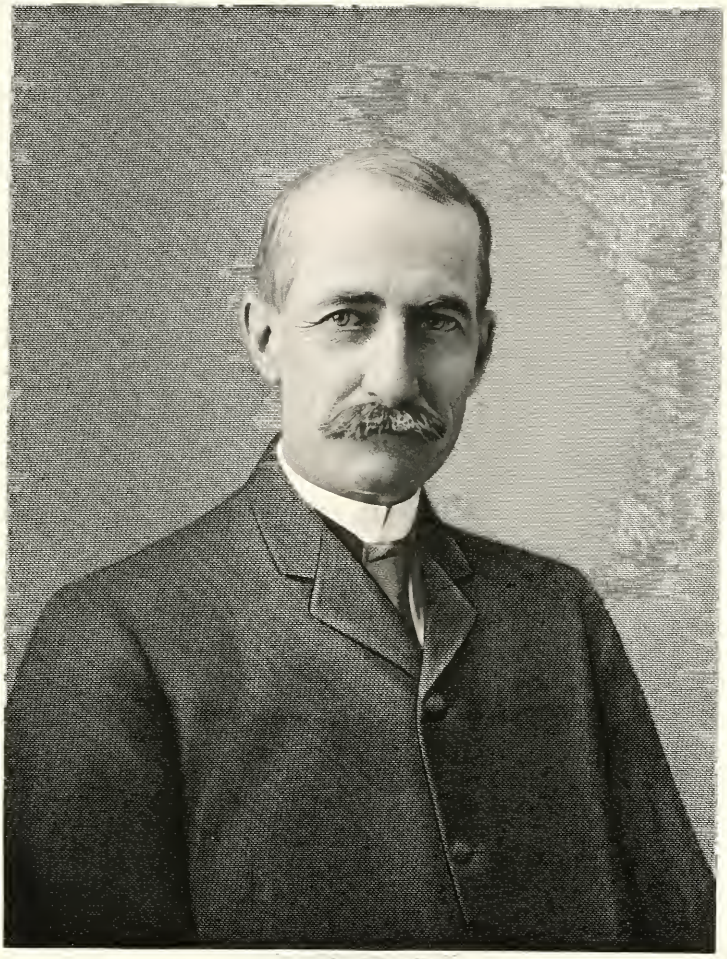

Roswell Storrs Barrows

ROSWELL STORRS BARROWS

ROSWELL STORRS BARROWS, recognized as one of the most public-spirited and useful citizens of Jamaica Plain, and a successful business man, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 11, 1848, and died at his home in Jamaica Plain, April 17, 1914, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

He was the son of Experience Storrs (1807–75) and Maria (Briggs) Barrows, and grandson of Robert and Clarissa (Wright) Barrows (1772–1850).

The first American ancestors on the Barrows side were John and Deborah, who landed in Plymouth early in the seventeenth century. John died in 1672. The staunch and industrious character of these forbears was inherited by their descendant.

Roswell S. Barrows received a public school education, and began his business life as a clerk in his father's store, where he remained until 1869, when he entered the employ of the Ætna Life Insurance Company in Boston. After the big Boston fire of 1872 he started in the insurance business for himself, and in 1878 began dealing in real estate, taking over the long-established business of Alden Bartlett in Jamaica Plain; he continued in this line of work through life, one of the best-known real estate men in Boston. He gave special attention to the promotion of the Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury districts, and built more than fifty houses.

In 1881 he bought the West Roxbury *News* which was later called the Jamaica Plain *News* and published with Roslindale and West Roxbury editions, all of which he published, managed, and edited for nineteen years.

Because of his thorough knowledge of real estate, Mr. Barrows was often called upon to act as an expert appraiser, in which capacity he served the City of Boston, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, and the Boston Elevated Road, as well as a large private clientele, for thirty years. At the time of the elevation of the tracks of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad between Roxbury and Forest Hills, Mr. Barrows was chosen by the railroad company to settle all claims in the Jamaica Plain and Forest Hills section. His sterling integrity and his sound business judgment were recognized by all, and his knowledge of real estate values was remarkable. Business men trusted him and sought his views, and his judgments were accepted.

As an officer or Director for thirty years of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank, being Vice-President at the time of his death and the last of the original incorporators, he found further occa-

sion to practise the profession for which he was so well fitted by nature and experience.

He was a Free Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Economic Club of Boston, and of the Eliot and Central Clubs of Jamaica Plain, having organized and been a Charter Member and former President of the Central Club, a Neighborhood Club of three hundred men.

For many years he was an officer in, or chairman of some important committees of the Jamaica Plain Citizens' Association, rendering especial service in keeping up the streets of the community and was also a Director of the Washingtonian Home of Boston.

In politics Mr. Barrows was a steadfast Republican, voting the Republican ticket from the time he became of age.

He was a leading member of the Central Congregational Society of Jamaica Plain, although not a member of the church, and for fifteen years he was on the Prudential Committee.

At the funeral service April 19, 1914, before a gathering which filled the Central Congregational Church, a eulogy was pronounced by Rev. Charles F. Dole, D.D., a close personal friend. The burial was at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Barrows was married April 30, 1872, to Maria Louise, daughter of Elijah C. and Cynthia A. Baker of Providence. Of this union four daughters were born: Mrs. Louise B. (Robert T.) Coe of Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Alice E. (Robert T.) Fowler of West Roxbury; Miss Cecelia A. Barrows, who made her residence with her parents; and a child who lived but a year. One of Mr. Barrows' chief interests was in his four grandchildren.

Roswell Storrs Barrows was a rare man, modest and unassuming, but of great strength of character and exceptional ability. His kindness of heart was his chief characteristic. Always thoughtful, considerate, and helpful, he was ready to join in any good enterprise with all the vigor and strength of his optimistic personality, and could be depended upon to take an active, energetic interest in any proposed public improvement, to make his home community more attractive and a better place in which to live. His public spirit was recognized by all. Less known were his countless private services to individuals who came to him for counsel and for help, and who never appealed in vain. Kindly, cordial, friendly, sympathetic, he quietly helped in innumerable cases of need with advice and encouragement and practical aid, and while his loss as a public-spirited citizen is deeply felt, he is also widely mourned as a sympathetic counsellor and friend.

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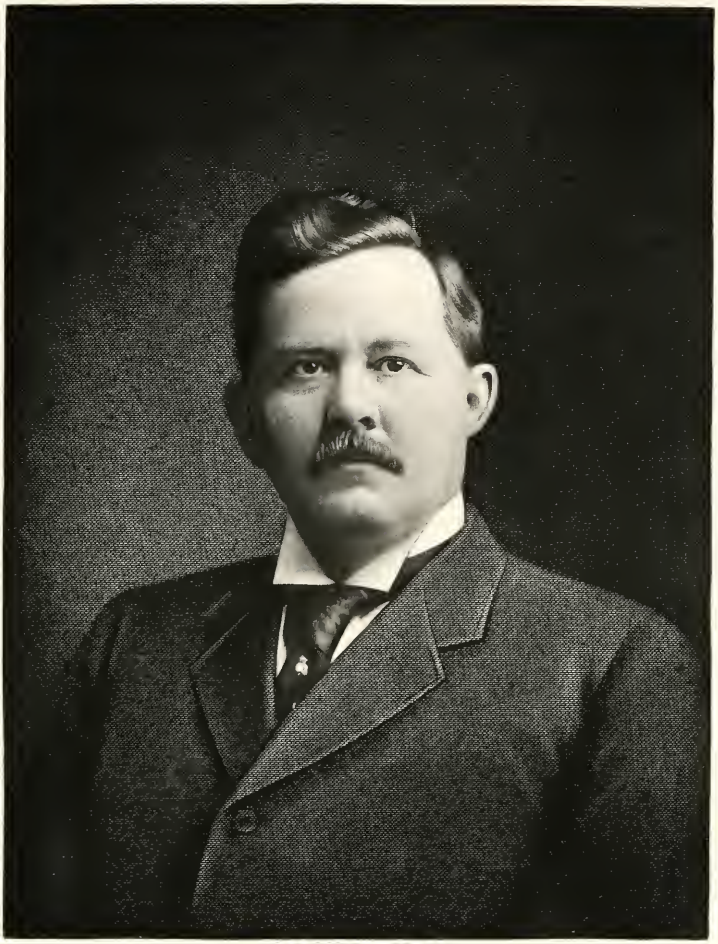

W. S. Barry

THOMAS DAVID BARRY

PROMINENT among the names which every American child is taught to revere is that of Barry. The story of the deeds of the gallant Commodore thrilled us at the very beginning of our school life, when we studied the history of those great men who gave life and power to the Republic. Since the days of the Commodore more than one loyal citizen has added lustre to the name, and among these may be justly placed the name of Thomas David Barry of Massachusetts, whose brilliant career was suddenly closed by death in Brockton, April 2, 1911.

This indefatigable worker was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, January 3, 1861, the son of Robert C. and Mary J. (McLaughlin) Barry. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town. Even when a mere boy he was marked by ambition, earnestness, and the determination which gave promise of a successful manhood.

At an early age, the loss of his parents forced young Barry to select a trade for his livelihood. His choice fell upon the shoe industry and he entered one of the Randolph factories. At eighteen years of age he was able to make a shoe in its entirety by hand. At twenty-one years of age he was superintendent of a shoe factory. He was broad minded, and possessed strong tenacity of purpose. He had the faculty to see far ahead in his business. He was self-educated through his strong powers of observation and his study of men.

May 1, 1879, at the age of eighteen, he married Frances M., the accomplished daughter of William and Catherine (McMahon) Hogan, granddaughter of Patrick and Mary (Dunn) McMahon. This union gave renewed vigor to his resolve to make his mark in life. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barry: Charles L. Barry, Vice-President of the Thomas D. Barry Company; Alice Barry Casey, and Catherine Barry Blanchard.

The keynote of Mr. Barry's success was an unwonted thoroughness in everything he took in hand. Having decided to become a leader in the shoe industry, he resolved to master every branch in

the service. Nothing was too trivial to escape his notice; nothing was too laborious to daunt his energetic spirit. With such gifts and with such tireless application to duty, is it any wonder that he soon became a recognized master in one of the most complicated forms of human activity and inventiveness?

Such a man could not always remain in the service of others. He had not a large capital to fall back upon, no resources save his skill and his indomitable enterprise and perseverance, but he entered business for himself in 1889. The firm name was, Thomas David Barry, President; Charles L. Barry, Vice President; William A. Hogan (a brother of Mrs. T. D. Barry), Treasurer. From the very beginning, in spite of narrow quarters, primitive machinery, and limited funds, success crowned his efforts and he passed in time from the little factory in Centre Street, Brockton, to the splendid buildings both at the corner of Pleasant Street and North Warren Avenue and on Court Street, while the mere handful of workers at first in his employ grew into an army of one thousand men. It was the triumph of unfaltering courage and industry. Thomas David Barry was the soul of honor. When once he had pledged his word, his associates knew that that pledge was as sacred to him as the vow uttered at the altar before witnesses and friends. Never was he known to fail, even in a slight matter, when he had once made a promise. It was this fine sense of honor which made him insist that the products of his factories should be always up to the standard and that any attempt to palm off faulty articles upon unwary purchasers was to be regarded as a crime which deserved penal servitude. Honest, painstaking, laborious, of sterling principles and of blameless life—he was a man of whom the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may always be proud, because of the rich legacy his example leaves to all generations. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the regard with which his judgments were held in all labor disputes.

His unflagging labors weakened his health before he had reached his fiftieth year, and although every effort was made to restore his wonted vigor, the severe strain of his tireless energy had wrought an irreparable injury and he quietly passed from time to eternity in the early morning of Sunday, April 2, 1911. His death, mourned by all classes of citizens, proclaimed eloquently the esteem which he had won by his domestic virtues, his civic uprightness, and his unstained honor.

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Frank Bartlett

FRANCIS BARTLETT

FRANCIS BARTLETT was favored in his ancestry by an honorable lineage that represents the sturdy character which has made and adorned the history of this Commonwealth.

He was born in Boston, September 21, 1836. He died at his summer home at Pride's Crossing, September 23, 1913. His father, Sidney Bartlett, was regarded as without a peer in Boston's legal ranks. His mother was Caroline Louisa Pratt. Her influence was one of the most potent forces that entered into the boyhood experiences of her son. This was felt not only in giving his mind a bent toward intellectual achievement, but also in his moral and spiritual convictions and tastes, which gave stability to his character and served as foundations for his worthy career. His father also, in his love for books, by his liberality, good humor, and public spirit, was an inspiration to the son in his maturing years, giving him an example of industry, manliness, and good citizenship that made a lasting impression.

It was quite natural that the boy should have a special liking for the fine arts. History, biography, and literature also interested him in his early studies. Francis Bartlett received his preparatory education in the city's schools, and entered Harvard in the fall of 1853. One of his fellow graduates in the class of 1857 was Hon. John D. Long.

The year after his graduation Mr. Bartlett entered the law office of his father as a student, and later took a year's course in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar a few days before his twenty-fourth birthday, but before beginning to practice spent a year in travel abroad.

With an inherent love for the beautiful in art, this foreign journey was spent in visiting all the great galleries of Europe. In the years that followed, while his mind was grappling with the problems of the business world, Mr. Bartlett always found time for thorough inspection of any new art treasure brought to his attention.

Mr. Bartlett's gifts to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts aggregated a value of about $2,500,000. He was a trustee of the Museum and in 1912 donated to it business property in Chicago, valued at $1,500,000. In 1905 he gave the Museum a collection of classical

antiquities worth more than $1,000,000. In this collection were two priceless treasures of art—a head of Aphrodite, and a valuable duplicate of the statue of Bartolomeo Colleoni, in Venice, regarded as one of the greatest equestrian statues in the world. The museum bulletin which acknowledged the gift declared it to be the most important collection ever presented. In all it consisted of 303 objects, divided as follows: Marbles, 21; vases, 66; fragments of vases, 70; bronzes, 20; terra-cottas, 39; coins, 62; gems, 13; gold and silver, 8; miscellaneous, 4. Many of these dated from five centuries before the Christian era.

Mr. Bartlett was interested in mining properties, railroads, real estate, and manufacturing industries. An illness in 1910 left Mr. Bartlett an invalid and since then he had not been active in business.

Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Somerset, Country, Union, Tavern, Exchange, University, and St. Botolph clubs of Boston; the Country Club, Brookline; the Essex Country Club at Manchester; the Players' Club and the Jekyl Island Club, Harvard; the University clubs of New York, and the Chicago Club of Chicago. He was also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. Bartlett was married in 1867 to Marianna Hubbard Slater of Norwich, Connecticut. She died a few years later, January 6, 1873, leaving two daughters, neither of whom is now living. They were Caroline and Elizabeth Bartlett.

Mr. Bartlett has left a record of character and usefulness to his generation that is an honor to his kindred, friends, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Among the many tributes to his memory Ex-Governor John D. Long, his Harvard classmate, said: "A bright, buoyant, happy, generous spirit went out when Francis Bartlett died. For several years his delicate health has been a matter of anxiety to his friends. But his serenity and good cheer, his lively interest in literature, art, and the world at large, were undimmed. He had suffered great affliction in the sad loss of those near and dear to him, and his failing health and increasing withdrawal from the delightful avenues of life in which he had been so long a figure, were a severe test of his philosophy. But he bore all with the nobility of a large heart and mind.

"Some of us recall him in his college days at Harvard, his handsome face, his lustrous eyes, his cordial ways, his kindly bearing in every relation. He was full of music to his fingers' ends, which played the piano accompaniment to many a college song. Indeed, he was facile in musical composition and also in the making of verse to go with it. He was a leading spirit in the somewhat famous Jacobite Club of his classmates.

"With maturing years he showed great interest in literature—Thomas Bailey Aldrich was a sympathetic friend—and still more in art. In the latter direction he visited all the great galleries of Europe. His private collection of masterpieces in his Beacon Street home filled his house. He was not only a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts, but his marvellously great gift of a million and a half dollars to its funds marks him as one of the most liberal patrons of art. These tastes naturally brought him into a very large range of club life—not so much its material features as the associations of its musical, literary, and art culture. A man of wealth, he preserved all the simplicity and democratic flavor of his youth. Wealth brought to him not temptations but opportunities. In his habits, his associations, his private life, and his public interests he was without reproach and in his convictions without fear. Of a sprightly humor that gave sparkle to every group in which he sat, few men dwelt more in their thought on the serious problems of existence.

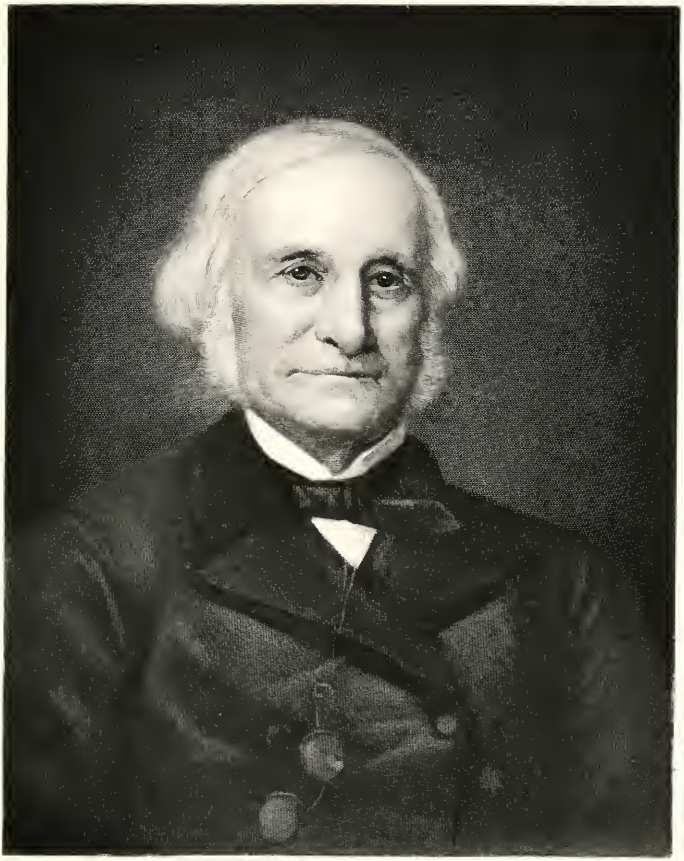
"He was a good citizen, always alive to the demands of good government and good politics. With all this he was also astute in the management of his fortune and of excellent business habit and judgment. Son of the most eminent lawyer of his time at the Suffolk Bar, he honored though he did not actively practice the profession of the law. It was in his personal relations, affections and charities, so many of which none knew but the recipient, that he was at his best—an ideal companion, friend, gentleman.

"Looking back so many years—more than threescore and ten—along the pathway of life, how bright the sunshine and flowers at the beginning, how ripe and mellow the later fruit, how soft the shadows at the close! There are hearts that gratefully remember his kindnesses of word and deed, that held him dear, and that cherish his memory."

SIDNEY BARTLETT

SIDNEY BARTLETT was of the purest Pilgrim stock. He was descended from Robert Bartlett who, having arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship *Ann* in 1623, settled at Monument Pond and married Mary, the daughter of Richard Warren, a *Mayflower* passenger. His father, Zaccheus Bartlett, was a physician whose practice took him to the towns and villages about Plymouth, and the hamlets of Manomet, where he and four generations of his ancestors were born. The doctor married Hannah Jackson, a woman of the finest qualities of intellect and character, vigorous, and noted for her indomitable will. Their son Sidney was born at Plymouth, February 13, 1799. To his mother he owed his opportunity for a college and professional education. He fitted for Harvard at the public schools of Plymouth and took his degree of A.B. in the class of 1818, with Samuel Todd Adams, George Choate, Frederick A. Farley, Robert Treat Paine, George R. Noyes, George Osborne, George W. Otis, and others. While in college he belonged to the Harvard Washington Corps. After his graduation he taught school for a brief time in Scituate and read law for a year in the office of Nathaniel Morton Davis of Plymouth. During this year he served as a private in the Standish Guards, a military company organized in 1818. In September, 1820, he went to Boston and entered the office of Lemuel Shaw, who ten years later began his great career as Chief Justice of Massachusetts. In 1821 he was admitted to the Bar in the Court of Common Pleas, and became the partner of his instructor, who recognized his unusual abilities. In March, 1824, he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Sidney Bartlett by dint of untiring industry and intense application became the leader of the Boston Bar. His training was not originally particularly thorough and his rise was therefore not rapid. He was not admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States until 1854. He devoted himself with singular



Sidney Breese

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steadfastness to the practice of his profession. Though he might have been appointed to the bench, he refused all importunities. Indeed the only public office which he ever accepted was that of member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1851 and that of delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He considered that he was fulfilling his duty in devoting himself wholeheartedly to his profession. The concentration of such powers as he possessed could not fail to achieve success. There were shrewd and capable lawyers in his day, many who perhaps enjoyed greater advantages in legal training, but not one excelled him in placing before the Court in concise and convincing form the principles which he believed applicable to any case. Other men were more gifted with eloquence, but his matter-of-fact presentation of an argument won in the long run.

He acquired a reputation which far exceeded the boundaries of his own community and State and his practice became extremely lucrative. He was always ready to help along public causes or to relieve the wants of those less fortunate than himself, particularly those of his own profession who from misfortune beyond their power to prevent were in need. He continued in active practice until within a few days of the end of his long and useful life, with unabating ability and skill for the last time appearing to argue the cause of the daughter of an old friend who had been the leader of the South Carolina Bar.

He died March 6, 1889. A fortnight later a meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar was held and resolutions were passed to commemorate the distinction of his seventy years' connection with that organization and "the spotless record of his high personal worth, his almost unparalleled professional ability and success." One of the paragraphs made this declaration:

"His learning was accurate and adequate, but his characteristic superiority consisted in his firm and comprehensive grasp of legal principles and in his ability to deal with them with unsurpassed facility and power. In all the high qualities essential to their thorough exposition and successful application—clear perception, searching analysis, inexorable logic, scientific precision of thought and statement, a terse and cogent style, and an unerring and imperturbable practical sagacity—he was without a superior, if not without a rival."

The resolutions went on to expatiate on his consummate success as an adviser and administrator in the most important and intricate affairs of trust, his unfailing loyalty and fidelity to the Court, thus by his conspicuous example contributing in a high degree to the maintenance of the respect which the judiciary of Massachusetts had always received, to his cheerfulness and courage, his rectitude, honor and truth. The proceedings were dignified by eulogistic addresses by distinguished associates who spoke feelingly of his relations with the community in which he had so long stood—the Nestor of the Bar. William G. Russell among other personal recollections said:

"He was eminently social. He was fond of young people, of hearing their talk and learning of their doings and their ways. Simple in his tastes and almost abstemious in his habits, he enjoyed the higher pleasures of the table and wherever good talk was held he held his own with the best. His reading was by no means narrow or confined to the volumes of the law; works of history, biography, memoirs, the novels of the day (and how large a portion of the whole range of fiction comes within his day) were his constant resource for relaxation. He was in mental constitution eminently just and true, fair minded, open minded, on any and all questions of politics, religion or casuistry; on all the current questions of the day, as on all questions of the law, he was ready to hear both sides, and he justly recognized and weighed the force of either argument. He was capable of being convinced against his will by sound reason, a quality of the rarest sort."

Elias Merwin said: "In old age the best of him survived—his great faculties, his keen relish for legal investigations, his hopefulness—I had almost said his optimism—by which his sympathies were ever with the present and the future rather than the past; his noble presence, and the serene and placid temper, becoming only the more gentle and attractive with every advancing year—old age without querulousness or decrepitude and with more than its proverbial wisdom and dignity—attended by

> 'All which should accompany old age,
> As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.'"

George S. Hale said: "He was delicately thoughtful and considerate of his inferiors in age and experience and imparted his

store of wise counsel liberally. He was a comfortable adviser and a rock of support, giving strength, confidence and repose, and when he reached 'the monumental pomp of age' he bore himself with a mellow and gracious dignity, without assumption, distance, or irritability. Like Gorgias, he had nothing to charge against it, and in return it brightened, not clouded, his closing years."

Justice Holmes, representing the Bench, offered a reminiscence which perhaps more than anything else visualizes the importance which Sidney Bartlett embodied as a connecting link between his own day and the past. He cited a letter in which he said: "Deacon Spooner died in 1818 aged ninety-four. I saw him and talked with him. He talked with Elder Faunce who talked with the Pilgrims and is said to have pointed out the rock." Justice Holmes went on to say: "He had that terse and polished subtlety of speech which was most familiar to the world where courtiers and men of fashion taught the *littérateurs* of a later age how to write. He had something of a half-hidden wit which men learned to practice who lived about a court and had to speak in innuendo. He had much of the eighteenth-century definiteness of view which was such an aid to perfection of form. His manner was no less a study than his language. There was in it a dramatic intensity of interest which made him seem the youngest man in the room when he spoke. And yet you felt at the same time the presence of something older than the oldest—the detachment which came from ancient experience and intellect undisturbed; the doubt which smiled at action without making it less ardent or sicklying o'er the native hue of resolution. His might was written in his face—that wonderful silver-crowned countenance, glittering yet serene, framed on slanting, deep-cut lines of power; the imperial face of one who had lived beyond surprises, not unlike that of the great Cæsar as Pontifex Maximus in ironic fulness of knowledge, such as still sometimes are produced in New England. It was enough to look upon him to know that you saw a man who had greatness in him."

Sidney Bartlett was married in October, 1828, to Caroline Louise, daughter of John and Mary (Tewkesbury) Pratt. He had four children, one of whom, Francis Bartlett, a man famous for his public spirit and generosity, survived him.

HENRY BARTLETT

HENRY BARTLETT was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 29th of March, 1864. His father, Charles Edwin Adams Bartlett, a railway man, was born in 1836, died in 1900, was the son of John C. Bartlett, born 1809, died 1878. His mother was Harriet Maria Cooper, daughter of Isaac Cooper, born in England in 1807 and was brought to West Boylston, Massachusetts, at the age of three years. He lived to the great age of ninety-five years, dying in 1902.

Henry Bartlett's education was unobstructed by the difficulties which so many boys encounter. Beginning with the public schools of Lowell, it was advanced by the Boston Latin School, and completed by a course in Harvard University from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1885. His special tastes from childhood was for mechanics, so that his choice of a vocation was determined as much by his own proclivity as it was by the example and wish of his father and mother.

In the year following his graduation from Harvard young Bartlett began his career by becoming an apprentice in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Altoona, Pennsylvania, where he served three years. He then became assistant road foreman of engines on the Pittsburg, Middle and Maryland divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and filled those positions for two years. In 1891 he was appointed Assistant Supterintendent of motive power for the same Railroad with his office in Altoona, Pennsylvania. Four years later he was called to be Superintendent of motive power for the Boston and Maine Railroad, and since January 1, 1907, he has been General Superintendent of the Mechanical Department of that road and Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the Engineers' Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of Boston, the Oakley Country Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was Chairman of the Boston section, and of the New England Railroad Club, of which he is Ex-President.

A Republican in politics, his religious affiliation is with the Unitarian Church. His favorite recreation is golf.

In 1891, on the 28th of October, he was joined in marriage to Miss Alice Maud Moulton, the daughter of O. H. and Miranda Moulton. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, only one of whom, Harriet M. Bartlett, survives.

Henry Bartlett's life witnesses to persistence and diligence in study, to ability and fidelity in positions of trust and responsibility, and to a healthy interest in human affairs.

Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Henry Bartlett

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Edwin A. Bayley

EDWIN ALLEN BAYLEY

EDWIN ALLEN BAYLEY, lawyer and legislator, was born in Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts, July 30, 1862.

His father, Edwin Bayley (1820–1888), was a successful merchant, active, earnest, keen and frank; he was the great grandson of Brigadier General Jacob Bayley (1726–1815), who served with distinction through the French and Indian War and the War of the Revolution and in 1762 founded the town of Newbury, Vermont, naming it after the place of his birth in Massachusetts. The record of General Bayley's public services, both in civil and military affairs, shows him to have been one of the leading citizens of Vermont throughout the eventful period preceding and following the establishment of the new state government (1778).

His mother, Vesta (Capen) Bayley (1826–1915), was the daughter of General Aaron Capen (1796–1866) and Izannah (White) Capen. She was a woman of intellectual strength and firmness, whose influence upon him, mentally and morally, was very strong.

His paternal immigrant ancestor was John Bayly, who came from England in 1635 and settled in that part of Amesbury, Massachusetts, now called Salisbury Point.

His maternal immigrant ancestor was Barnard Capen, who came from England in 1630 and was one of the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Edwin Allen Bayley at an early age removed with his parents to Newbury, Vermont, where his youth was spent. He was strong and energetic, keenly enjoying the usual out-of-door sports of a healthy, active country boy. After the public and private schools in Newbury he continued his education at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, from which he was graduated in 1881 with high rank and was one of the speakers at graduation. While at the Academy he was one of the editors of the "Academy Student," the school paper.

He entered Dartmouth College, where he pursued the Classical Course, and was graduated in the class of 1885, with the degree of

A.B. During his college course he served as president and treasurer of his class, also as a director of the college athletic association. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and at commencement he delivered one of the two philosophical orations assigned for scholarship and ranking next to the salutatory.

After teaching a private school in Newbury for a short time, he accepted an advantageous offer to enter the mortgage loan business in Dakota. Although this experience showed that he had good business judgment and executive ability, he was not satisfied with the future of that business and decided to study law, toward which he found himself more and more strongly drawn. Accordingly in 1889 he entered the Law School of Boston University, completed its regular three-year course in two years, graduating in the class of 1891 with the degree of LL.B., "magna cum laude." During his course he served as president of his class.

He was admitted to the practice of law at the Suffolk (Massachusetts) Bar in August, 1891, and in the United States Courts in 1898. In 1892 he and John H. Colby, one of his classmates at Dartmouth College, associated themselves together in the practice of their profession in Boston, under the name of Colby and Bayley, an association which continued until the death of Mr. Colby in 1909.

Mr. Bayley is a strong advocate, forceful, thorough and painstaking, and has made a well-deserved success in the practice of his profession. His enthusiasm and energy are his marked characteristics. He has resided in Lexington, Massachusetts, since 1892, where he has taken a leading part in public affairs, serving as a member of the school committee, as a library trustee and for years as moderator of town meetings and general town counsel. He is counsel, clerk and a trustee of the North End Savings Bank of Boston, and is also one of the Trustees of St. Johnsbury Academy, where he fitted for college; he has served as president and secretary of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association and has added much to the value of the work of the Association by his genealogical research and writings; he has also served as President of the General Alumni Association of Dartmouth College; he has prepared and delivered several historical and Memorial Day addresses. He is a member of the Middlesex Bar Association, the Dartmouth College Club of Boston, the Boston City Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts,

the Middlesex Club, the Vermont Historical Society, the Lexington Historical Society, the Old Belfry Club of Lexington and an associate member of George G. Meade Post 119, G. A. R., of Lexington. His religious affiliations are with the Orthodox Congregational Church.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and in 1909, and again in 1910 when he was re-elected without an opposing vote, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where his courage, sound judgment and ability as a speaker and debater won for him a place among the ablest members of that body. He drafted and urged the passage of the first bill for a tunnel connecting the North and South Railway Stations in Boston. To him more than to any one else is due the credit of the enactment of the law known as the "Safe and Sane Fourth of July" bill, which ended the manufacture and sale in Massachusetts of death-dealing firecrackers and bombs; and in recognition of his leadership in this matter he was presented by Governor Eben S. Draper with one of the pens with which the bill was signed. As a member of the Committee on Railroads he was a close student of all railroad transportation questions affecting the interests of the Commonwealth, and his speeches on this subject were among the ablest heard in years on Beacon Hill. The following are some of the current newspaper estimates of his work as a legislator.

"Bayley is a constructive legislator of great ability and of inestimable value to the state and to his district."

"He is of a class of men rarely found, unfortunately, willing to give their time and their splendid talents to the service of their fellows in public service."

"Bayley is one of the leaders in the House, one of its best orators."

"He has shown himself one of the ablest and most fearless and aggressive legislators that has sat in either branch of the Massachusetts Legislature for many years; he, like all strong men, possesses deep convictions, and one is sure to admire and respect him."

"Representative Bayley has won for himself an enviable reputation as one of the really powerful men in the affairs of state legislation."

One of his fellow-members, for years a leader in the House, who was Mr. Bayley's strongest opponent on railroad matters, wrote him saying: "I have seen no abler debater than you in the Massachusetts House."

During Mr. Bayley's first legislative term the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity contracted for land near Lexington Center, on which to erect an asylum; Mr. Bayley aroused the citizens to an appreciation of the disadvantage of such a location and led in the efforts which prevented its fulfillment, and for this important service he received a public vote of thanks in town meeting.

After the close of his second term, Mr. Bayley was urged to remain in politics and run for Congress from his district. He decided, however, to be a candidate for the State Senate. He won the nomination overwhelmingly, after a warmly contested campaign; but at the election he was defeated by the Democratic landslide of 1910, which overtook so many Republican candidates, including the Governor.

In connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Newbury, Vermont, in August, 1912, Mr. Bayley planned and secured the erection of a large and impressive granite monument, suitably inscribed and prominently located on the village common, to commemorate the life and public services of his distinguished ancestor, General Jacob Bayley, above mentioned, who was the founder of the town. The monument was dedicated as a part of the anniversary exercises and Mr. Bayley delivered the dedicatory address.

On June 15, 1892, he was married to Lucia A., daughter of Dr. Eustace V. and Emily (Tenney) Watkins, of Newbury, Vermont, a granddaughter of Miner and Anna (Barr) Watkins and of Dr. Ira and Sophe (Hazen) Tenney, a descendant of Thomas Tenney, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1638. One daughter has been born to them, Marian Vesta.

Mr. Bayley has for many years been a great admirer of Daniel Webster, maintaining that no other one American has stood pre-eminent as a lawyer, an orator and a statesman; and it has been one of his pastimes to collect pictures of Webster, and today he has the largest collection of Websteriana pictures ever gathered together; his offices are, in fact, a Webster picture gallery.

Mr. Bayley believes that while success may often depend upon fortunate circumstances, yet the best preparation for taking advantage of opportunities is (1) as broad and thorough an education as possible, (2) a determination to be honest and fair with one's self and others, (3) a purpose to do one's best earnestly and enthusiastically and (4) a willingness to work and not shirk.

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Francis Blake.

FRANCIS BLAKE

WILLIAM and Agnes Blake were the pioneer ancestors of Francis Blake. They settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, having emigrated from Somersetshire, England. Francis Blake was of the eighth generation of the American Blakes. His grandfather, Francis Blake of Worcester, was one of the most prominent members of the Worcester County Bar, and for a time was a State Senator. His father, also Francis Blake, was a business man, and from 1862 to 1874 was United States Appraiser in Boston. His mother, Caroline Burling, was a daughter of George Augustus Trumbull of Worcester, a kinsman of General Jonathan Trumbull, the "Brother Jonathan" who was private secretary to George Washington.

Francis Blake was born December 25, 1850, in the town of Needham, Massachusetts. He died at his home in Weston, Massachusetts, January 19, 1913. He was educated in the public schools, and for a while in the Brookline High School, until 1866, when his uncle, Commodore George Smith Blake, U. S. N., secured his appointment to the United States Coast Survey, in which service he acquired the scientific education which led to his later successes in civil life. Mr. Blake's twelve years of service in the Coast Survey have connected his name with many of the most important scientific achievements of the corps.

In 1867 he was ordered to astronomical duty at Harvard University Observatory, and later in the same year to the same kind of work in Louisiana and Texas. In 1868 he returned to Harvard Observatory and was engaged in making the trans-continental longitude determinations between the Observatory and San Francisco. The interesting fact was established during his investigations here, that a signal sent from Cambridge to San Francisco was received back, over a metallic circuit of 7000 miles, in eight-tenths of a second of time.

In 1869 he was stationed in New Jersey, for astronomical and geodetic investigations; he also made observations of the total solar eclipse, at Shelbyville, Kentucky, the same year, and calculated the astronomical latitude and longitude of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and of St. Louis, Missouri. He was then sent to Europe to determine the astronomical difference of longitude between Brest, France, and Harvard Observatory by means of time signals sent through the French Atlantic cable. In 1870 he was stationed for a time at Harper's Ferry, and in November was detached from Coast Survey Service and appointed astronomer to the Darien Exploring Expe-

dition under Commander Selfridge, U. S. N., whose task it was to find a river route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Mr. Blake's work for this expedition was warmly appreciated by Commander Selfridge, who wrote to the Superintendent, "Upon the close of Mr. Blake's connection with the expedition, it gives me much pleasure to bear witness to the zeal, ability and ingenuity with which he has labored." The Superintendent in recommending his advancement wrote thus: "His observations have invariably borne the severest tests in regard to accuracy." In 1871 Mr. Blake did astronomical duty in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and assistant C. O. Boutelle, in charge of the work, wrote, "The symmetrical precision of the latitude observations made by you at Maryland Heights, Clark and Bull Run stations has never been excelled in the Coast Survey. The results do you great credit and I shall take very great pleasure in reporting upon them to the Superintendent."

In 1872 he was again ordered to Europe for duty in connection with the third and final determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwich, Paris and Cambridge. Mr. Blake was engaged for more than a year in this great work which was carried on under the general direction of Professor J. E. Hilgard, then assistant in charge of the Coast Survey office, and later Supterintendent of the Coast Survey. Mr. Blake made all the European observations, being stationed successively at Brest, France; the Imperial Observatory, Paris; and the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. During these years he had risen ten grades and in 1873 was promoted to the rank of Assistant, the highest rank under the Superintendent. After short terms of astronomical service in Madison and Lacrosse, Wisconsin, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in Savannah, Georgia, and after he had reluctantly declined the charge of the Transit of Venus Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, on account of domestic affairs, he was given the duty of preparing for publication the results of transatlantic longitude determinations in 1866 and 1870, and of presenting an original discussion of the final determination of 1872. This work occupied him for two years and the results of his labors are embodied in Appendix 18, United States Coast Survey Report, 1874.

In 1877 he represented the Coast Survey on the commission to fix the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, and did geodetic work in connection with a re-survey of Boston Harbor, under the Board of Harbor Commissioners. This was the last field work performed by Mr. Blake, whose active career in the Coast Survey closed in April, 1878, when by reason of the pressure of private interests he wrote to the Superintendent of the Coast Sur-

vey, "It is impossible for me to express in official language the regret with which I thus close the twelfth year of my service." The high esteem in which he was held by the Superintendent was also shown by the fact that Mr. Blake was asked to allow his name to be retained on the list of the Survey as an "extra observer." Under this title the distinguished names of Professor Benjamin Peirce, Professor Lovering, Dr. Gould and Professor Winlock were classed for several years.

Mr. Blake's residence in the town of Weston began in 1873, the date of his marriage to Elizabeth L., daughter of Charles T. Hubbard. Mrs. Blake received as a gift from her father six acres of land which became the site of a fine mansion given to her by her grandfather, Benjamin Sewall, and planned by the eminent architect, Charles Follen McKim. By gradual accretions the area of the estate was increased by purchase until it included about one hundred and thirty acres. The grounds about the home were made beautiful by the art of the landscape architect and the gardener, and there were spacious out-buildings, stables, a laboratory, a photograph room, a bowling alley, and a theatre seating a hundred persons.

It was in this quiet country home that Mr. Blake used his periods of leisure while still engaged with the Coast Survey, by making investigations in experimental physics. By degrees the increase of his laboratory enabled him to extend the range of his experiments. Within a short time after his resignation his electrical experiments led to one of the most important inventions of the age, which was made known to the world, in 1878, through the Bell Telephone Company, as the "Blake Transmitter." The superiority of this mechanism was immediately acknowledged and by the tests of opposing litigation was established as a permanent feature of telephone equipment. The transmitter was of such perfect construction that for many years there was no substantial change made in its parts. Mr. Blake's interest in electrical science did not cease with this invention; for as many as twenty different patents were taken out by him in the course of a dozen years; among these may be mentioned the electrical switchboard and the Minot-Blake microtome. He was made a Director in the Bell Telephone Company when his invention was accepted in 1878.

Mr. Blake was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1874, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was made a member of the National Conference of Electricians in 1884 and of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1889. The same year he was elected to membership in the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the Bostonian Society, and the Boston Society of the Archæological Institute of America. He was for many years appointed by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, a member of the Committee to visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. He was a member of the Somerset, Union, St. Botolph, and Country clubs, and a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and his active interest in photography led to his election for many years as Vice-president of the Boston Camera Club which awarded him a medal in 1892.

Indicative of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen he served as Selectman of the town of Weston for twenty years, ten of which he was Chairman of the Board. He was elected an honorary member of the Telephone Pioneers of America in 1912. He was a Trustee for many years of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, serving on the Executive Committee, to which he was elected in 1899. From 1897 to 1909 when he resigned, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and served faithfully on several of its important committees. Dr. Mixter wrote these words appreciative of his services at the hospital: "A friendly but keen critic, a lover of all good scientific work, his presence in the hospital gave added enthusiasm to the advancement of medical science, and the sympathy and kindly personal interest and aid that he gave freely to the unfortunate and suffering whose welfare he had so much at heart made his visits to the wards happy events in the lives of the patients."

He was Chairman of the Building Committee of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1899, and gave time and thought without limit to the work.

Resigning from the Board of Trustees in 1909, the Board passed the following resolution: "That the resignation of Mr. Francis Blake as a Trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital is accepted with great regret, and that the Secretary be requested to convey to Mr. Blake this sentiment, and also the high appreciation of his fellow Trustees of the many and valued services rendered to the Hospital by him during the many years that he has been a member of the Board."

Mr. Blake's favorite recreation was rowing, his average mileage being twelve miles a day every day in the year that the Charles River was open. He was also very fond of and indulged much in mountain climbing.

His affiliations on the religious side were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics with the Republican party.

Mrs. Blake and two children, Mrs. Agnes Blake FitzGerald and Benjamin Sewall Blake, together with a great company of citizens, honor the memory of this distinguished man.

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E. J. Bliss

ELMER JARED BLISS

NEW ENGLAND is proud of the record of her self-made men. The career of Elmer Jared Bliss is typical.

He was born at Wrentham, Massachusetts, August 11, 1867, and was educated at the public schools in Foxboro and Edgartown, Massachusetts. After preparing for college at the Edgartown High School, he decided to go into business immediately and entered the employ of the Brown-Durrell Co. of Boston, and went on the road as a salesman.

While traveling in their interests, he was seriously injured in a railroad wreck, but, contrary to expectations, he recovered. The compensation for his injuries, awarded him by the railroad, netted him $1500 and gave him an opportunity to make a modest start in developing a new selling plan which he had clearly worked out in his own mind during the period of convalescence.

From that $1500 and an *idea,* grew the Regal Shoe Company. It started with a single store on Summer Street, Boston, in 1893, and spread throughout the country and the world, until, to-day, there are four Regal factories and more Regal stores and agencies than there were dollars in the original investment.

Mr. Bliss' idea was to have a factory duplicate the styles he purchased of the most exclusive high-grade custom bootmakers in this country and abroad—and get them into the hands and on the feet of the consumer—in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

He anticipated an evolution in the commercial development of the shoe business, that meant the practical elimination of the independent middleman or jobber—which has since taken place. He recognized that, in addition to a short-cut from maker to wearer, volume production was the only logical means of selling articles of common consumption at a moderate price and giving the consumer the greatest value.

Mr. Bliss foresaw that improved facilities in transportation would bring the consumer nearer the maker, and after permanent outlets for distribution were established in the principal cities, the first national publicity campaign in the shoe business was started in the magazines and metropolitan dailies. This gave Mr. Bliss an opportunity to explain directly to the consumer the merit of the new plan and product. The force and originality of this campaign made history in the shoe trade and became familiar to the public as the chain of stores increased.

The origin, growth, and development of the Regal Shoe Company to its present enormous proportions of plant and product is

a monument to the enterprise, ability, and integrity of the man who conceived the idea of selling direct from factory to foot, and duplicating styles, at a moderate price, that were formerly considered the exclusive property of the custom bootmakers.

Mr. Bliss, who is the chief executive and Managing Director of the Company, although known as the "Human Dynamo" among his business associates for his tremendous activity and tireless energy, is the most modest and unassuming member of the entire staff. He shrinks from notoriety and dislikes personal publicity, and has repeatedly refused to allow his name to be used for any political office—state or national.

Personally, Mr. Bliss, though extremely quick mentally—instinctively so—is deliberate and polished in manner, quiet and affable in speech. He is as magnetic among his numerous friends as he is dynamic among his business associates. His dress is always faultless in detail, though never conspicuous in appearance, and his courtesy and thoughtfulness as a host are keenly appreciated by everyone who enjoys his hospitality.

It is not to be supposed, however, that practical business is all that interests Mr. Bliss. As is generally the case with great organizers, *versatility* is one of the qualities which enables him to understand and put to best use the ability of others. He is equally fond of outdoor exercises and is as vigorous at play as he is strenuous at work. He is an enthusiastic horseman and yachtsman, and it is characteristic of the man that he rides his own horses and sails his own yachts, and always heads for the deep sea or the woods, almost invariably accompanied by Mrs. Bliss and the children.

The Bliss family genealogy is covered in the biographical history of his father, Leonard C. Bliss, who is the subject of a separate sketch in this volume.

In 1901, Mr. Bliss married Lena Harding, a daughter of Philander and Lena (Tinker) Harding, a lineal descendant of Abraham and Elizabeth Harding, who landed at Salem, Massachusetts, on the ship *Abigail,* in 1635. Two children, Elmer Jared, Jr., and Muriel Harding, with their father and mother, form a family united in the love of outdoor sports—riding, driving, motoring—never forsaking the inherited love of the sea inspired by Captain Jared Fisher in his boyhood days at Edgartown. The entire family are expert sailors and skillful equestrians.

The diversity of character and tastes of the modern business man is well illustrated in a comparison of the home and the office of Mr. Bliss. His home is replete with curios and rare works of art, collected by Mr. and Mrs. Bliss in their travels through this country and Europe. His office is as bare of ornamentation as a field

general's tent. Charts and maps on the walls and rows of shoes on the tables are the only decoration.

An interesting sidelight that reveals the character of the man occurred at the time of the earthquake in San Francisco. Mr. Bliss was en route to the Pacific Coast when he first heard that the fire had destroyed the city. His first thought was for the helpless, homeless little ones. He stopped off at Los Angeles, bought all the available supplies, organized an expedition which he headed, and took them with him in automobiles over the road to San Francisco.

Mr. Bliss started the first movement to provide food and clothing for the babies in the stricken districts, served with the local committees, and took prompt action in telegraphing every Regal store in all the large cities to gather and forward food and supplies for the babies.

Mr. Bliss has been president of the Massachusetts Society of Industrial Education and director of several large banking institutions. His genius for organization made his administration as President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce notable.

A prominent member of the Eastern Yacht Club, he won his laurels as a sailor when he sailed his yacht *Venona* to victory, in the notable race from Marblehead to Bermuda in 1908—lashed to the wheel.

He is a member of the Country Club of Brookline, Massachusetts; the Norfolk Hunt Club; the Algonquin Club; the Lotus and Mid-day Clubs of New York.

Mr. Bliss is a man of broad views, and widely read, and although starting in business after he had fitted for college, he has distinguished himself as a leader in educative and civic affairs, and was one of the few prominent business men who have been asked to lecture in the Harvard School of Business Administration. Active in public life, though never a candidate for public office, he gives without stint his practical co-operation in public affairs, proving the real virtue of broad and patriotic citizenship in making government more efficient for the welfare of all.

A glimpse of the other side of his character was shown in an swering this direct question put by the interviewer:

"What has given you the most personal gratification of anything in your successful career?"

Though the question was unexpected, the answer was prompt:

"To live to see my father and mother enjoy the sunset of their lives, traveling over the world in ease and comfort."

Even the realization of his dream in creating a great business of international scope was incidental to the greater and deeper satisfaction in this fulfillment of filial devotion.

LEONARD CARPENTER BLISS

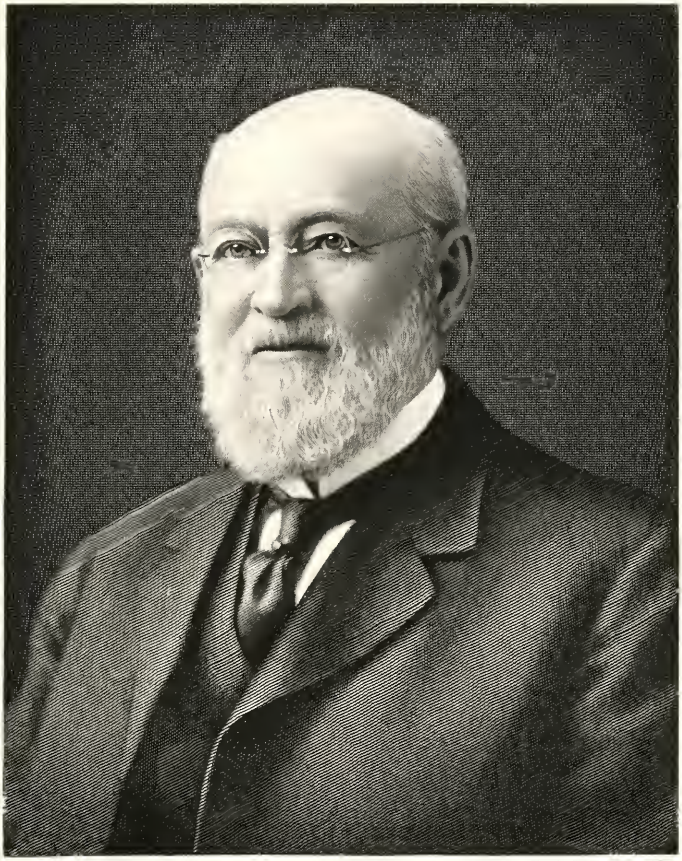
LEONARD CARPENTER BLISS was born on July 10, 1834, in the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, a town that dates back to early colonial times. He died at Deland, Florida, February 3, 1913. He came from good New England stock, for a paternal ancestor of his, Thomas Bliss of Belstone, England, came to Boston in 1636, lived in Braintree, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1643 settled at Rehoboth. This town was founded by Rev. William Blackstone, who was distinguished by being the first settler of Boston, from which place he went to Seconet (the Indian name) and settled. In 1844, Rev. Samuel Newman came hither from Weymouth with part of his church, and in the following year, June 4, 1645, the town was incorporated under the Hebrew name of Rehoboth, given to it by Mr. Newman because, he said, "the Lord hath made room for us." A maternal ancestor, Joseph Peck, came from Hingham, England, in 1636, and settled in Hingham, New England.

Leonard Carpenter Bliss's father, James Bliss (born November 7, 1787, died July 31, 1861), was a farmer, the son of Captain James Bliss (born January 18, 1762, died March 5, 1842) and of Mary Carpenter. Leonard C. Bliss's mother was Peddy Peck, the daughter of Cromwell Peck (born July 18, 1763) and granddaughter of Peddy Cushman. The parents of Leonard C. Bliss were plain, honest farmer-folk. Their characters may be correctly inferred from the testimony that the father was marked by kindness, strict integrity, and high ideals, while the mother exerted a strong and wholesome influence on the intellectual, moral, and spiritual life of her son.

Such primary education as he attained was obtained in the Rehoboth and Wrentham schools. There were economic difficulties in the way of his acquiring a liberal education, nevertheless he made good use of the limited means afforded him and developed a strong intelligence. In his youth light literature was not abundant and libraries were neither common nor easily accessible, hence his main reading was supplied by the Bible and the works of classic English writers.

At the age of sixteen he began working as clerk in a general store in Walpole, Massachusetts. After a time he followed the same occupation in Sharon. His advance in efficiency and in enterprise finally resulted in making him manager of the Oliver Ames & Sons' Company store in North Easton.

Thus his natural tastes were the determining factor in his choice



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L. C. Bluè

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of a vocation. He was now qualified for an independent venture and he established a retail business in North Bridgewater. After engaging many years in the grocery, shoe, and dry goods trade, he became interested in shoe manufacturing.

In politics Mr. Bliss was a life-long Republican. Naturally, in accordance with his descent from colonial ancestors, he was a Congregationalist, and having established his home in Brookline, he was affiliated with the Old South Church in Boston. His favorite forms of amusement were walking, driving, in fact all kinds of outdoor exercise. In personal appearance he so closely resembled the late President Benjamin Harrison, that in his travels he often was mistaken for the President.

On the twentieth of October, 1863, Mr. Bliss was married to Miss Eliza Crocker Fisher. Mrs. Bliss also traced her descent from the early colonists. She was the daughter of Captain Jared Fisher and Desire Allen (Osborn) Fisher. On the paternal side she was the granddaughter of Jared Fisher and Sarah (Pease) Fisher, and on the maternal side she was the granddaughter of Captain John Osborn and Desire Allen (Coffin) Osborn. Thus she was a descendant from John Howland, who came from England to America in the *Mayflower*. To Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have been born six children. Of these only three survive, Mrs. Bertha Leonard Hinson, Mr. Elmer Jared Bliss, and Mrs. Fannie Agnes Thayer.

Among the influences which shaped his character and promoted his success in life, Mr. Bliss gave the first place to his paternal home; next to this in order came the influence of school, of early companionship, of private study, and, last, of contact with men in active life.

In the winter of 1912–1913, while spending some time in Deland, Florida, Mr. Bliss was taken ill and died quite suddenly, in his seventy-ninth year. The body was brought to his home in Brookline, where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, on Thursday afternoon, February 6th. In respect for his memory all the factories, stores, and offices of the Regal Company, in various parts of the country, were closed. The interment was in Mount Auburn Cemetery. He left to mourn his departure, his wife, the son, and two daughters, already mentioned, and a large number of friends.

The keynote of Leonard Carpenter Bliss's career can be no better sounded than in quoting the following remark which he made not many weeks before he passed away:

"I attribute my success in life to a strong-minded, strongly religious mother."

JOHN DUNNING WHITNEY BODFISH

JOHN DUNNING WHITNEY BODFISH was born in Fabius, New York, November 6, 1878, son of Benjamin Bodfish, born November 20, 1832, and died May 26, 1912, who married Abbie Louisa Smith. He is the grandson of Benjamin Bodfish, who was born in 1800 and died in 1832, who married Asenath C. Jones; and grandson on the maternal side of Irving Smith, born in 1802 and died in 1880, who married Louisa Dunning.

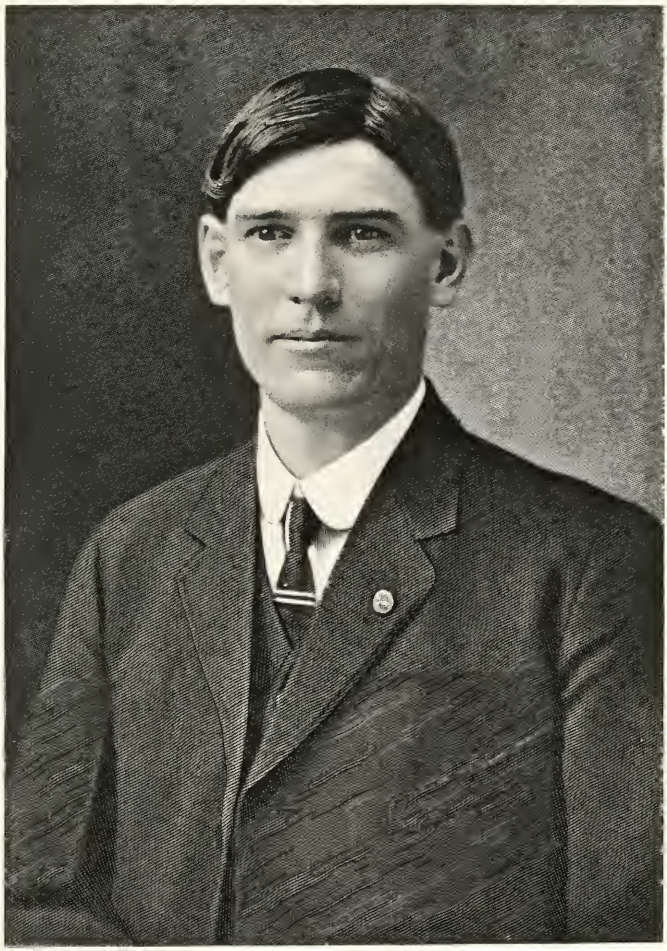
The father of Mr. Bodfish was a farmer and merchant, and possessed remarkably strong characteristics. He was honorable, aggressive, deeply religious, ready to aid anyone at all times, a sound and logical thinker, but willing to grant to others the same liberty which he claimed for himself.

Mr. Bodfish traces his ancestry in this country to John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620, also to a Bodfitch who changed his name to Bodfish, who came early from Wales to this country and was a hunter and trapper, and who took possession of land now included in the present farm of Mr. Bodfish in West Barnstable, Massachusetts.

In his youth, Mr. Bodfish was a lover of out-of-door life and fond of study, especially of mathematics, science, history, and general literature. He was deeply interested in animal life.

As a child, he had regular tasks about the home and farm and was early permitted to own live stock. He soon learned that the amount of money gained from these sources depended upon the thought, care, and attention which was given them. Thus he acquired habits of observation, original thinking, regularity, and industry, forming a solid foundation on which to build future success.

The uniform thoughtfulness and sympathy of his mother, combined with her readiness to render needed aid at all times and in gently unfolding the value of moral and spiritual ideals, deeply impressed her son with lessons of lasting worth.



John D. W. Bodfish

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Mr. Bodfish was handicapped in acquiring the education which he deeply craved because of lack of means, the long distance from the High School and the Normal School and later by loss of sight.

The books which have had the most influence in directing his thoughts and purposes have been the Bible, the great poets, and the writings of Lincoln and the Abolitionists of his time.

Notwithstanding the many hinderances which had to be overcome, Mr. Bodfish graduated from Barnstable High School in 1896, and from Hyannis Normal School in 1899. He was graduated from Boston University Law School in June, 1914, with the degree of LL.B. Though without his sight and dependent almost entirely upon his own efforts to pay his way through this school, he was awarded the Ordrenoux Prize of $100 in gold for the best three years' work done by any member of the class. In the spring of 1915 he opened a law office in Hyannis where he is successfully practicing his profession, and where he is universally respected, not only as a lawyer, but also as a man.

He entered upon an active life as the Principal of the Osterville Grammar School, 1900 to 1901, when, his eyesight failing, he took up farming and fitted himself in spare time to teach the blind. In 1911 he served as Superintendent of work for the blind in Delaware.

Mr. Bodfish has always taken a deep interest in the public affairs of his locality. He led the fight in his town of Barnstable for cleaner politics and secured the Australian Ballot system of voting in town elections.

The relative strength of influence which has aided Mr. Bodfish in attaining success is given in the following order: of home, of contact with men in active life, of school, of private study, and of early companionship. Politically, Mr. Bodfish is an independent, always allied with the party and the men who are most advanced in the advocacy of direct government and humanitarian programs.

As a public speaker he ranks with the best, being endowed with a strong and pleasing voice and the happy faculty of holding the close attention of his hearers from the first word to the last. His style is conversational. What he has to say is always worth saying and he says it with compelling force. In the matter of religion he says that he is still seeking the organization which

will most quickly bring about the practice of the Brotherhood of Man.

His hours of relaxation are divided between outdoor work in active farming, general reading, and such manual work as is done by the blind.

Mr. Bodfish was married December 31, 1908, to Louise Elizabeth, daughter of Myron and Elizabeth Clark, and granddaughter of Henry H. and Elizabeth Clark, and of James and Margaret Corcoran. Mrs. Bodfish was born in Fabius, New York, February 23, 1879. Two children have been born to them, of whom Abbie Elizabeth Bodfish survives, born October 4, 1913.

This marriage has proven a most fortunate and happy one, and Mrs. Bodfish through her faithful devotion has rendered her husband invaluable assistance in his struggle for success.

In answer to the question, what will most help young people to attain true success in life, Mr. Bodfish says: "From my own experience I will say that true success in life consists in making the most of one's opportunities as they present themselves, however trifling they may seem. To do this, it is essential that one should form habits of industry, regularity, punctuality, and strict honesty. Learn to ask the question, 'Why?' Never take anything for granted. Cultivate your memory but do not trust it unless you have to, and above all things never let yourself lose faith in the justice and wisdom of the Destiny that shapes your ends." Mr. Bodfish exemplifies in his own life the essence of what he suggests for others to follow in order to win success.

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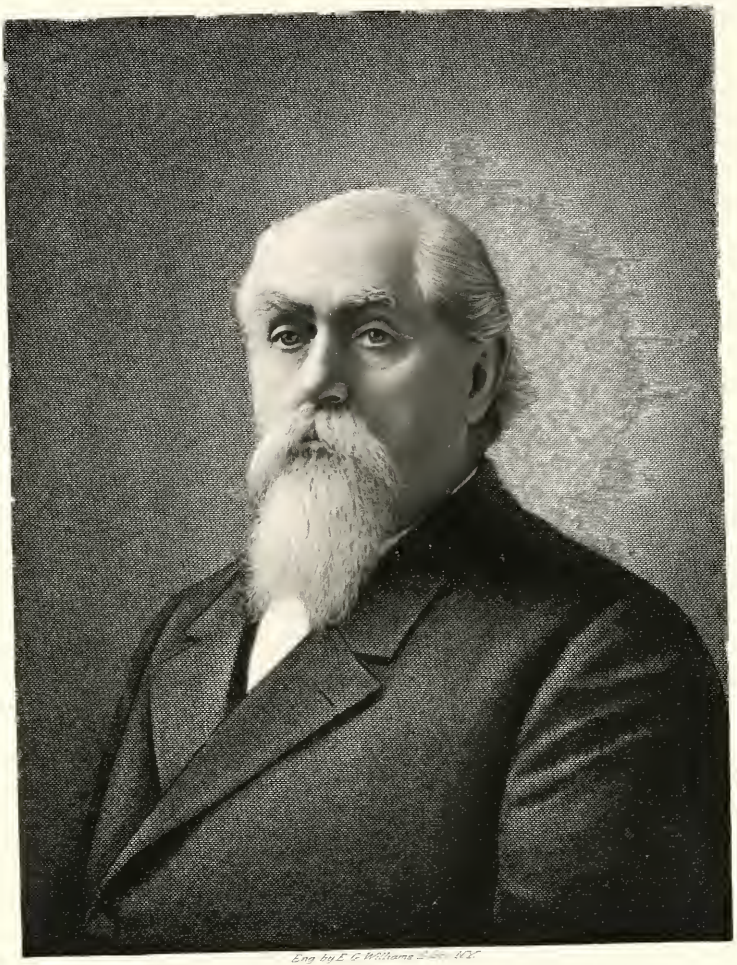

Eng by E. C. Williams Boston, Mass.

Daniel W. Bond

DANIEL WEBSTER BOND

DANIEL WEBSTER BOND, late Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, April 29, 1838. He died at Waltham, Massachusetts, January 22, 1911, in his seventy-third year. He was the son of Daniel H. and Deborah (White) Bond, and was a descendant of William Bond, who settled in Watertown, in 1630. His father was a native of Canterbury, Connecticut, where brothers of the Bond family settled as early as 1710. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. George S. White of Tunbridge Wells, England, who emigrated with his family to America in 1812.

The boyhood of Daniel Webster Bond was passed in his native town upon a farm, working out for the neighbors, and attending the public schools in the winter term. His hard work gave him the rugged physique which stood him in such good stead for so many years. He had a greater advantage than most boys of his town because his father was a highly intellectual man; he provided his children with excellent reading matter. Mr. Bond early began to acquire a fund of knowledge which grew with his years. When sixteen years of age he entered a private school in Canterbury, and later went to the Plainfield Academy and the New Britain Normal School in Connecticut. Afterwards he taught school in country districts around about, and had his share of that almost universal experience of the country school masters of those days, of boarding around with the families of the district.

In 1859, Mr. Bond began the study of law and acquired at the same time the art of shorthand, then comparatively little known. This accomplishment proved very useful to him in later years. When on the bench, in every case in which he presided he took the evidence in shorthand. In two trials where the stenographer's notes had been lost or destroyed, he was able to draw a bill of exceptions upon all the evidence. In 1860, he entered the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1862 with the

degree of LL.B., and in the same year he was admitted to the practice of his profession at the bar.

At his graduation he was awarded the distinction of the Lieber prize of $200, a coveted honor at the school. During his two years at Columbia he almost entirely paid his way by outside work, largely by reporting lectures for the New York papers. For a time he practiced law in Providence, Rhode Island, and then removed to Florence, Massachusetts, where he served as attorney for a large corporation for several years. He made this an opportunity to become well versed in patent law. In 1871, he opened an office in Northampton with his brother and Judge William Allen, and within a few years acquired a large practice. He was strong on the criminal side of the Court, and one of his noted cases was the defense of the Northampton Bank robbers. In 1877 he was elected District Attorney for the Northwestern District, and he held the office until 1890, serving twelve full years. His success and ability in that office were so conspicuous that he was three times re-elected to the position, receiving in each case the nomination of both political parties.

His thorough knowledge of the law was of great service to him in the office of District Attorney. He had the instinctive knowledge of knowing when not to cross-examine a witness at all, and oftentimes, to the surprise of the bar, he would let a dangerous witness go without a word of cross-examination. His reason for such action was that when he was satisfied he could not weaken the force of what had been said, it was best to let the witness's testimony alone. He was once asked by his associate in the trial of a cause to put a certain question to a hostile witness who was known to the Attorney to have testified contrary to the real fact. On inquiring of his associate his means of knowledge he asked him, "Have you witnesses present to contradict him?" "No," was the reply. Mr. Bond refused to put the question, and afterwards said it was a safe rule never to ask a hostile witness a question to which a lying answer would hurt one unless it was competent to contradict him and one had the means at hand. He rarely became agitated when presenting a case to a jury. He had a keen insight into human nature and used it to advantage in arguing his cause. He used simple language, marshaled his facts in logical order, and stated them simply but with great force.

In his office of District Attorney he conducted the duties of his place with an eye to the reformation of criminals who had been simply misled and were not vicious, but he prosecuted chronic and wicked criminals relentlessly. Governor Robinson offered him a position upon the bench of the Superior Court, but he preferred to remain in general practice and keep the office of District Attorney. In 1891 he was again tendered the appointment by Governor Brackett and accepted the position. For the following twenty years he gave his most faithful service to the Commonwealth, although the acceptance of the place meant a considerable sacrifice on his part.

Judge Bond was always a man with the keenest sense of duty, and no Justice of our Courts has ever been more conscientious in the performance of his trust. Always a tireless worker, he had but few interests outside of his daily duty in the court room. He was never missing from his place upon the bench except in the few instances of severe sickness, and, while Attorneys practicing before him sometimes differed from his construction of the law, they always felt that in making the decision he was always animated by a keen sense of right and uninfluenced by any other consideration. He had from his early years upon the bench the keenest interest in our probation system, and never wearied in giving his time and strength to its application or extension. If in his terms of the criminal court he was rigorous in sentencing old offenders, he was on the other hand most painstaking in his endeavor to see that the young men who had strayed into the path of vice should not only be given another chance but should be placed under the proper influences that should lead them to reform.

Not only was the youthful offender the object of his consideration but also the young practitioners at the bar, enabling them to be at their best in the presentation of their causes. In a word, the beneficence of his nature was felt in all his relations with men.

In politics he was never a partisan, but always voted with the Republicans. He gave his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and voted for Grant on his first election to the Presidency.

On May 20, 1863, he married Susan J. Dyer of Canterbury, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Harvey J. Dyer of that town. His wife, two sons, Charles W. and Henry H. Bond, and a daughter, Mrs. Wilbur E. Barnard, survive him.

At the session of the Superior Court held in Salem, shortly after he died, Mr. Justice Raymond, who presided, paid this tribute to him:

"The Commonwealth has lost a most useful judge in the death of Justice Bond. His mental endowment, his extensive and rare experience in general practice and as District Attorney, his knowledge of men and affairs, and his steady and toilsome climb from humble surroundings to the position on the Superior Bench gave him unusual equipment for service. His kindly heart and sympathetic nature made him most useful for young men at the bar and his wise suggestions were most gratefully received by his young associates on the bench. His death creates a vacancy very difficult to fill."

Mr. J. B. O'Donnell, who was a student in Judge Bond's office, said: "Judge Bond was very much of a home man and had few, or no, associations, which interfered with his home life. He was self-possessed, always easily approachable, modest in bearing, and of a simple nature. He never 'posed'; he had little regard for formalities and conventionalities; he was original and independent in his mode of living; a strong character and a kind man."

In speaking of Judge Bond, Mr. Sherman L. Whipple said: ". . . I could not bear to speak of my own sense of personal loss or loss of the Commonwealth of one of the most upright, conscientious, and kindly judges we ever had—these of just renown, and of tender kindness to all deserving."

Rev. DeWitt S. Clark said: ". . . How grateful you have come to be that he has been spared to you so long, and that he has ably occupied such a prominent position in the Commonwealth, and that his Christian character and fortitude are bequeathed to his family—their precious inheritance."

It was said by one of his associates:

"Judge Bond came to the bench well equipped for judicial service. By inheritance he was imbued with the New England conception of a free government, administered by free-men, and realized full well that for its successful maintenance a fearless and sound judiciary was indispensable. His long and successful career at the bar had made him familiar with the common law as a system of jurisprudence and the practice sanctioned by the courts for its application and enforcement. He knew full well the

advantage derived from good pleading, but he never permitted himself to overlook the facts on proof of which his client's cause ultimately depended. While engaged in a large and diversified civil practice he found time also for many years to serve the public as District Attorney. The administration of the functions of this office broadened his view of the social compact, or, as he once said to me, 'the most hardened criminal is entitled to the protection of the laws or there is no protection for the most virtuous member of society if his conduct runs counter to the will of the majority.'

"When he went on the bench few judges of his time were better fitted by learning and experience to discharge the great duties of a trial judge. It may be that his deep dislike of indirect methods, or where, perhaps, the side on which justice clearly lay was overweighed by opposing counsel, he indicated strongly his views of what the result ought to be, yet no man ever questioned his judicial integrity or ever suggested that possibly he was actuated by unworthy motives. If he thought that a presiding judge should be something more than a mere moderator to direct the sheriff to preserve order and conducted his court accordingly, who shall say that his standard of what a trial should be—the ascertainment of the truth—is unsupported by the example of some of the most eminent of English and American judges? His ample learning, his knowledge of men and things, gathered from an unusually comprehensive and intensely active professional life, were ever at the service of not only his associates but the youngest and least experienced member of the bar. To the weak he was helpful, and from the strong he withheld not his hand when justice demanded that he should not remain passive. Clear in analysis, full in all necessary details, correct and forcible in expression, his instructions to juries were of a high order—that supreme test of the capacity and efficiency of a *nisi prius* judge. The judicial ideals of Judge Bond were a passion for service and for righteousness, and in striving for their attainment he honored his profession and nobly served the Commonwealth."

WILLIAM LINCOLN BOOTH

WILLIAM LINCOLN BOOTH, a prominent citizen of Fall River, was born in that city, May 7, 1866, and died there, March 3, 1915. He was the son of William and Mary Booth, his father having been a much-esteemed veteran of the Civil War. He attended the Borden School, though without completing the course, and subsequently assisted his father in the grocery business. Some twenty years prior to his death Mr. Booth gave up his interest in the grocery establishment and devoted his attention to the sale of bundle-wood and package coal, and presently built up a thriving business in this line of trade, with branch stores in Taunton and New Haven.

Mr. Booth's earliest connection with the Fall River Fire Department was in 1885 when he was appointed call man and assigned to Engine No. 3. He served in that connection for nineteen years. On February 3, 1913, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners, an office which he filled at the time of his death. Mr. Booth was widely popular, possessing qualifications alike desirable in private business or public service. On reaching his majority he adopted as a life motto: "If you can't boost a man, don't kick him," an injunction that might well lie on many a busy man's desk.

He was a thirty-second degree Mason and very prominent in the Masonic fraternity of Fall River and its vicinity. He was a member of Narragansett Lodge, F. & A. M.; a charter member of Fall River Royal Arch Chapter, Godfrey de Bouilion Commandery Knights Templar, Azab Grotto, and Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Quequechan and Fall River Bowling Green clubs and of the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Booth belonged to the Republican party, while the trend of his religious feelings was made evident by his membership in the Episcopalian Church.

In 1886 Mr. Booth was married to Ada A. Whitworth, by whom he had two children, William Irving and John Morton, the last named at present a senior at Brown University. W. Irving has conducted his father's business since his death.

The career of Mr. Booth furnishes a remarkable instance of what energy and attention to the business at hand will accomplish towards attainment of success in life. Honesty and industry were his watchwords and he had a wide circle of friends.

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W. L. Booth

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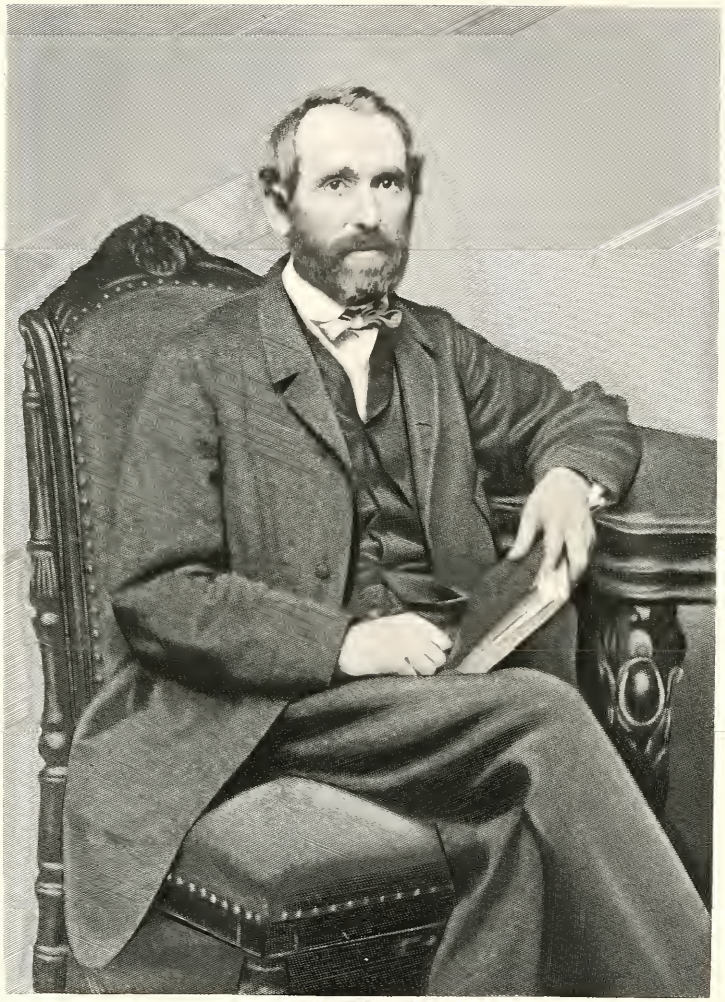

John Baumann

JOHN BOWMAN, 3RD

JOHN BOWMAN, 3RD, was the son of John Bowman, 2nd (February 11, 1794—August 20, 1831), and Lucinda Foster, and grandson of Samuel Bowman (November 4, 1749—December 21, 1819) and Hannah Winthrop Davenport of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Samuel Bowman was the son of John Bowman, 1st, of Lexington, and Susannah Coolidge, daughter of Captain Joseph Coolidge of Watertown.

The name Bowman and the names interwoven with it in family history have had large significance in the Commonwealth. The name originated in the beautiful north country of England, where settled a band of Anglo-Saxons in very early times. Subsequent invaders naturally sought these same hills for protection and made the "border country" between England and Scotland, their chief battle ground. Hence the early Saxons were early put to it to prove their mettle. In the use of the typical weapon of the period they attained an expertness that made them famous and placed them at the head of the Saxon armies. They were the bow-men of the times. Kings rewarded them with the greater part of the two counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. When the "Conqueror" came he selected them as his bodyguard, and to their sure aim he more than once owed his life. What more natural than that he should settle on them the "Bowman" family "arms" of Cross Bows, in recognition of their service. An appellation became a surname.

When the crowns of England and Scotland were united and many of the Barons were left unsupported, the Bowmans began to extend their holdings. Parts of the Clan went into Scotland about the beginning of the sixteenth century. They gave a Mayor to Edinburgh in the person of John Bowman. Other parts of the clan went into Derbyshire and Dorset. It is with the latter branches that we are more immediately concerned. Nathaniel Bowman, son of John Bowman and his wife, Ann Beresford, of Parwick, near Allstonfield, left England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, where he became a "proprietor." His coming was not due to any Puritan allegiance for he was a good Episcopalian. Hence he held no office in the colony, but that he was a highly esteemed man is shown by the fact that a portion of the town was named in his honor.

The family was one of the most substantial in the early history of Massachusetts. The grandson of the first settler, Francis Bowman, of Lexington, was admitted a "freeman" and held every office

within the gift of King and town. His title, "Ye Most Worshipful Justice," attests his prominence. He was made the King's first "Royal Magistrate" in 1720, and his son succeeded him. Other names in the family genealogy stand out in the political and educational history of the state. Major Simon Willard, of Cambridge, who bought Concord of the Indians, President Dunster of Harvard College, Josiah Willard of Harvard College, Reginald Foster, founder of Ipswich, Governor John Winthrop, Captain Joseph Coolidge, of Watertown, and Captain John Sherman and Rev. John Davenport were all directly related to the family and their names show the substantial character of the stock.

The family has been a conspicuous and enterprising patron of Harvard College, and Bowman graduates have held many places of trust and honor in town, state, and nation.

Three family characteristics stand out in the family history,—a progressive spirit, ability to bear a prominent part in the stirring times in which its members have participated, and intellectual power, which is at once a result and a cause of the liberal patronage of higher education.

John Bowman, 3rd, was born at Warwick, Mass., April 16, 1822, and died at Boston, August 4, 1882. He was brought up on a farm. New England farm life was a powerful educational force in the life of any boy, and John Bowman showed the typical New England traits,—participation in family duties and the cultivation of responsibility for his share in family enterprises. He attended the public schools and took them seriously. He followed their courses as far as they went and then attended the High Schools in Gardner and Worcester. Then he took up the study of the law, for the Bowmans have been lawyers in every generation since the "King's Bench" of England was established. His legal knowledge was always helpful to him but his tastes led him rather to scientific experiments. He gained a thorough knowledge of mechanics, and eventually he became a skilled machinist and developed a high degree of inventive power.

But he always called himself a farmer. His heart was always in the country. He loved to live close to "Nature and Nature's God." Farming itself is a science and naturally stimulates a scientific spirit in those who do not go into it perfunctorily but with an intelligent purpose. John Bowman was a farmer-inventor. The Douglass pump, a locomotive spark arrester, a knitting machine that brought him fame and fortune, stand to the credit of his inventive genius.

Mr. Bowman resided for many years in the South, in Macon, Milledgeville, and Tallahassee,—where he invested extensively in real estate. In the far west also, he found business opportunities and had to do with the beginnings of the railroad that connects Oregon and California. The same progressive characteristics that distinguished his early ancestors took him out into these enterprises.

While he was in the South the Civil War broke out, and he was promptly drafted into the Confederate Army. This, however, was not an enterprise to his mind and he eventually came North.

His business interests took him out into the world, and besides he liked travel for itself. It gave him an opportunity to study the world and its people at first hand. True to the best traditions of New England and of his family he gave careful attention to the education of his children.

He was an excellent illustration of what may be called the modern counterpart of a New England colonist of the higher type. In fraternity life he was a Mason; in politics, a Republican; in religion, a Unitarian.

John Bowman married, on August 10, 1848, Eliza Powel Gittings, who was descended in direct line on her mother, Sarah Powel's side, from Captain William Powel, who came to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1611 and was a leader in the first Legislative Assembly in America at Jamestown, July, 1619. Further back Mrs. Bowman traced her descent from Hugh Powel, father of Capt. William Powel, of Castle Madoc, Brecon, Wales, the King's High Sheriff; and still further back, from Llewellyn, last of the Welsh princes. On the side of her father, George Gittings, she was descended from John Gittings who came to Baltimore in 1659 with Philip Calvert, became Clerk of the Upper House of Burgesses, filled many places of trust and honor, and was considered one of the most highly educated men of the Colony. Three colonies were thus united in this marriage. Five children were born of the union, of whom two are still living: Samuel Stillman Bowman, a retired officer of the army, and Sarah Lucinda (Bowman) Van Ness, wife of Joseph Van Ness, who was the founder and is honorary life regent of the Lexington branch of the "Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," also the "Society of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America," and thus bears out the colonial traditions of the family. One grandchild, John A. Bowman, also survives.

WILLIAM DAVIS BRACKETT

WILLIAM DAVIS BRACKETT was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, June 9, 1840. His ancestor, Anthony Brackett, a Scotchman, came to this country in or about 1635 and settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His father, Cobb Brackett, first followed the sea, then became a tiller of the soil and also a country merchant. He was a man noted for his activity in every enterprise which he undertook. He was a native of Eastham, Massachusetts, where he married Almeria Brown, daughter of Theodore Brown.

The parents soon removed to Swampscott, where he began his business career, leaving school at the age of twelve, and taking a place in the general store kept by his father. Even as a little boy he had been fascinated by the business; and he was kept from the mischief which Satan is said to find for idle hands, by running errands and doing little tasks about the store. One of his exploits was to make a thousand paper bags every half day when no school was in session.

He became a regular clerk, and at the age of twenty he succeeded to his father's business, and became its proprietor. Although he was for nine months absent in the years 1862 and 1863, while serving as Corporal in Company E of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Voluntary Infantry, he made a success of his business venture and after the war, at the end of five years, he sold it and went to Boston, where he became a member of the firm of Goldthwait, Brackett & Company, engaging in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade. In 1868 on the death of Mr. J. L. Goldthwait, the firm of Cressy & Brackett was formed for the purpose of manufacturing and selling at wholesale boots and shoes. Two years later Mr. T. E. Cressy retired and the firm became Mann & Brackett; then again in 1880 Mr. Brackett purchased Mr. Mann's interest and the firm name became W. D. Brackett and Company, under which designation it still continues, with Mr. Brackett's son, Forrest G. Brackett, and W. H. Emerson as partners. It has been eminently successful, maintaining several large factories, to the general oversight of which Mr. Brackett has given especial attention.

He was also President of the Batchelder and Lincoln Company for five years until 1908, when that company was absorbed by the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of Boston, when he became Vice-President and Treasurer. He was also from the year 1900 President of the Stoneham National Bank. He held no public office except that of town clerk of Swampscott from 1865 until 1869. Although each year has made him more and more convinced of the

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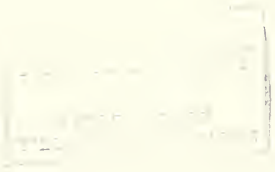
William D. Brackett.



correctness of Republican principles, he has never been induced to take any public part in politics, though he is an enthusiastic member of the Home Market Club. In early life he joined the Free Masons and is a member of Hugh De Payne Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belongs to several business men's clubs, including the Boot and Shoe Club.

Mr. Brackett is a keen lover of Nature and for forty-five years his vacations have been spent in fishing trips. He is also passionately fond of looking after his garden and orchard.

On January 1, 1865, he married Sarah A. Lee, daughter of James and Charlotte Lee. Two children have been born of this marriage: Forrest Grant, in business with his father; and Blanch E., now Mrs. S. D. Hildreth.

Mr. Brackett is a thorough believer in hard work for boys and in careful saving. His own successful career well exemplifies how energy, faithfulness, economy, and the following of an ideal never fail to bring desired results. The influence of his father was very strong with him and he got more from his home training and from intercourse with his fellowmen than from the lessons he learned in what many would call a meager book education. But evidently book education may fail of being real education and, on the other hand, a wide outlook on life and the every-day experiences, if taken in the right way, may give all the qualities of character and of gentlemanly breeding. Mr. Brackett, comparing his own habits of discipline, of careful saving, of seizing opportunities, and making the best of them, with the behavior of boys of a later day, is obliged to conclude that a "lack of interest in their work, a tendency to prefer mere temporal pleasure, to ignore their chances of saving for future advancement, and a happy-go-lucky carelessness have been characteristic of altogether too many of the younger generation. He finds them willing to shirk, when it would have been to their advantage to put in extra work; he sees that they are inclined to be spendthrifts both of their time and of their money; that they lack a genuine ambition to make the most of themselves."

Mr. Brackett's youthful zeal for business, his early recognition of what he wanted to be his lifework, his determined course after he had once decided, and his energy in making his work a success form an admirable object-lesson to those young men who drift along without an idea of what they are in this world for, who make no effort to find their bent, but are content to have what they call a good time.

The lifework and achievements of Mr. Brackett are an inspiration to the youth of to-day. He is the best type of a self-made man.

HEZEKIAH ANTHONY BRAYTON

TO take charge of a mill that is in financial straits and make it one of the best paying properties in Massachusetts, shows financial ability of no mean order. Such was the successful experience of Hezekiah A. Brayton of Fall River, when he became Trustee of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company. Not only did he retrieve the fortunes of this corporation, but he developed an efficiency in it that was new in textile manufacturing.

Hezekiah A. Brayton was born at Fall River, June 24, 1832. In his family line was Francis Brayton, who came from England to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and became a freeman in 1655. He served as a member of the General Court of Commissioners and afterwards for many years in the Rhode Island Assembly.

His paternal grandparents were John Brayton (1762–1829) and Sarah Bowers. His father was Israel Brayton (1792–1866), a man of integrity and character. His mother was Kezia Anthony, a woman of rare gentleness and refinement.

Hezekiah A. Brayton passed his boyhood days at the Brayton homestead at Somerset, Massachusetts, in whose schools he received his elementary education. His academic course was taken at East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

His career after leaving school was somewhat varied. For a single year he taught school at Seekonk, Massachusetts, which was followed by employment for a short time as a railroad ticket agent. Then he went to Texas and worked as a surveyor. Returning to the North, he was employed in the carding and mechanical engineering departments of the Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

He went to Chicago in 1857 with his brother and engaged in the grain commission business on the Board of Trade, a line of business he continued later to follow on the New York Produce Exchange, all of which gave him a good preparation for his future life.

His greatest and most successful work was begun after he had returned to Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1872. He was elected

EDWIN PERKINS BROWN

EDWIN PERKINS BROWN was born June 25, 1868, in St. Albans, Vermont. He is the son of George Washington Brown and Addie E. Perkins.

The ancestry of the Browns is of the sturdy New England type which brings things to pass and makes nativity in the Green Mountain State a title of honor.

Edwin P. Brown's grandfather on his father's side was Isaac Washington Brown of Northfield, Vermont, whose wife was Sylvia Elvira Partridge. He is a direct descendant of Jonathan Brown who married Patience Kneeland in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1779. Jonathan Brown was in the War of the Revolution and was captured and carried off by the Indians in their raid upon Royalston, Vermont, in 1782.

Edwin Perkins Brown, although Vermont born, was practically Boston reared, his parents taking up residence in Boston when he was about three years of age. He gratefully remembers his mother, as his earliest teacher and guide—the mentor in his young life in things moral and spiritual. His early reading favored history and Thackeray.

He received his school training in Boston, making the grades in the Rice primary and Rice grammar schools in the usual time, and finishing the English High in 1887 when he was nineteen years old. A good healthy, active boy, he was fond of outdoor sports and was a prime favorite with his mates on the playground.

High School finished, he entered the employ of the shoe manufacturing firm of Bouve Crawford Company as office boy. For several years previous to this the elder Brown had been interested in the development and sale of various machines necessary to the shoe manufacturing industry and under parental advice or influence Edwin P. Brown began at the bottom rung of the shoe manufacturing business. He stayed faithfully by the shoe business for two years, or during his minority. At this time an opportunity to enter the office of a railroad company led him to give up his position with the shoe manufactory and enter the service of the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. as a clerk. For the next three years until 1892 he was in the railroad business, first for the Atlantic and Pacific at Albuquerque, New Mexico, then for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. at El Paso, Texas. The offer of a more lucrative

Edwin P. Brown

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position and a wider field of activity led him to accept service as General Agent for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company with headquarters at El Paso, Texas. Here for the next six years until 1898 he conducted successfully the affairs of this company intrusted to him. In 1898 the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company of Joplin, Missouri, offered him such terms that he closed his connection with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and entered the employ of the former company. He did business acceptably and successfully for the Smelting Company for the next two years. He had now been absent from New England about ten years, and in the meantime the United Shoe Machinery Company had been formed and the Shoe Machinery Company in which the father had become Director, Treasurer and General Manager had been merged in the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The manifold burdens of the great company and his growing financial operations and obligations in other directions led to the negotiations which in 1899 brought the first decade of Edwin P. Brown's business career in the West to a close and inducted him into a still more promising career in the employ of the United Shoe Machinery Company. He was appointed Assistant Manager, in which capacity he so approved himself that March, 1911, he became Director and General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company. In addition to this responsible position he is a Director of the International Trust Company, and Director and Vice-President of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company.

Mr. Brown is associated with many clubs. He is a member of the N. E. Shoe & Leather Association, the Union League, New York, the Algonquin Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Exchange Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Beacon Society, and the Commercial Club.

He is fond of fishing, hunting, golf, and travel.

In politics, Mr. Brown is a Republican; in church relations an Episcopalian.

September 26, 1894, he was married to Emma J., daughter of Charles R. and Annie Todd. They have two children: George Russell and Florence Emma, both in school.

Mr. Brown believes that among the influences potent for his success in life, the home influences of his childhood have been greatest, his early companionships next, and contact with virile men in the stress of business life third in importance, and by no means a negligible force.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN

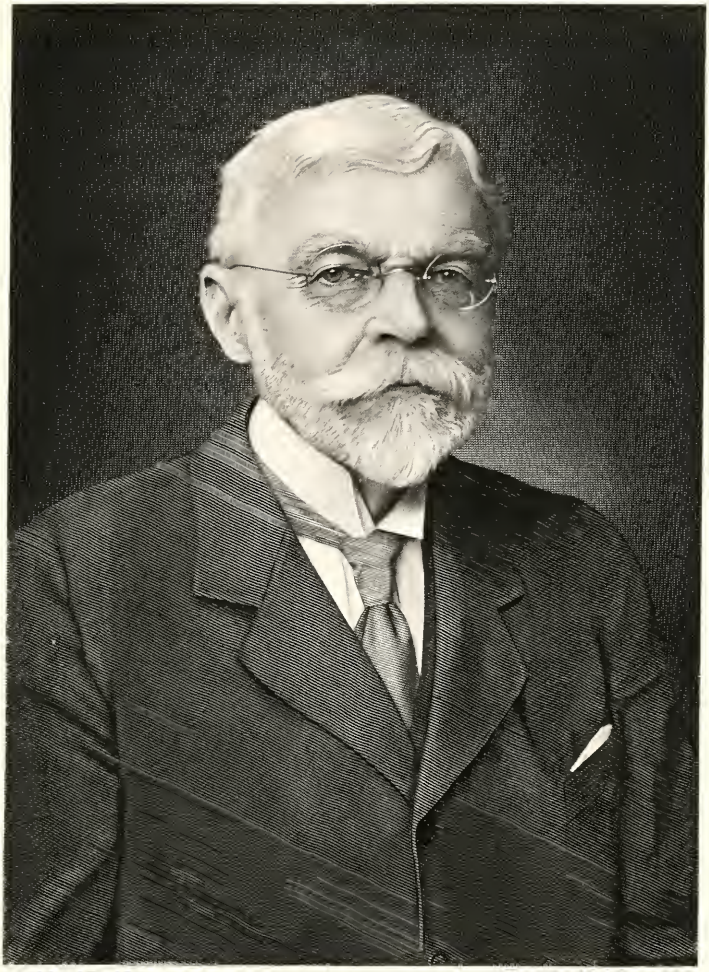
MR. BROWN is Vice President of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston. The story of his successful business life has been duplicated many times during the last half-century of American progress and may be taken as a fair sample of what a young man of good parentage, of clean habits and good address, of determined honesty of purpose, industry and tenacity of intent may accomplish in this country of great opportunity.

He was born in Northfield, Vermont, August 30, 1841. His father, Isaac Washington Brown, was a hotel-keeper in Northfield for several years and satisfactorily filled many offices of trust and honor in both county and town. His mother was Sylvia Elvira, daughter of David and Sophia Moore Partridge.

The earliest known ancestor on his father's side was Jonathan Brown, who married Patience Kneeland in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1779. Jonathan Brown was captured by the Indians at the sacking of Royalton, Vermont, in 1782 and taken to Montreal. Their son, Joel Brown, married Dorcas Nichols, and they became the parents of Isaac Washington Brown, Mr. Brown's father.

The young George received his education in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by attendance at the Orange County Grammar School at Randolph Centre, Vermont, and the Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont.

Mr. Brown entered the employ of the Vermont Central Railroad Company in 1858 as timekeeper, and in 1865 became a member of the firm of Hyde and Brown at St. Albans, Vermont, dealers in groceries and provisions. Two years later he made a further change and became a partner in the firm of McGowan and Brown, dealers in hardware, in St. Albans. On February 24, 1869, he left St. Albans for Sacramento, California, having been appointed Auditor of the Motive Power Department of the Central Pacific Railroad. He returned from California to Boston, and in October, 1871, entered the employ of the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company as



Geo W Brown.

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a salesman. He soon became Superintendent of Agents, continuing in this position until July, 1876, when he was made General Manager for the New England States.

In the next few years Mr. Brown became interested in the development of several machines used in the shoe-manufacturing industry, and in 1892 he resigned his position with the Wheeler and Wilson Company to become Manager of the Consolidated Hand Method Lasting Machine Company, of which he had been made a Director in 1889 and Treasurer in 1891. This concern was one of those finally merged in the United Shoe Machinery Company. Mr. Brown was one of the principal organizers of the new company, and on March 1st, 1899, he was elected Treasurer and General Manager and has since been most active in its management.

In his business success Mr. Brown did not forget his old Vermont home; and, appreciating the benefits which the inhabitants of his native town of Northfield might derive from a snug investment in their behalf, he presented the town in 1906 with a very handsome public library as a memorial to his family.

Mr. Brown has also been very much interested in the work of the National Civic Federation, and is a member of the Executive Committee for the Welfare Department. His interest in the movement has been shown in a practical form, exemplifying various ideas advocated by this Federation in the offices of the United Shoe Machinery Company in Boston and at their factories in Beverly, Mass.

Besides his active connection with the United Shoe Machinery Company and affiliated concerns, Mr. Brown is a Director of the First National Bank of Boston. He was for many years a member of the old Central Club of Boston and is now a member of the Algonquin Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Sons of Vermont Association, the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, the New England Shoe and Leather Association, the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the Boston Merchants Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, and a life member of the Museum of Fine Arts and Bostonian Societies; also of the Boston Press Club.

In 1863 Mr. Brown married Addie E. Perkins, who died in June, 1900. To them was born one son, Edwin P. Brown, who is now Assistant General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and Miss Florence E. Brown, who died in 1899.

Mr. Brown is a firm believer in young men, many of whom have found in him an ever-ready sympathizer and wise counselor. Mr. Brown's remarks, made in the course of an address before a notable gathering of those interested in the great shoe industry of Brockton, Massachusetts, show the breadth of his observation and should be recorded as a code that might well be adopted by present as well as future generations.

"As we journey through life, we all formulate from our experience principles which would be our sure guide if we were to make the journey the second time. While 'experience is a great teacher,' we can all profit much by the observation of others.

"In the course of a somewhat varied life, I have observed that cheerfulness and kindness are the oil that lubricates the great machine of business. Do not be cast down or complain of the lack of early advantages. Most successful men create their own opportunities; so do not believe in luck or wait for something to turn up. Remember: hard work and hard knocks make the man, and bring to the top all the good there is in him. Be prompt in commencing your day's work. Do not watch the clock for its ending. Finish when you are through, and not before. Do not converse on your own affairs in working hours; and, whatever you do, remember that you are watched and will be imitated by your subordinates in working hours and out; in the general conduct of your lives, not only in a business way but socially and morally as well. Be absolutely honest with yourselves and your associates, dignified and courteous to all. Be obedient, and do what you are told to do willingly, whether it seems to be what you are hired for or not; and, above all things, be loyal, and not grudgingly so either, but with a free heart, giving the best there is in you to your firm, your family and friends. Then, with a contented mind and good health, you will get out of life all there is to be had on this side of the Great Divide."

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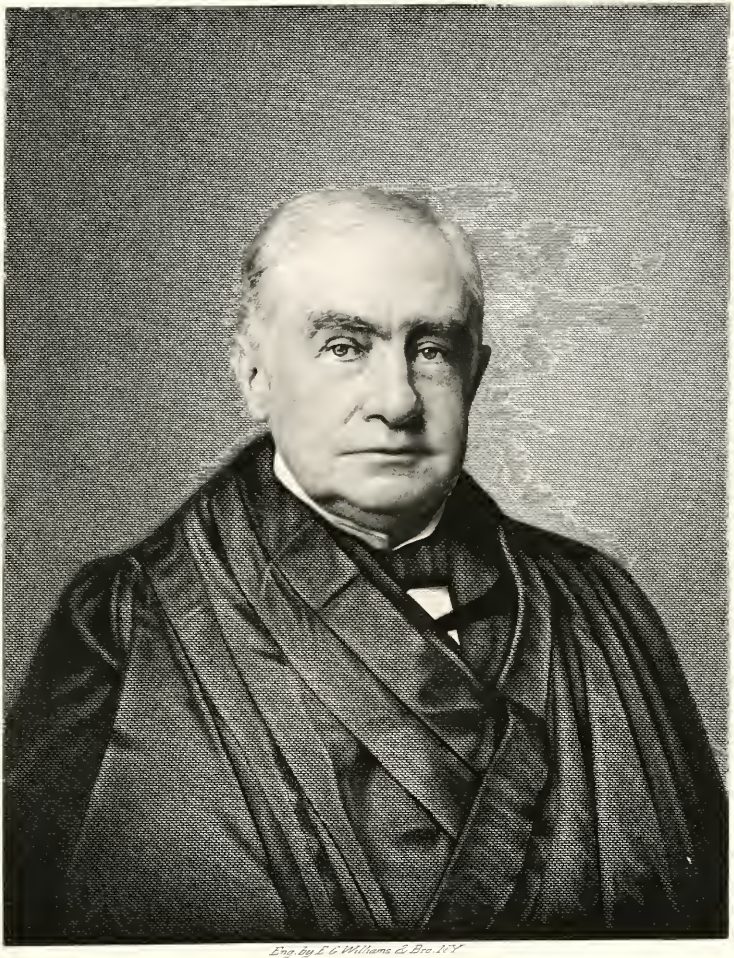

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Henry Billings Brown.

HENRY BILLINGS BROWN

HENRY BILLINGS BROWN, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in South Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 2, 1836. He died September 4, 1913.

His father, Billings Brown (born September 17, 1794) was the son of Elias and Sabra (Billings) Brown, and a manufacturer, self educated, a man efficient in business, fond of reading, and of high intelligence. He was a member of the legislature and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

His mother, Mary A. (Tyler) Brown, was the daughter of Jonathan B. and Mary (Stewart) Tyler. Hers was a strong personality and she had great influence upon both the intellectual and moral development of her son. She was a woman of clear and vigorous intellect and early piety.

Henry Brown fitted for college at Monson Academy and was graduated from Yale College in 1856. The subsequent year was spent in Europe, studying languages and travelling extensively. His law studies were first prosecuted at Yale, but finished at the Law School of Harvard University, where he received his degree of LL.B. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1887. He commenced the practice of his profession in Detroit, Michigan, in 1860. The following year he was appointed deputy United States Marshal, and subsequently assistant United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. He held that office until 1868, when he was appointed by Governor Crapo judge of the State Circuit Court of Wayne County, to fill a vacancy.

In 1875 he was appointed by President Grant, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. He had already won distinction as an Admiralty lawyer, and had become a recognized authority in this department of jurisprudence. He compiled Brown's "Admiralty Reports," for Western Lake and River Districts, and wrote many articles upon legal topics.

Upon the death of Mr. Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, October 14, 1890, President Harrison appointed

Judge Brown to the vacancy. His commission is dated December 29, 1890. Justice Brown honored the State of his birth, the profession he followed and the high position he occupied. He was distinguished for keen judicial wisdom and for the probity of his official and private life.

Judge Brown was a member of the Chevy Chase and Cosmos Clubs of Washington and of the University Club of New York. His principal relaxation was found in traveling. His convictions in regard to the means upon which young men should depend for success in life, can best be stated by his own words:—"I am a strong believer in heredity. I believe there are certain children who are bound to make their way in the world. Their success is usually dependent upon circumstances of birth, moral training, and education, and is sometimes independent of all other circumstances, except inherited ability and ambition. I regard inherited wealth, or the expectancy of it, as one of the most serious obstacles to success. though there are a few brilliant examples of those who have managed to surmount it with fair inherited talents, industry, and ambition. Success in one's chosen field is most probable and almost certain, provided bad habits are eschewed."

The life and work of Justice Brown is a brilliant illustration of the vast possibilities for achievement which are open to the young men of our land. In the record of his life we see how by means of close application and earnest and well directed effort, reinforced by a strong moral character, the village youth may make his way to a place in the most important judicial tribunal of the world. Justice Brown was a man of ripe attainments and of unusually varied legal and judicial experience. His judicial opinions exhibit breadth of judgment, freedom from prejudice, legal learning, and a judicial application of the principles of public ethics.

Judge Brown was married July 13, 1864, to Caroline Pitts, who died July 11, 1901. They had no children. He was married June 25, 1904, to Josephine E. Tyler, widow of Lieutenant F. H. Tyler of the United States Navy.

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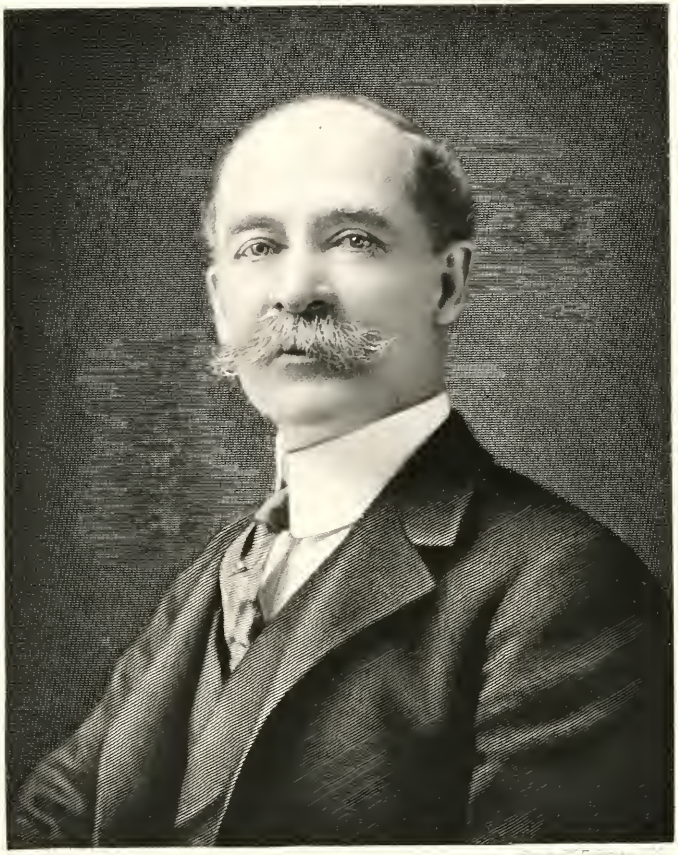

Samuel Carr.

SAMUEL CARR

SAMUEL CARR was born in Charlestown, now part of Boston, November 18, 1848. His father's house stood on Bunker Hill, emblem of freedom won through conflict by lofty character. Mr. Carr is of pure New England stock, his ancestors on his father's side and on his mother's having settled in New England in early colonial days. His father, Samuel Carr, born in Newburyport, was a man of remarkable energy, business capacity, and sterling Christian character. His mother, Louisa Hall (Trowbridge) Carr, was a high-minded woman of marked refinement and elevation of feeling. Their influence upon their children was deep and decisive. The Bible was then the great ethical textbook; it was the guide and companion of family life. Accordingly the children of Mr. and Mrs. Carr became familiar with the greatest treasure in the English tongue, or in any other tongue, the English Bible. The artistic feeling of the subject of this sketch was thus quickened and fed, as in so many other instances, by the incomparable speech of the Bible.

Mr. Carr's early education was obtained in the Bunker Hill School at Charlestown; at eighteen years of age (his father having five years before removed his family home to Newton) he graduated from the Newton High School and shortly after began his business career as corresponding clerk in a Boston bank. Fifteen years of banking experience followed. During that time he was Assistant Cashier, Cashier, and President of three different banks, and for several of those years his father, his brother (George E. Carr), and he were at the same time Cashiers of three Boston banks.

In 1883 he became the private secretary of Frederick L. Ames, one of the large capitalists of New England, and remained associated with Mr. Ames till his death in 1893, when he became one of the Executors and Trustees of Mr. Ames' estate. In 1895 Governor Oliver Ames died and Mr. Carr became one of the Ex-

ecutors and Trustees of his estate. His principal business since that time has been the active management of the affairs connected with these large estates. This has brought him into connection with many important corporations and prominent men of affairs in all parts of the country.

Mr. Carr was closely connected with several of the great railroad reorganizations from 1893 to 1898. It devolved upon his co-executor, Mr. Oliver Ames, and himself to petition the Union Pacific R. R. Company into the hands of a Receiver in 1893, and in 1895 Mr. Carr organized the Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line R. R. Company, the principal branch of the Union Pacific R. R. Company. He became Chairman of that Committee, and after completing the reorganization became President of the new company, holding the position for two years. He is still a Director in that company. Mr. Carr's long business training and experience have prepared him for advisory positions of trust and responsibility, and for the last twenty-five years he has served as a Director in several important railroad and other influential corporations of the country.

In business ability Mr. Carr's place is in the front rank of the men of his time. In business integrity he stands equally high. In disposing of the old Tremont House, Mr. Carr said to a gentleman who represented purchasers that the property could be had for one million dollars. When the money needed was raised some one asked the pertinent question, "What assurance have we that we can buy this property for one million dollars?" The answer of the original negotiator was swift, idiomatic, familiar: "Sam Carr's word."

While Mr. Carr's career has been that of a business man and his energies have been largely expended in the practical affairs of life, he has found time to develop his great æsthetic gifts through the study and practice of music. Inheriting from his father and grandfather a strong love of music which manifested itself at a very early age, his father wisely provided him with competent instruction beginning when he was ten years old, in order, as his father said, "that life might be pleasanter and more satisfactory especially in his later years." Beginning thus early the study of the piano and the organ and composition, he was able to start his musical career as organist of the Congregational Church in West

Newton at fifteen years of age; he continued it in various churches, mainly in Boston, with only a few months' intermission, for forty years. His last position and that of the greatest prominence was at the Old South Church in Boston where he was organist and Director of Music from 1884 (the time of the installation of Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D.) till 1904, and where he still, as Chairman of the Music Committee, supervises the music of the church, and on special occasions conducts choral services.

When Mr. Carr retired in 1904 from his position as organist and musical director in the Old South Church his friends presented him with a handsome testimonial in silver, with an inscription from Wordsworth that told the story of their appreciation and respect:

> "The music in my heart I bore,
> Long after it was heard no more."

Mr. Carr became a member of the Standing Committee of the Old South Society in 1905, and in 1915 that Committee voted to appoint him Honorary Musical Director and Organist of their church as an expression of their sincere appreciation of his enthusiastic and able services and of the inspiration and benefit his direction of music had been to the church and the congregation for a long period of years. Mr. Carr has specially devoted himself to the study of the organ and to the development of church music. He has composed and arranged a number of hymns and anthems, and his influence upon the elevation of church music has been widely felt. For years he has been a Trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music and he is an honorary member of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

If Harvard or Yale had been in 1870 what they are to-day Mr. Carr would doubtless have gone to college, for two reasons: first for the more rapid and systematic development of the intelligence that he was later to apply to business; and, second, for the world of music into which he would have been led more swiftly by competent and inspiring guides. His father, however, decided, and wisely, that his son must go into business; he was confident that the artistic impulse would hold its own against its utilitarian rival, and indeed stand as victor in command of the field at the end of the day. This forecast is almost certain to come true.

In 1872, Mr. Carr was married to Susan Waters, daughter of the Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D. of beloved memory. Mrs. Carr's attain-

ments, tastes, and high character have exercised an important influence upon the life of her husband. They have two children: Margaret, married in 1902 to Charles Frothingham Leland; and Elsie, married in 1908 to Robert Edward Brewer. Five grandchildren keep Mr. and Mrs. Carr in happy fellowship with the generation out of which is sure to come the greater America of the future.

Mr. Carr's advice to young men, written by him especially for the readers of this work, is:

"Start business or professional life with an ideal; keep this ideal always in view and work towards it. Persistent hard work, if accompanied by a desire for honorable accomplishment, will be rewarded by true success, happiness and ever increasing satisfaction. Do not become entirely absorbed in business or professional life. Probably every one has artistic tastes of some kind. Let him seek opportunity to develop such tastes through life with enthusiasm and he will find that they become not only a pleasant recreation in the daily routine, but will enlarge the outlook of the mind, and, if one is successful in business or profession, serve to show him how best to use his success for the benefit of others as well as himself. As one grows older he realizes more and more that the lasting satisfactions of life come from service to others."

Our last word is of Mr. Carr as a citizen. Here the fact is recorded that three different Mayors of Boston have appointed him a Trustee of the Public Library. In his character as a citizen, Mr. Carr has been a Trustee of American honor and freedom. In the final analysis it may be said that Mr. Carr has won in the business world a position of dignity, confidence and honor, and by his artistic achievements he has added to his own happiness and given to others encouragement and inspiration.

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Emil P. Charlton

EARLE PERRY CHARLTON

EARLE PERRY CHARLTON was born in Chester, Connecticut, June 19, 1863, the son of James D. Charlton, 1826–1900, and Lydia Ladd Charlton. The father was a man of stern but sterling qualities, doubtless inherited from his ancestors of the Otis and Charlton name, who emigrated from England in 1636 on the ship *Mary and John*, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut.

During his childhood and youth, Mr. Charlton's chief desire was an ambition to succeed, that he might be of assistance to his parents, and a son of whom they might be proud. He was brought up in a good home by devoted parents, who, understanding the value of thrift, taught their son its importance, and also the greater importance of sound character. His mother, a woman of lofty aims, exercised a profound influence on the moral and spiritual life of her son.

He studied in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, but experienced much difficulty in securing an adequate education. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years he went to Boston with the firm determination of becoming a merchant, and was employed for eight years with the Thomas C. Newell Company of Boston, acquiring proficiency in the business, in which he has now been engaged thirty-two years.

On January 1, 1912, the fifty-four stores which he then owned were merged into the F. W. Woolworth Company of which Mr. Charlton is Vice-President and one of the five founders of the F. W. Woolworth Co., being the largest retail corporation in the world, doing a business of upwards of seventy million dollars per annum and operating over eight hundred and fifty stores in the United States, Canada, and England. He was also instrumental in building the Charlton Mills of Fall River, Massachusetts, of which he is President. These mills make fine cotton goods.

Mr. Charlton is a Republican in politics, and a staunch member of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Bankers and Squantum clubs, the New York Yacht Club, the Algonquin Club of Boston, and of the Quequechan Club of Fall River, and is much interested in boating and golf.

Mr. Charlton was married in 1889 to Ida, daughter of Charles and Mary Stein, of Buffalo, New York, and their three children are: Ruth, Earle Perry, and Virginia.

He has always considered home influences and contact with men in active life potent factors in his own success, and his advice to young men, written for the readers of this work, is "to go into a business that they can take an interest in without regard to the remuneration, to be strictly honest in all dealings, temperate in all things, and to acquire as soon as possible an absolute confidence that success will follow effort."

Mr. Charlton is not only a successful manufacturer, financier, and merchant but a man of such sterling character that to all the responsibilities which he assumes, he honestly and faithfully devotes himself. His word is as good as his bond, for he will put up with nothing superficial. The whole structure of every institution which he manages must be thoroughly sound and strong from its foundation. Not only is he a strong practical man of business, firm in his convictions and just in all his dealings, but he has a heart sensitive to all the needs of humanity and the beautiful in art and nature. In short, he is of the best product of our New England life and character.

Mr. Charlton's record carries its own lesson. He is a tireless worker, his concentration on the work in hand being one chief source of his strength. He gives all his mind to whatever question he is considering. In him, caution, memory, vigilance, insight, seem mingled in just proportion. Admiration is a tribute which none can fail to pay him who have watched his methods and their results.

His acquaintance among those best worth knowing is large, and no citizen in the Commonwealth commands in a higher degree the respect of those who have been his life long friends. His work is full of successful achievement and, while generous recognition has come to him in abundant measure, it has been unsought though not unearned.

A summary of Mr. Charlton's success would declare the legitimate result of hard, painstaking work, fidelity to duty, and a resolute determination to practice the golden rule in all attempts to serve his fellows.

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Joseph H. Choate

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on the 24th of January, 1832, the son of George M. and Margaret M. (Hodges) Choate, and a lineal descendant of John Choate who came to America probably from Finchingfield, Kent, England, about the year 1643. He prospered in the new country and owned a large tract of land in what is now the town of Essex. In those days, no member of the Church of England could have the franchise, and it was nearly twenty-five years before John Choate took what was called the Freeman's oath, and entered into full citizenship in the Colony. He was a man of influence in his community.

About thirty descendants of John Choate fought in the War of the Revolution, and in all the eight generations from his day to the present there have never been wanting men of note in this family. Widely known among the many distinguished names is that of the great lawyer, Rufus Choate, descended from Thomas, one of the eight children of John Choate.

Joseph Hodges Choate enjoyed every opportunity for the fullest development of his inherited powers. He graduated from Harvard in 1852 and immediately entered the Harvard Law School, attaining his LL.B. degree two years later. In 1855 he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar; but soon decided to remove to New York and take a course of study in the office of Scudder and Carter. The next year he was admitted to the Bar in that city. A little later, he formed a partnership with W. H. L. Barnes, which was continued until 1859 when he became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

The strong mind and brilliant eloquence of Joseph Choate soon raised him to the first rank of his profession. He was engaged in important cases, many of them having world-wide interest. Among them are the DelValle breach of promise case, the de Cesnola Libel case, Gebhard *vs.* the Canada Southern R. R., Stewart *vs.* Huntington, and the case of General Fitz-John Porter, in which Mr. Choate was able to gain the reversal of the decision of the Court Martial, and secure the General's reinstatement to his army rank.

In the presidential campaign in 1856, Mr. Choate became well known as a ready and convincing speaker in behalf of Fremont; and from that time he was in demand during every national campaign as a speaker on the Republican side.

In 1860, Mr. Choate received his A.M. degree from Harvard University.

In October of 1861, he married Caroline Dutcher Sterling. The next ten years were full of work along many lines, including professional, social, and political activities. In 1867 he was elected President of the New England Society, an office which he retained until 1871. It was in the latter year that he was one of the famous Committee of Seventy which rid the city of New York of the Tweed Ring, a political gang which had dominated politics for some years. There was a Subcommittee of Elections, of which Mr. Choate was Chairman.

Other clubs sought him as presiding officer, and he accepted the Presidency of the New York Union League Club from 1873 to 1877, and of the Harvard Club from 1874 to 1878. In 1877, he was made Governor of the New York Hospital, and he was a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History from the date of the foundation of these two institutions.

Mr. Choate is a man of too commanding abilities to limit his sphere of action to a single city, even such a metropolis as New York. His clear mind and keen wit, above all his rare tact, were especially adapted to the field of diplomacy, and it was there that his most distinguished services were rendered. In 1899, he was appointed by President McKinley, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, a position which he filled most acceptably. On his retirement in 1905, he was elected Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Two years later, he was appointed Ambassador and first delegate from the United States to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, and was the Vice-President of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

Had his busy life permitted, he might have made a name for himself in the literary world; as it was, his contributions have been mainly in the line of published addresses, such as the address on Rufus Choate, delivered on the occasion of the unveiling of his statue in the Court House of Boston; on Abraham Lincoln, Admiral

Farragut, and others. Mr. Choate is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

Honorary degrees have been showered upon him. From Amherst, Harvard, Cambridge, Edinburg, Yale, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Williams, Pennsylvania, Union, McGill, Columbia, and Toronto he received the LL.D. degree between the years of 1887 and 1916, and the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by Oxford University in 1902.

That Mr. Choate possesses unusual ability and charm is shown by the many offices which he has filled with distinction, by his membership in societies of such varied interests as the Union League Club, the American Philosophical Society, and the Massachusetts Colonial Society; by his political services in purifying New York politics, as President of the New York Constitutional Convention, and in the wider field of foreign diplomacy; and in addition to all these outside labors, by his eminence in his chosen profession. To succeed in any one of these things would have contented the ambition of the average man. Joseph Hodges Choate has succeeded in all.

Mr. Choate appears to have acted through life in the practical application of one or two favorite maxims of his, which he is in the habit of recommending to the young men of his acquaintance.

First, "If you do not know a thing, look it up at once." Modern life calls for such a wide range of knowledge on every possible subject, that it is not practicable or possible for any man to pretend or to attempt to master it all, but in every man's experience there comes up almost daily some point or subject which he does not know, and Mr. Choate's rule has always been to look it up at once, so that he can understand as he goes along what comes before him.

Second, "Duty first, and pleasure afterwards." In Mr. Choate's boyhood this was the universal rule in the New England discipline, but things have changed very much in eighty-four years, and the rule seems to have been in large measure reversed. He thinks that the world would be much better off by going back to the old rule and sticking to it.

Third, "Moderation in all things, in work and in play, in eating and drinking, and everything else." This rule, if adopted in early life and practiced upon, to the end, would carry many a man to ripe old age who falls by the way.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE

ALEXANDER COCHRANE is of Scotch descent, from which have sprung some of our foremost citizens. Mr. Cochrane was born in Bar Head, Scotland (May 12, 1840). His father, Alexander Cochrane (April 27, 1813–August 11, 1865), was the son of John Cochrane (1781–1832) and Isabella Ramsey. His mother was Margaret Rae.

The business of Alexander Cochrane, Sr., was that of a manufacturing chemist. His manners were simple, sincere, kindly, blended with true Scotch courage and perseverance. He, through his grandmother, Bethiah Douglas, was descended from Archibald Douglas, fifth earl of Angus, known in Scottish history as "Bell the Cat," and one of the characters in " Marmion," and traced his ancestry to Robert Bruce. He came to this country from Scotland in 1847, at the age of thirty-four, and settled in Lodi, New Jersey. April 1, 1849, he entered into business at Billerica, Massachusetts, with C. P. Talbot and Company, of which the late Governor Thomas Talbot was the junior partner. He planned and built a chemical works, and took the conduct and management of manufacturing the chemical products; and for this he received one third of the net profits. He was in Billerica more than half the portion of his life spent in this country, and entered fully into the life of the New England village in which his lot was cast. He was a member of the School Committee and active in the church. Being Scotch, he naturally took an interest in the religious life of the country, and although, like all his family, he belonged to the Established Church of Scotland, he here acted with the church that could best harmonize the somewhat scattered elements of the community. The minister filled the double role of schoolmaster during the week and preacher on Sunday.

Mr. Cochrane retained his connections with Europe by correspondence and by an occasional visit, which in those days was still an event. The main object of these visits was to keep up with the

Alexander Cochrane

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advancing knowledge in manufacturing chemicals. His pleasant relations with the Messrs. Talbot stood the strain unusually well when he afterward built his own works and became their active competitor. As an evidence of this, Governor Talbot offered one of his family a position of high trust on one of the state boards, which for personal reasons was declined. During his residence in Billerica the chemical business gradually increased and the products early obtained the highest rank for standard quality.

In 1859 Mr. Cochrane took up his residence in Malden, and erected works there for himself, since transferred to Everett, and laid the foundation for the business subsequently carried on by the corporation which bears his name. Without going into the details of the hard work involved in building up a business, which are so much alike in all fields of enterprise, suffice it is to say that these difficulties had been surmounted, and the business, which has since become the largest of its kind in New England, was successfully established before his death. Mr. Cochrane inherited his business ability, for it appears in the registers and records of Renfrewshire, that this branch of the Cochranes were among the earliest to engage in manufacturing in this part of Scotland. In the Renfrewshire Seisines, his ancestor is styled "John Cochrane, manufacturer, New Street, Paisley."

Alexander Cochrane, Sr., died August 11, 1865, at the age of fifty-two, at Swampscott, where he had taken a house for the summer with his family. Although genial, he always preserved a touch of austerity that did not invite undue familiarity. His early Scottish training in the atmosphere of the Kirk accounted for this. He used to recall the line of his brothers and sisters who on Sunday walked from his father's residence, Glanderston House, to Neilston Church, under his father's eye. His father brought up the rear in order that no youthful escapades during the two-mile walk should mar the sacredness of the day. No reading was allowed on that day but the Bible and a few other religious books. The early manners in New England had many points of resemblance to life at the same period in Scotland. His life, like so many other lives, was spent in the day of small things — in sowing seed for others to reap, and the parable of the sower was selected as best illustrating his life, when his family placed a window to his memory in Trinity Church, Boston. In a somewhat trying battle with Fortune, both in the

Old World and in the New, he did what his hands found to do, with a perseverance and an ability which commanded success.

This brief statement regarding the father will show the influences which surrounded the son in youth.

Alexander Cochrane, Jr., first made himself useful in his father's manufactory of chemicals at Billerica. He enjoyed the advantages of the public school in Billerica and a private school in Lowell until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the Howe School Academy at Billerica, where he remained until he was eighteen. This afforded him his entire privileges in scholastic training. He became a student of practical chemistry under his father's tuition in Billerica, and soon became a member of the firm of A. Cochrane & Company. In 1883 the Cochrane Chemical Company was incorporated and he became its president.

Mr. Cochrane's work as director of various telephone companies, is the most interesting to the public. He became a director of the New England Telephone Company on its formation in 1878; of the National Bell Telephone Company in 1879; of the American Bell Telephone Company in 1880; and of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1899. Recently this last company has acquired the control of a substantial minority interest in the shares of the Western Union Telegraph Company, thus making it one of the greatest utility companies of the country. Mr. Cochrane has remained a director and a member of the executive committee during all these changes and was acting president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1900, until a permanent president could be selected.

Mr. Cochrane was a former director of the Eliot National Bank; the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad; the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and the president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. He is now a director and vice-president of the New England Trust Company; director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; the New England Navigation Company; the Boston and Maine Railroad; the Maine Central Railroad; and the Massachusetts Electric Companies. He is president of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital trustees. He is a vestryman with continuous service in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, Massachusetts, and was chairman of the committee on building its porch and western tower in 1894; and a member of

the committee on the Phillips Brooks memorial statue (which was recently unveiled). He served as chairman of the committee of Boston Merchants, which raised the money for the present structure of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association building in 1882, and was also on the building committee.

In all these offices he has rendered a useful service which has brought him the high esteem of his associates.

Mr. Cochrane is a member of the Thursday Evening Club; the Somerset Club; the Union Club, of which he was a vice-president; the Country Club; the Long Point Shooting Club; the Canaveral Club, and the Restigouche Salmon Club. He has been abroad many times and has thus gained a large knowledge of men and measures. His relaxation from the stress and strain of business has also been found in fishing, shooting, and golf, as shown by his membership in the associations mentioned.

His favorite room in his house is his library, and his greatest pleasure in leisure hours, to peruse its contents. His chosen authors are Macaulay, Froude, Gibbon, Scott, Thackeray, and Dumas. Art has always interested him and his purchases decorate his city house — designed by McKim, Mead, and White.

In political faith he is a Republican, though no political shackles are permitted to control his vote or compel his assent to that which his judgment disapproves. He voted for Grover Cleveland at his first election to the presidency of the United States.

On March 24, 1869, Mr. Cochrane married Mary Lynde, daughter of Dr. John Langdon and Mary (Lynde) Sullivan, a descendant of Governor James Sullivan of Massachusetts. Eight children have blessed their home, of whom there are now living: Alexander Lynde Cochrane, Charlotte Blake Loring, Hester Sullivan Fearing, Francis Douglas Cochrane, Marjorie (Cochrane) Forbes, James Sullivan Cochrane, and Ethel (Cochrane) Cushing.

Mr. Cochrane has always regarded business as a means and not the chief aim of life, and offers this suggestion to young people: "Make yourself master of some occupation by personal application, and whatever your calling, pursue it with sincerity."

JOHN CRAWFORD CROSBY

JOHN CRAWFORD CROSBY was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 15, 1859.

His father, John Crosby (February 15, 1829, to December 17, 1902), was the son of John (1799) and Hannah (Curtis) Crosby. He was a town and city official, selectman, deputy sheriff, and sheriff of Berkshire County for nine years.

John Crawford Crosby's mother was Margaret (Crawford) Crosby, the daughter of Andrew (1801) and Annie (McIndoe) Crawford. His ancestors came to this country from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

He attended the public schools of Pittsfield, and the Law School of Boston University. He received the degree of LL.B. from Boston University in 1882, and began the practice of law in the office of U. S. Senator Henry L. Dawes upon his admission to the bar in July, 1882.

Mr. Crosby soon became a very busy lawyer and took high standing at the Bar. He has appeared in most of the important litigation in his section and has been for many years the adviser of the largest business interests. Tireless in energy and thorough in the preparation of his cases, he unites to legal learning the address of the polished advocate. He is learned in the deep underlying principles of the law and familiar with the decisions of our courts. He is warm-hearted, unselfish, kindly in manner, and charitable in his deeds and estimates of men. He has always had a gift of reasonableness which has kept him clear of factions and conflicts. He has a fraternal feeling for the profession to which he belongs and a pride in the maintenance of its standards.

He was a member of the School Committee of Pittsfield, from 1884 to 1890; of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887; of the Massachusetts Senate in 1888 and 1889; of the Fifty-second United States Congress, elected in 1890. He was

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Mayor of Pittsfield 1894 and 1895. He was six years City Solicitor for Pittsfield. He was also the Democratic Candidate for Attorney-General of Massachusetts and in 1904 was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, on January 18, 1905, and on December 24, 1913, was advanced to the position of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

He is a member of the Union Club, the St. Botolph Club and the University Club all of Boston, and the Country Club, the Monday Evening Club, and the Park Club, all of Pittsfield. He is a Democrat in politics, and finds recreation in horseback riding and in walking.

On February 4, 1897, he married Henrietta, daughter of Captain Nathan and Hannah Richards, a descendant from English colonists who were active in the Revolutionary War.

His watchword for young Americans is—"Honesty, Integrity, and Industry."

Judge Crosby's active and useful life has been absolutely free from any attempt to arrest public attention and singularly devoid of ostentation, yet no man in the Commonwealth is better known, more highly respected, or more popular. His entire career has been marked by uprightness; and sincerity of purpose, devotion to duty, and zeal in the public interest have signalized every step in his advance.

He is a man of great legal attainments. The duties of his judicial office have given him a broad field of usefulness and have brought him much distinction and honor.

HENRY HAVELOCK CUMMINGS

HENRY H. CUMMINGS, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on February 28, 1858, afterwards residing in Boston, Winthrop, Revere, Malden, and Newton.

His father, Elkanah Andrews Cummings, born in 1820, a Baptist minister, afterwards a teacher, and later in life, a developer of real estate, was the son of Peter and Sarah (Andrews) Cummings, and his mother, who before her marriage was Emily Cleveland Spicer, daughter of Lyman and Sarah Ann (Savage) Spicer, was a remarkable woman, whose influence upon the character of her son was in every way strong.

Henry was the third child of the family of nine. His strong mechanical bent was revealed at the early age of three years, when he invented and constructed a labor saving device for his mother's convenience in her housework. He constantly sought improved ways of doing things.

As a boy, while he was interested in sports, mechanical pursuits appealed more strongly to him, and he assisted his father at their home, in making shoe heels for manufacturers in Boston and Lynn, and in his later building operations, thereby adding somewhat to the rather scanty income of the family. Through this help at home, which began when he was five years of age, and continued with the other members of the family until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to learn the trade of a machinist, he acquired habits of industry, which have continued all through his life.

When he was eight years old, in 1866, the family moved to Malden, and he entered the Maplewood Grammar School, from which he graduated in 1871. This closed his school life, during which he had learned easily and held high rank in his classes.

After graduation, he engaged with his brother in a small printing business, and for several years assisted his father in building houses. When he was sixteen, he went to work in a dry goods

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store in Boston for another year, and in 1875, not altogether with his father's approval, began to learn the trade of a machinist.

In 1881, then 23 years old, he started in business for himself and founded the company since known as the Cummings Machine Works of Boston.

After a year by himself he took in a partner, Mr. A. D. Crombie, whose interest in the business he bought twenty-two years later, and in 1905 the business was incorporated under its present title, the Cummings Machine Works, of which he became President and Treasurer. Long before the establishment of his independent business, he began his career as an inventor. Among the more than a hundred patents which were granted to him by the United States Government between 1885 and 1915, the more important ones were for button-sewing machines, granted in 1886, seed packing, issued in 1895, for an improved printing press in 1897, for a sub-target gun in 1903, and for an engine-log system in 1914. By this latter invention the speed of a steamship is automatically indicated, the distance that the ship has traveled, the direction of the rotation of each propellor, the total average number of revolutions and the average number per minute, all indicated simultaneously, and with extreme accuracy, a system which excited the keen interest of marine people, both in this country and abroad, and which is now the standard equipment for ships of the United States Navy.

He has also invented various other machines and devices to be used on shipboard in connection with the engines and other parts of a ship's apparatus. One of the most interesting of his inventions is called The Cummings "Dotter," a very simple and scientifically accurate device, by means of which it is said that a person can, without using any ammunition, engage in target practice, either with heavy naval cannon, or with an ordinary rifle or revolver and acquire a higher degree of skill as a marksman in a few weeks than could possibly be attained in the same number of months of practice on the regular out-door range with service ammunition.

Politically, Mr. Cummings has always been a Republican, and is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, and in 1894–5 he served as a member of the City Council of Malden. Other organizations with which he is, or has been connected are the Highland Glee Club, the Boston Yacht Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Bostonian Society, the American Society of Naval

Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Navy League, the Reciprocity Club of America, the United Order of the Golden Cross, the Workmen's Benefit Association, the Aero Club of New England, and the Malden City Government Association.

His church affiliation is with the Congregational Church, and since his removal to Newton in 1904, he has attended the Congregational Church at Newton Highlands. From 1912 to 1915 he was a deacon of that church. He has also been a member of the Congregational Club.

His favorite recreation is yachting.

On February 24, 1886, Mr. Cummings was married to Miss Jane Clark Crombie, the daughter of his former partner, Albert D. Crombie, of Malden. Her mother was Sylvia (Greenwood) Crombie, and her grandparents were Clark and Lucy (Dane) Crombie and Cyrus and Olive (Kingman) Greenwood. They have had two children, the elder of whom, Sylvia, died at the age of five years. The other daughter, Esther, is still living with her parents.

Asked what suggestions he would give to young Americans which would most help them to attain true success in life, he replied:—"As early as possible one should decide what kind of work he is best fitted to do, and thereafter bend his energies to excel in that line. It is much better to be a good mechanic than a poor doctor. One should not however, allow business matters so to absorb his time that he cannot give a reasonable amount of it to religious, educational and social matters."

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William A. Davenport

WILLIAM AIKEN DAVENPORT

WILLIAM AIKEN DAVENPORT was born October 23, 1869, in Wilmington, Vermont, son of Stephen Tabor and Alice S. (Warner) Davenport. His father was born September, 1844, in Leyden, Massachusetts. He has been for years an esteemed and honored citizen of Brattleboro, Vermont, where he is a prominent attorney, noted for his physical strength and keen mental endowments. Chosen on the Democratic ticket he represented the town of Wilmington in the State Legislature in 1874. The mother of W. A. Davenport was born in the town of Manchester, Vermont, March 9, 1849. Her teaching had a most valuable influence on her son's career. Mr. Davenport's grandfather was Calvin N. Davenport, born in 1805 and died in 1847, who married Lucy White. His maternal grandparents were Milton Warner, born in 1812, died in 1898, and Olive (Jameson) Warner.

The founder of the family in this country is supposed to have been the famous Rev. John Davenport. The Davenports have long, however, had a decided predilection for the law, and many of them have been able and successful attorneys.

William A. Davenport, in common with a vast number of our most successful men, began life on a farm. There strength of muscle and vigor of mind had free play for development. In addition to the farm work he had some experience in lumbering and also worked as a clerk in a store.

After obtaining what education the common schools of his town could grant him, he entered Glenwood Classical Seminary at West Brattleboro, Vermont, from which he graduated in 1889. His education was not obtained without difficulties, but the very fact that he overcame them endowed him with an added strength of purpose. He was well qualified for teaching, and followed that profession with success in his native State from 1887 to 1892. Following this period of teaching he was connected for a year with the Militia Service of Vermont. From the first, however, he cherished a liking for law, and during the years of teaching, he devoted what leisure time he had to reading law. When the opportunity came he

entered the law office of Frederick L. Greene of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, in July, 1895, and on October first of that year formed a partnership with Mr. Greene which continued till January 1, 1906.

Mr. Davenport was admitted to practice his profession in the following courts: The United States District Court in 1899, the United States Circuit Court in 1907, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1908, and the United States Supreme Court in 1908.

He was elected to represent Greenfield as a Democrat, in the State Legislature of 1899 and 1900, and served on the Committee on Judiciary.

Recognizing his fitness for public affairs, his townsmen have chosen Mr. Davenport to fill the following positions in rapid succession: member of the School Committee of Greenfield from 1900 to 1908; Park Commissioner, 1903–1906; Trustee under the Smith Will, 1906–1908; Selectman, 1909–1913; chairman of the Selectmen, 1913; School Committee, 1915–1918. He was a member of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee from 1896 to 1903, and was also a delegate from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention of 1908. As may be readily inferred from the foregoing, Mr. Davenport has always been identified with the Democratic party, and a loyal adherent to its principles.

Mr. Davenport is socially inclined and is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Workmen, and the Eagles. He gets very little time for amusements or lengthy vacations, but devotes his time to business affairs. In 1896 he built a large block on Main Street in Greenfield.

Mr. Davenport was married December 20, 1894, to Belle M., daughter of Frank E. and Mila (Marsh) Shearer of Colerain, Massachusetts. Six children have been born to them: Alice G., Herbert S., William L., Isabell O., Marjorie D., and Dorothy N.

Mr. Davenport advises young people who wish to attain true success in life to lay in a good stock of energy, to cultivate industry, practice sobriety, and live honestly.

By his ability and industry Mr. Davenport contributed his full share in building up and sustaining the enviable reputation of the firm of which he was a member.

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EBEN SUMNER DRAPER

EBEN SUMNER DRAPER was born at the village of Hopedale, in the town of Milford, Massachusetts, on the seventeenth of June, 1858. He died at Greenville, South Carolina, April 9, 1914.

The Draper family was established in this country by James Draper, who, with his wife, Miriam Stanfield, emigrated about the year 1648 from Heptonstall, in Yorkshire, England, and settled in Roxbury. His son, James Draper, 2d, took part as a soldier in King Philip's War. His son James 3d was a Captain in the Trained Bands. Another ancestor, Major Abijah Draper, commanded a body of Minute Men at Roxbury during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Draper's grandfather, Ira Draper, who was born in 1764 and died at the good old age of eighty-four, remembered being present at the Battle of Lexington and Concord Bridge with his father, who took part in the fighting. Mr. Draper's father, George Draper, who was born in August, 1817, and lived until 1887, married Hannah Brown Thwing, and entered into the manufacture of cotton machinery at Hopedale, which has been now for more than half a century so intimately associated with the Draper name. His son attended the public schools of his native town, and the Institute of Technology, for which he was fitted at the Allen School at West Newton. As a boy, he was required to engage in mechanical work for a few hours every day during his vacations, and he always considered that the effect of this discipline was good. He was fond of reading and had the advantage of free access to the very best books. Works of biography, history, and fiction especially appealed to him.

His preparation for the active business of life, after the technical training of the Institute, was secured in the machine shops at Hopedale. He got a practical knowledge of the working of cotton machinery in the great mills at Lowell, Manchester, and other

manufacturing centres of New England, and in 1880 became a member of the firm of George Draper and Sons at Hopedale. Sixteen years later the Draper Company was organized and he was elected selling agent. He was a director in the Boston and Albany Railway, of the National Shawmut Bank, the Old Colony Trust Company, the New England Cotton Yarn Company, the Queen City Company, the Milford National Bank; and President of the Manville Company of Providence. He was an active member of the Home Market Club of which his father, George Draper, was the originator and founder, and took part in many other financial and mercantile organizations. He was a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and one of the trustees of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital Fund. He was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation that went to the Nashville Exposition in 1897. He was one of the trustees of the Milford Hospital and he and Mrs. Draper built and presented to the Milford Hospital Association its admirable and complete building. During the Spanish-American War he was President of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, having been appointed by Governor Walcott, and there was disbursed by this association some $450,000 of money raised to help the suffering and sick Massachusetts men in that war. The Association also equipped a hospital ship called the *Bay State,* which brought many of the suffering and sick from Cuba and Porto Rico to this country. This was probably the first hospital ship that was ever furnished in war for such a purpose, and it was purchased and equipped at a cost in the vicinity of $200,000. He was chairman of the Committee which raised and sent to San Francisco in the vicinity of a million dollars at the time of the great earthquake and fire, and he appointed a committee which raised and expended some $400,000 for the suffering people at the time of the great Chelsea fire. For three years he served in the Massachusetts Militia as private in the First Corps Cadets, and he was a veteran of that organization.

He was actively engaged in politics and public service, and was from the beginning of his career a consistent and unswerving member of the Republican party. In 1892 he was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, and was a member of the Committee for the three ensuing years. In 1896 he was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis,

and was made Chairman of the delegation. He helped to secure the incorporation of the "gold standard" plank in resolutions of the convention. In 1900 he was the Republican elector for the Eleventh Congressional District, and cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. In 1903 and 1904 he was President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. After serving three years as Lieutenant-Governor of his native State he was elected Governor in 1908, and re-elected for a second term in the autumn election of 1909.

Mr. Draper, by his religious convictions, belonged to the Unitarian branch of the Congregational Church, and was vice-president of the American Unitarian Association. He and his brother, George A. Draper, built the beautiful Unitarian Church at Hopedale as a memorial to their father and mother. It stands in ample grounds at the village centre.

In 1883 Mr. Draper married Nannie, daughter of General Benjamin Helm Bristow, of New York, who was Secretary of the Treasury in General Grant's cabinet. Mrs. Draper died September 24, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Draper had three children, all living: the oldest, named Bristow after his maternal grandfather; Dorothy; and a son who bears his father's honored name.

Governor Draper's favorite occupations, aside from intellectual pursuits, were golf and tennis for out-of-door amusements, and billiards for house recreation. He was fond of music and was one of the brilliant audience that filled the new Boston Opera House on the occasion of its opening night in November, 1909.

Governor Draper was distinguished for his courtesy and gracious approachableness, free from any stiffness and formality. He was democratic in his treatment of all men, altogether an admirable representative of the best quality of American citizenship, with the background of distinguished and memorable ancestry on both sides of his line. He was honored by high office, and served his party with fairness and dignity and his State with fidelity and unbiased judgment.

He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Somerset Club, the Union Club, the Algonquin Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Hope Club of Providence, and the Metropolitan Club of New York City.

His motto, which he recommended to the readers of this work

as helpful to success, was: "Cultivate thoroughness in study and work." This was his own habit and it led him to a commanding position in the community.

Governor Draper possessed qualities of a very high order. He attained distinction in the great business with which he was connected as much by his fairness as by his sagacity. He helped to make the community where he lived and where the headquarters of his large enterprises were located, a model for manufacturers. He was particularly solicitous for the comfort and general welfare of his employees, but it was in his public service that he became best known to the people of the State. He served the Commonwealth with honor and high credit. He was an executive whose promises were always to be depended upon. He made them carefully, but he observed them scrupulously. Perhaps he was too direct in his methods to rank as a successful politician, but he was better than that: he was a good Governor.

One of his finest qualities was his courage in the executive office. Courage is not always popular, but when joined with conviction it is always admirable. There were questions coming before him that were politically embarrassing but he decided them as he believed the public welfare demanded rather than on the basis of what might have seemed expediency. He was never a drone in any hive, and lived up to the full measure of his responsibilities whether in public or private service. His friendships were strong, though he did not form them so freely as some men; so were his domestic ties, and the loss of his wife was doubtless one of the causes that hastened what seems a premature termination of his life and labors.

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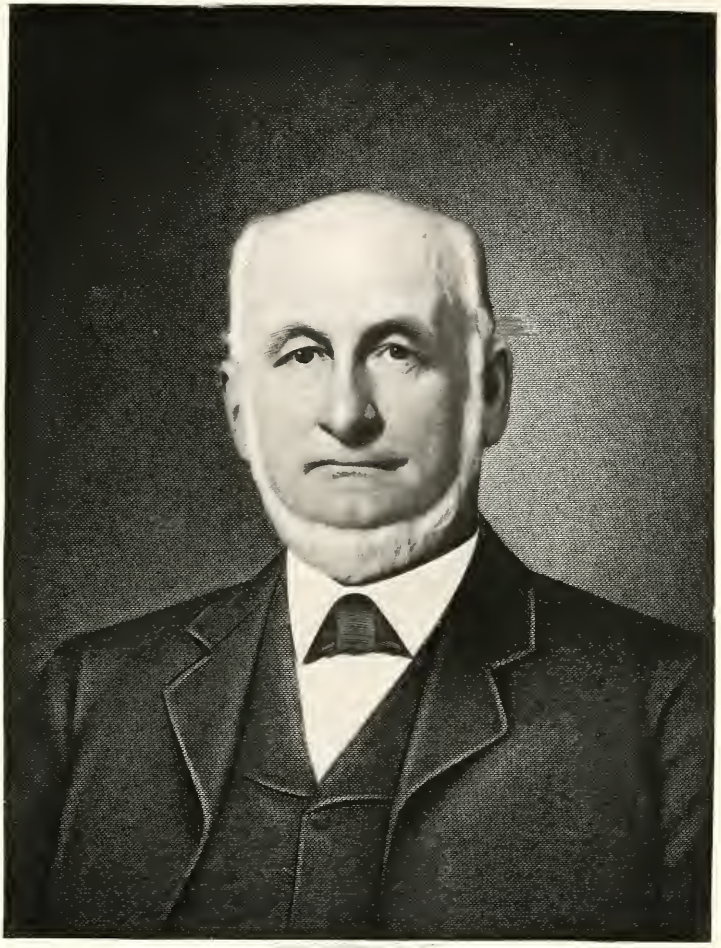

George Draper

GEORGE DRAPER

GEORGE DRAPER, who with his brother, Ebenezer, was the founder of the important manufacturing interests at Hopedale, Massachusetts, like many of the prominent and successful business men of New England was of English ancestry. The founder of the family in this country was James Draper, a Yorkshire man, who emigrated to New England and settled in Roxbury, in 1640. Later, the family removed to Weston, where Ira Draper, the father of George Draper was born, December 29, 1764. Ira Draper was a man of great natural intelligence and of much mechanical ingenuity and progressive thought. His mechanical turn of mind led him to make an important invention, an improved loom temple, for use in cotton manufacturing. He does not appear, however, to have profited largely by his inventive genius, for this seems to have been all that he bequeathed to his sons.

George Draper was born at Weston, Massachusetts, August 10, 1817. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, June 7, 1887. He received from his father not only a large measure of his taste for mechanics and his genius for invention, but also a mathematical education, in lines not usually obtainable in the schools. His general education was not extensive, and when fifteen years of age he obtained employment as a weaver in a cotton mill at North Uxbridge. Two years later he had risen to the position of overseer of weaving and dressing cloth, in a cotton sheeting mill at Walpole. Still two years later he became overseer of weaving in a mill at Three Rivers, Palmer, Massachusetts. While here employed his inventive genius, which became so conspicuous in after life, began to display itself, and he perfected an improvement in the temple which his father had invented.

In the year 1839 he was so unfortunate as to be thrown out of employment and, unwilling to remain idle, he accepted a position of operative in the Massachusetts Cotton Mills at Lowell, at the small compensation of five dollars a week. This was the period of low ebb in his affairs. He could not long remain in this humble position, and in 1843 he was engaged as a designer in the well-known Harris Woolen Mills at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Two years later he became the superintendent of one of the mills of the Otis Company in Ware, Massachusetts.

Shortly before this the Hopedale Community, based somewhat upon the lines of the famous Brook Farm Community, was formed. Like its prototype, this community was based upon Christian principles and hoped to bring about an industrial millennium by co-operative labors. Mr. Draper became interested in this community and became a member of it. It had so far prospered that it was the owner of six hundred acres of land, upon which was a small village of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. There were also two small shops for the manufacture of hatchets, loom temples, and shoe-boxes, employing about eight or ten men. The remainder of the members of the community were engaged in farming.

The community finally became heavily involved in debt and its failure and dissolution followed. The brothers Draper, whose interests were then closely involved in the enterprise, assumed the liabilities and took the property, forming then a co-partnership for the prosecution of the business.

From this moment the prosperity of the Drapers may be reckoned. Their capital increased as their enterprises grew in number. In 1868 the senior partner, Ebenezer D. Draper, withdrew from the business, and George Draper, who was now married and blessed with a family of intelligent and industious sons, established the firm of George Draper and Sons. This firm finally expanded, various interests in which the members of the firm finally engaged being capitalized under other corporation names. From this original stock sprang the Hopedale Machine Company, manufacturers of spoolers, warpers, twisting machines, and other forms of cotton machinery; the Dutcher Temple Company, manufacturers of loom temples, Shaw knitting machines, and automatic sprinklers; the Hopedale Elastic Fabric Company, manufacturers of elastic webbing; and the Hopedale Screw Company, manufacturers of machine screws. The firm of George Draper and Sons manufactured spinning rings, as well as acted as selling agent for the constituent concerns. From two small shops, employing less than twenty men, the business of the Drapers expanded, until the combined industries occupied twenty buildings, chiefly built of brick and operated by both steam and water power.

George Draper, after a life of great activity and marked usefulness, died June 7, 1887, at the age of nearly seventy years, and at the height of his business success. His first wife, whom he married in 1839, was Hannah Brown Thwing, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Mowry) Thwing. She was born in Uxbridge, January

1, 1817, and died in 1883, leaving five children: William Franklin, well known as General Draper, a Civil War veteran, born at Lowell, April 9, 1842; Frances Eudore, wife of Charles H. Colburn, born February 20, 1848; Hannah Thwing, wife of Edward L. Osgood, born April 11, 1853; George Albert, born at Hopedale, November 4, 1855; and Eben Sumner, afterward Governor of Massachusetts, born at Hopedale, June 17, 1858. Three other children, born to George and Hannah Draper, two daughters and a son, died in infancy. Mr. Draper married, for his second wife, Mrs. Blunt of Milford.

Mr. Draper's character was in one respect at least exceptional, in that he combined the qualities of a successful inventor and an able man of business. Few inventors there are who have found themselves able to make their own inventions pecuniarily remunerative. As an inventor he was a man of almost unlimited resource, and fully one hundred important patents for improved machines and mechanical appliances were issued to him by the United States Patent Office. Some of these inventions have proved of the very greatest value to textile manufacturers.

In politics he was, before the outbreak of the Civil War, an ardent member of the Free-soil party which became merged in the Republican party. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of his party, and during the progress of the Civil War he was a personal friend and ardent supporter of Governor Andrew in the recruiting of troops for the field.

After the close of the war George Draper continued his interest in the welfare of the Republican party, and made an especial study of the subject of the protection of home industries through the tariff, until he came to be regarded as an authority. He was one of the founders of the Home Market Club of Boston and was its first President. He devoted much of his energy to the promotion of the purposes of its foundation. He never sought and never would accept public office, although he was always interested in all public affairs. His purse was always open for all good causes and he was generous in gifts, both public and private. He did much to promote the interests of the town in which he lived. The fine Town Hall was his gift. The cause of temperance, the posts of the Grand Army, the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, and many other philanthropic enterprises found in him a constant benefactor. His memory is cherished, not only by his children and his grandchildren, but by his neighbors and his employees, as a man kind, just and generous, unselfish and helpful in every good work.

WILLIAM RAYMOND DRIVER

WILLIAM RAYMOND DRIVER was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, January 2, 1839, the son of David and Elizabeth (Raymond) Driver.

The ancestor of the family came from England to this country as early as 1630. Mr. Driver's father followed the seas as an experienced and successful shipmaster, who inherited his love for a sea-faring life from a long line of seamen.

Young Driver's early home education was gained in an atmosphere of moral and intellectual worth, under the instruction of a mother's influence, which has ever been a guiding star in his fortunate career. He attended the public schools of Beverly, and received from them the necessary discipline and intellectual training to fit him for his life career.

He entered upon an active business life as a clerk in a retail drygoods and drug store in Beverly, and then sought and obtained a better and more lucrative position in a wholesale woolen store in Boston, where his services were appreciated, because of the interest which he took in the business. Later he gained employment in the Suffolk Savings Bank, where he had the full confidence of his employers, and won favor by the promptness and accuracy of his work, and by his courtesy and cheerful attention to all who required his services.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Driver at once offered his services as a volunteer, and enlisted April 18, 1861, and continued in active service until the cessation of hostilities. He enlisted as a private, but his soldierly bearing and bravery soon gained for him the favor of his superiors, and he received his commission as Lieutenant, then was promoted in rapid succession to the rank of Captain, Major, and finally to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, fully attesting his efficiency and fitness as an army officer. He took an active part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, save that of Ball's Bluff, and, singular as it may seem, escaped serious injury through all the strenuous service which he rendered. Colonel Driver was honorably discharged, September 19, 1865, having passed through a military career of which any man might well be proud.

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When the Bell Telephone Company was organized in 1880, Colonel Driver was invited to become its Treasurer. This office he accepted and held the position till December 31, 1913. His counsel and experience have been no small factors in the wonderful and successful development of the interests of the company. Other important positions which Colonel Driver has held, or is still holding, include the office of Vice-President and Treasurer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Director of the American Trust Company; Director of the National Bank of Commerce; President of the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company; and Vice-President and Trustee of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen. These varied and important positions which have been entrusted to Colonel Driver's charge bespeak the complete confidence reposed in him by those who know him best.

Colonel Driver is quite a club man, being a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Union Club of Boston. He continues his residence in Beverly, where he enjoys the comforts of a delightful home, and where he is a trustee of the Public Library, and also a commissioner of the Sinking fund.

His political bias moves him to be an Independent, in order to leave him to be at liberty to vote as his judgment may dictate.

William Raymond Driver was married, January 14, 1869, to Miss Ellen Salisbury Brown of Beverly, daughter of Enoch and Mary (Tyler) Brown. Two children have been born to them: Eleanor Salisbury Driver, married to William G. Rantoul; and William Raymond Driver, Jr., now general manager of the Telephone Company.

Colonel Driver says the influences which have chiefly made his life successful have been those of early home life, of school, of early companionship, of private study, and of contact with men in active life. He also says that circumstances, rather than the choice of himself or his parents, paved the way for the successive steps in his active life, and that fortune has held him in great favor and has smiled upon his progress in life. The best of it all is the fact that his staunch integrity and faithful devotion to the interests placed in his care have richly merited the success achieved.

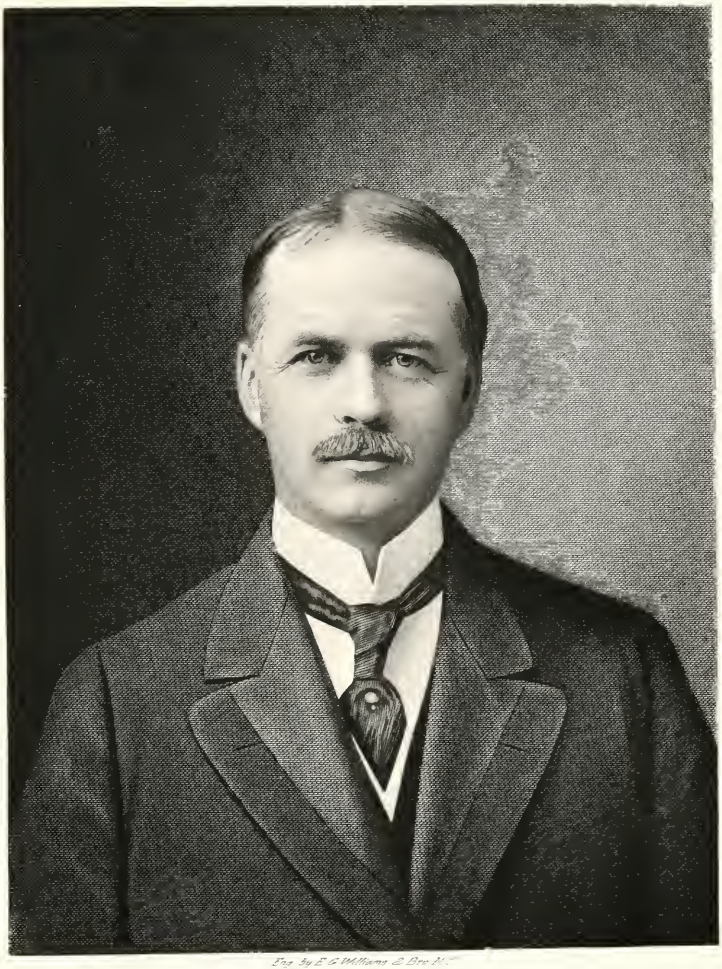
FREDERICK LINCOLN EMERY

FREDERICK LINCOLN EMERY was born at Portland, Maine, May 5, 1867. He derives in direct descent from Anthony Emery and Frances, his wife, who came from Romsey, England, and landed at Boston on June 23, 1635. They settled first in Ipswich and then in Newbury. His father, George H. Emery, was a bookkeeper of sterling honesty, positive and exact. His mother, who was Georgianna W. Smith, had a marked influence on his moral life. As a boy he was keenly interested in all mechanical subjects; and his reading and studies, until he was twenty, consisted almost wholly of works on mechanics.

His father's family moved at an early date to Boston, and in 1871 to Lexington, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1884 from the Lexington High School.

If circumstances had permitted he would have entered next a technical school, but this was impossible, and in January, 1885, he entered the office of Crosby and Gregory, patent attorneys in Boston, as office-boy and to learn drafting. He abandoned his aim of mechanical engineering and devoted himself to the patent business. At the end of ten years by dint of hard work supplemented by the study of the law, which he pursued evenings after the day's office work, he graduated from the Boston University Law School and shortly after was admitted to the firm. He made the best of his opportunities and the hard struggle was doubtless an important factor in the great success which has attended his career in the law. Though prevented from carrying out his original desires and perhaps from making the freest use of his particular faculties, his mechanical bent was of the greatest use to him in that province of the law to which he gave his especial attention, first as a member of the firm of Crosby and Gregory and later as head of the law firm of Emery, Booth, Janney and Varney.

In 1894 he married Grace Leland, daughter of Larkin and Elizabeth (Chesley) Harrington, and has since resided in Lexington, where he has been an active and prominent citizen. He has



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O. H. Emery

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one son, Leland H. Emery, born March 8, 1896. He is President of the Lexington Home for Aged People and President of the Lexington Field and Garden Club. He has also served as President of the Emery Family Association, the membership of which covers the whole of the United States. He was also, for a number of years, during the period of its inception and upbuilding, President of the Mt. Pleasant Home for Aged Men and Women of Boston.

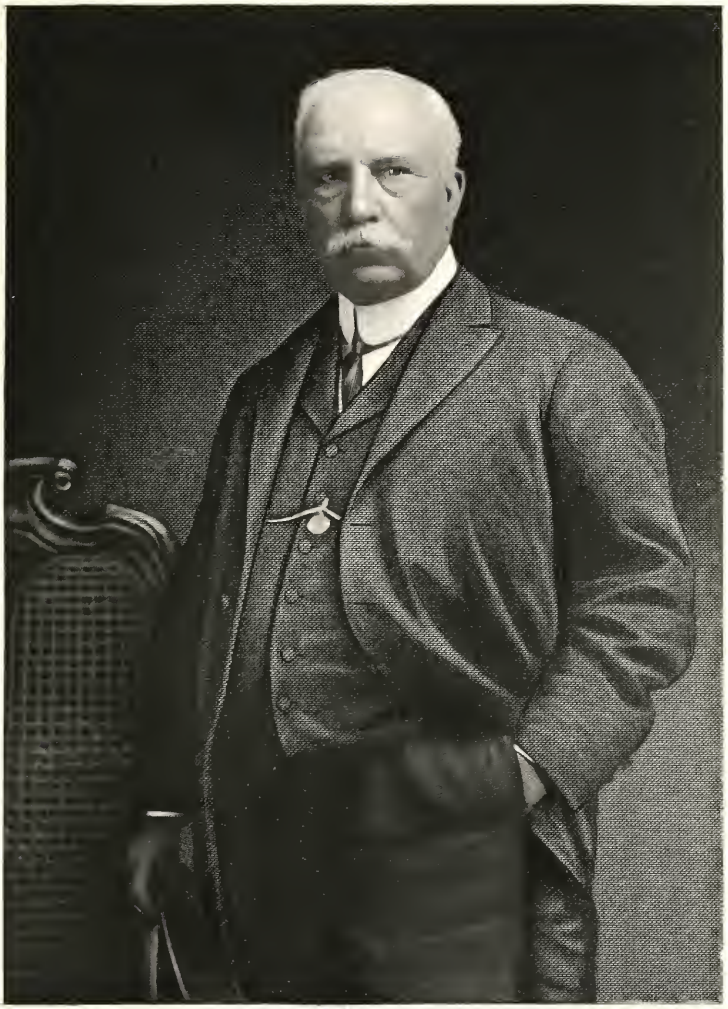
He is a Republican, and for the past fifteen years of his life has been connected with the Christian Science Church, though his early affiliations were with the Congregationalists.

RUFUS BENNETT FOWLER

RUFUS BENNETT FOWLER was born at Northbridge, Massachusetts, Dec. 5, 1841. He is a direct descendant of Philip Fowler, a native of Marlboro, England, who in 1634 at the age of forty-four arrived at Ipswich and died in 1679. His father, Charles Fowler, who died in 1895 at the advanced age of fourscore years, was a farmer of Quaker faith, noted for his sterling honesty and sound common sense. The boy shared in the labors incident to life on a New England farm, and always regarded this training as of inestimable value for its breadth and diversity of interests, its independence, its training of the judgment, and its intimate contact with nature. His mother, who was Susan Frost Bennett, daughter of Rufus Bennett, 1774–1851, looked especially after his intellectual and spiritual development. She was a woman of naturally excellent mind, with strong reasoning power of theological bent, and of sweet and religious nature. He was early taught to love good literature and found his chief predilection in Shakespeare, in the English novelists, and in translations from Greek and Latin authors.

After graduating from that excellent institution, the Barre Academy, in Barre, Vermont, in 1861, he accepted the position of assistant to the superintendent of a large woolen mill at Uxbridge, Massachusetts. This was his personal preference, as he had a decided turn for mechanical pursuits and desired to learn that business. Thinking, however, that he might better secure what he wanted at Poughkeepsie, New York, he decided to take a course in the Eastman Business College. His evident ability attracted attention and he was offered the position of Superintendent and Instructor in the Banking Department of the College, which by means of two banks and a clearing-house gave practical training in that subject. His spare time he occupied in the study of law with such success that he was invited to be the lecturer on Commercial Law at the United States College of Business at New Haven, an institution founded by Thomas H. Stevens, a former teacher of the Claverack Institute in New York.

In 1865 he went to Chicago, where until the time of the great fire he was engaged in wholesale jobbing business. His heart, however, was not so much in trade as it was in legal and mechanical pursuits, especially in patent law. He found that his abilities were in constant and ever-increasing demand as an expert. In 1872 he returned to Massachusetts and was for a time engaged in designing machinery at Worcester, where he completed the invention of a ribbon loom. For several years he was engaged at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, in manufacturing narrow wares on looms of his own invention.



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Rufus B. Fowler

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While there in 1875 he married Helen M. Wood of Barre, Vermont, daughter of Stillman and Harriet (Clark) Wood and a direct descendant of Hugh Clark who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1640. Of his two children a daughter, Susan Bennett, died in 1892; and a son, Henry Wood, a young lawyer of promise, graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, died in 1912, leaving a widow and three daughters.

In 1881 he returned to Worcester and again took up his profession as a patent attorney and expert in patent causes. His high abilities and remarkable success soon won for him a commanding position. In 1900 and 1901 he served as President of the Worcester Board of Trade; and his efficiency and public spirit made him so popular that he was offered the Republican nomination for Mayor with the support of all the newspapers, but the pressure of his private business compelled him to decline the honor. He accepted membership, however, on the Board of Park Commissioners for Worcester and has taken an active part in the improvement of Worcester's open spaces. In 1912, Governor Foss appointed him as one of the Commission to Consider Making Lake Quinsigamond a State Reservation. He has also belonged to various organizations in Worcester for Social and Economic Reform: the Public Education Association, the Economic Club, the Betterment League, and the Worcester Child Conference. He has served as President of the Worcester Conference for Child Welfare and on the Commission to Present a Plan for Industrial Education in Worcester. He is a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, the Engineers' Club of New York, the National Municipal League, the American Civic Association, and the National Geographic Society.

He is an honorary member of the Worcester Continentals, a Trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, and a Director of the Wright Wire Company, the Park Trust Company, and the Morgan Spring Company, and a Trustee of the Worcester Academy.

Mr. Fowler's life is an excellent illustration of his own ideal of a man's duty to the community; it is not so much that personal success has attended his well-directed efforts; in that respect he was fortunate in having a clear purpose and the unusual gift of inventiveness; but he has cultivated what he calls the "sense of responsibility as a member of the Social Order." He has displayed genuine Public Spirit, not only in serving his fellowmen in many useful ways but—and this not least of all—in always submitting his judgments to the test of reason and in discountenancing every appeal to passion or prejudice. The wisdom of such men immeasurably enriches the town or city in which they live.

JOHN ELBRIDGE GALE

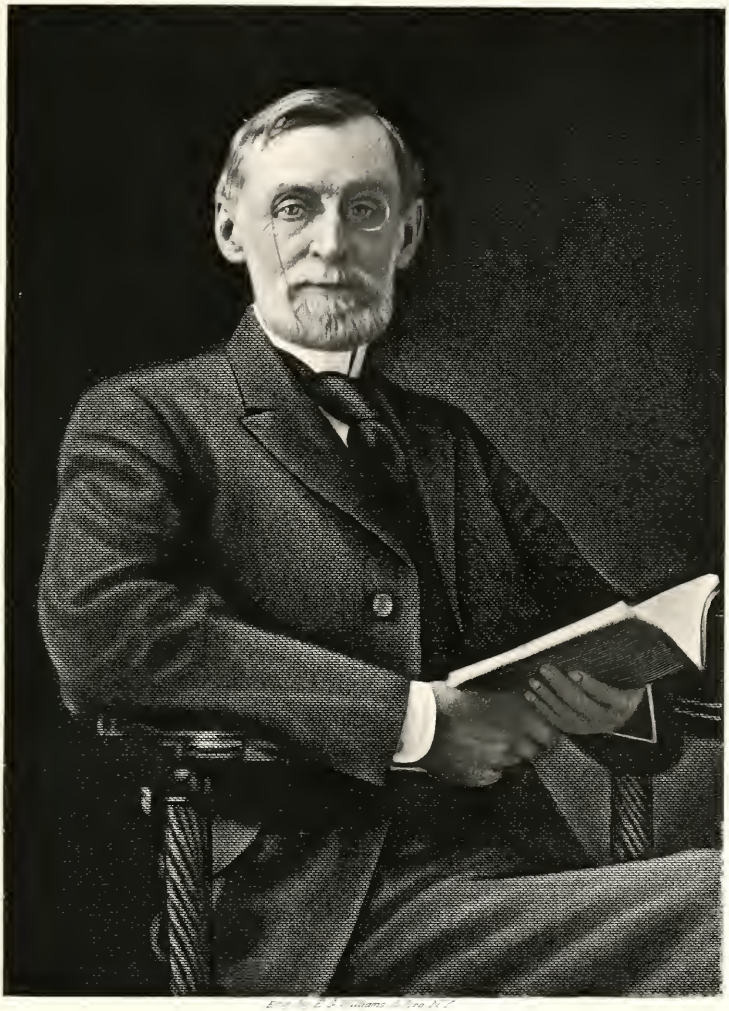
JOHN ELBRIDGE GALE was one of the leading citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He acquired his honorable position in life by singular devotion to every task that presented itself to him, from the small duties of a boy apprentice to the larger enterprises of a successful manufacturer.

His father was Elbridge Gerry Gale (1813–1847), and his mother was Ann Maria Barnes (1813–1891). His paternal grandfather was Henry Gale, and his maternal grandfather was Josiah Barnes. His father combined a knowledge of farming, skill as a mechanic, and a natural fondness for music.

John Elbridge Gale was born at East Kingston, New Hampshire, on January 15, 1841, and died at his home in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 1, 1916. His father died when he was only six years of age, and the family circumstances were such that he was required to assist the widowed mother in the support of the family. Even at a very early age, he engaged in light work on a farm adjoining his father's and devoted a part of his time to learning how to make certain parts of shoes, an experience which proved most helpful in later years.

In 1855, when he was fourteen years of age, he left his home at East Kingston and secured a position as clerk in a clothing store at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The opportunities of the secluded farm-house were few, and the attractions of the growing town and the overgrown city were commanding. Portsmouth furnished young Gale an opportunity to earn sufficient money by working in the store in the evenings to pay his way in the schools during the day, and after graduating from the grammar school, he spent three very profitable years in the High School.

He soon exchanged the position of clerk in a clothing store in Portsmouth for that of a manufacturer of shoes in the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the same qualities that made him successful in his youth, ensured him a commanding position among his business associates in Haverhill.



John B. Gale

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Shortly after his coming to Haverhill from Portsmouth he started in the shoe business for himself and soon afterwards took his brother in business with him, forming the concern of Gale Brothers. They continued doing business in Haverhill until 1899, when they moved to Exeter and incorporated under the name of Gale Brothers, Incorporated.

Mr. Gale was President of this corporation at the time of his death and although not active in it was connected with it 56 years. He was also President of the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company, a Massachusetts corporation doing business in Haverhill, and during the same period, his business ability and integrity won for him other positions of trust and of responsibility among his fellow citizens. He was chosen Alderman in 1873–4, and was Director of the Haverhill National Bank for more than forty years, and for twenty-three years had been its President, a position which he filled until his death. He was one of the trustees of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and was a member of the Board of Investment. He was also Chairman of the Commission of Sinking Funds. He served as Park Commissioner and donated the plot of land now known as Gale Park, which gift gave an impetus to the development of the present park system of the city of Haverhill.

He was a Republican in politics, and took personal interest in the wider social life of the city. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Whittier Club, the Fortnightly Club, and the Pentucket Club, and was Trustee as well as Treasurer of the Whittier Homestead Association, also Trustee of the Children's Aid Society. He was also a member of the North Congregational Church, and in 1911 donated an organ to be placed in the church. He did not allow his varied interests so to absorb his time that he had no leisure for recreation. He was very fond of golf and travel and in his later years devoted much time to his music.

Mr. Gale married Mary B. Davis on January 13, 1864. She was the daughter of George W. Davis. There were three children by this marriage, Herbert E. Gale, a shoe manufacturer, A. Ernest Gale, and Hyde Gale. The two latter passed away before Mr. Gale's death.

Mr. Gale's second wife was Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of George M. Baker of Boston. They were married September 29, 1896.

Speaking of Mr. Gale during his lifetime, one of the honored and active citizens of Haverhill said:—

"John E. Gale is one of our most highly respected citizens. He is a man of genuine Christian character, kindly in his make-up, sympathetic with every reform, generous to every charity, and sterling in his business integrity. He is a member of the North Congregational Church and has been not only a generous giver of money, but devoted to the spiritual interests. He is quiet and unassuming, a patrician gentleman of the Old School. He gives without ostentation, he lives without display, and he dominates by virtue of a kindly, disinterested, unselfish and shrewd business spirit."

Mr. Gale was for years one of the most popular and respected business men in Haverhill. A leader in local life, he well repaid the confidence reposed in him as a citizen by living a life that finely typified the best qualities of manhood. His personal and business career was without a blemish, and his fine traits of character, his great kindness of heart, and his generosity to all won for him the affection and honor of those who became intimate with him. No citizen in Haverhill has ever had more warmly attached friends. In his social side Mr. Gale was one of the most winning of men. His friendships were strong and he took the greatest pleasure in the companionship of his intimates. His family life was pure and wholesome and the best of his nature shone brightly within the domestic circle. He was a man of clear ideas on public affairs and settled convictions. He freely aided his party locally, but never cared for office of any kind. Mr. Gale did much to help Haverhill by his large investments there and by his activity in promoting worthy causes.

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Nat. L. Gorton

NATHANIEL LINCOLN GORTON

NATHANIEL LINCOLN GORTON was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, on April 26, 1865. He died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 3, 1914. The family came from the little town of Gorton, now a part of Manchester, England. His earliest American ancestor was Samuel Gorton, who came to this country in 1636, and was the first settler of Warwick, Rhode Island. The genealogy of the Gorton family, prepared by Adelos Gorton, gives sketches of many of those of the name who distinguished themselves by their abilities, their character, and their public services.

His father, Slade Gorton (1832–1892), the son of Job Gorton and Anthy Matheson, was married to Margaret Ann Jordon, of Irish ancestry, who although deprived of the advantages of early education was a woman of sterling principles and exerted upon her children a most beneficent influence and encouraged them to develop their intellectual lives in every possible way.

His father, a man of strong force of character and ability, rather stern but benevolent to a fault and with deep, strong feelings, was first a cotton-mill overseer, but when his son, Nathaniel, was four years old he removed from Rhode Island to Gloucester and engaged in the business of cutting and distributing fish. The boy from an early age took great interest in his father's success and after attending school in Gloucester he went to Boston to take a business course in the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College.

At the age of eighteen he began his active career as a salesman for Gorton's codfish and threw into his work all his interest and energy. He made the fish business his chief concern and he early became convinced that a still greater success would be achieved by extensive advertising. He studied all forms of methods of bringing commodities before the public, from billboard to newspaper, and finally he devised the characteristic title by which the products of the Gorton business became known all over the world. "Gorton's Boneless Codfish" was brought before the public eye, and the popularity of the food was greatly increased by reason of the attractive packages with fancy label in which they were put up.

About two years before his father's death, he was admitted into the firm and the name was changed to Slade Gorton and Company. Later three other firms engaging in the same business—John Pew and Company, David B. Smith and Company, and Reed and Gam-

mage—were consolidated with his father's firm and the name was again changed to the Groton-Pew Fisheries Company, and he was made the treasurer of the corporation, in which capacity he remained till the end of his life.

In spite of his unceasing business activities he was interested in many intellectual pursuits. His mind was extremely receptive to new ideas. He was fond of music and art. He enjoyed reading. He had a keen sense of humor and found life full of enjoyments. He had quiet tastes, and yet he was always happy and making other people happy by making the most of the good things which he was enabled to provide for himself and his friends.

He was a man of genuine popularity and always felt that he profited from association with others. He belonged to the Tyrian Lodge of Free Masons, the Bethlehem Commandery of Knights Templar of Gloucester, the Aleppo Temple of Boston, and the Mystic Shrine. He was a heartily enthusiastic member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston and held a commission as First Sergeant of the Gloucester Company in that famous organization. He was also a member of the Commonwealth Club of Gloucester. He was always a Republican in politics and was a much beloved member of the Unitarian Church of that city. He was fond of hunting and fishing and of golf, and was a frequent patron of the theatre.

In February, 1885, he married Nellie S. Gilbert, daughter of Noah and Melissa (Andrews) Gilbert, a descendant of Lieutenant John Andrews, who came from England to Ipswich, about 1641.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorton had one daughter, Anthy Matheson, (a family name) by this union.

He had made a distinguished name for himself as a practical, enterprising, thoroughly reliable man. Everywhere he went he found friends, because he was himself friendly. He was highly respected in the community in which he lived and was regarded as deservedly successful because he had applied himself diligently to his lifework, and had brought all his native intelligence to focus upon making his commodity known wherever there was opportunity to dispose of it. As it was a wholesome and inexpensive food it naturally found a ready market in all parts of the world. "The Original Fish Cake—No Bones," which he himself designed and patented, was and still is a household standby everywhere.

Such a career is an admirable example for enterprising youths, for it shows what can be acomplished by high character combined with steadiness of purpose and readiness of invention.

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John L. Graham

JOHN ROBERT GRAHAM

FROM the humble home of a mechanic to become the founder of a great business; to turn at middle age to the world of rapid transit and accomplish there what veterans in that field had failed successfully to achieve; to enter the field of finance as if to the manner born and become a leader; that surely is a remarkable record for one life. Yet this, and more, John Robert Graham did.

He was democratic by nature, and wherever he resided there at once he appeared as a public-spirited citizen. Though he spent most of his life in and around Boston, nevertheless, when he became a resident of Bangor, he at once interested himself with local affairs, as if he had lived there all his life. The people of Bangor felt instinctively that he was their friend, and followed his leadership unquestioningly. Nor were they disappointed; for when that city suffered from the great fire wherein many of its finest buildings were burned, when many were discouraged and said, "Bangor will never recover from the blow," it was Mr. Graham who sounded the note of confidence in the city's future. "Will Mr. Graham now put up the large edifice which he contemplated building?" was asked on every hand. His answer was unhesitating; "Yes, it will be built, and if there is any man who, because of the fire, has real estate to sell, I am ready to buy it." The effect was immediate; men who had lost heart, hearing the words of this leader of finance, took courage again and a new and better Bangor is the result.

He was born in the north of Ireland at Florence Court, County of Fermanaugh, on December 19, 1847. He died at Intervale, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, August 24, 1915. His parents were of Scotch descent, as were all his ancestors. His paternal grandfather was Matthew Graham; his maternal grandfather was Anthony Henderson, who married Anne Moffatt.

His mother was Anne Jane Henderson, a woman of character

and grace, who exercised no little influence upon the developing character of her son. His father was James Graham (1810–1878), who was a mechanic and who was beloved in his home town for his jovial and industrious disposition.

In 1848 the family removed to America, settling in Boston. Here John R. Graham was reared and sent to school. At ten years of age he worked out for one dollar per week and his board, and was allowed to attend the Brimmer Street School. This continued until he was thirteen years of age, when he left school permanently and entered into business life. From fourteen to sixteen he was with his brother, Matthew Graham, who was in the shoe business. At sixteen, he entered the employ of James T. Penniman of Quincy.

When seventeen years of age, he showed his devotion to his adopted country by enlisting in the army, being attached first to the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Company E, and later joining Company A of the Forty-Second Massachusetts Infantry. He was mustered out in 1865. He was afterward a leading member of the Post 88, G. A. R., of Quincy.

Although he never spoke of his exploits in the army, it is only fair that it be noted here that he was at Petersburg and his regiment was among the first to enter Richmond.

At the close of the war, he returned to Massachusetts, and, with the aid of his brother who had been engaged in the shoe business with the T. E. Mosely Company, opened a factory at Quincy. This plant enlarged rapidly until the Graham Shoe was known far and wide. It is still manufactured, Mr. Graham's sons carrying on the business.

In 1887, the Quincy Street Railway Company had fallen upon very difficult times. Mr. Graham undertook its reorganization and was more than successful. He became recognized as an able street railway man, and was consulted as such by men far and near. At this same time he became interested in electric lighting in connection with the street railway.

He was appointed one of the members of the first Rapid Transit Commission in Massachusetts in 1893. This was a source of some gratification in later years. When the Quincy and Boston Street Railway Company was taken over by the Brockton Street Railway Company, he was elected General Manager of the latter

corporation. From 1898 to 1901, he was the 2nd Vice President of the Boston & Northern and Old Colony Street Railways, later merged into the Bay State Street Railway Co.

In May, 1892, upon his return from a trip to Europe, he received a pressing invitation from the President of the General Electric Company to investigate the condition of the Public Works Company of Bangor, Maine. This company was the first in New England to run electric cars and second only to Richmond, Virginia, in the country.

So impressed was he with the possibilities of the city that upon his return to Boston, he took an option from the General Electric Company for the purchase of the control of the Public Works Company, and which he later took up, after he had demonstrated the possibilities of the system.

In 1905 he interested New York and Philadelphia capital, and it was in that year that the Bangor Railway and Electric Company was organized, and took over all the railway, light and water departments of the old Company. He became President and General Manager.

So well was his work done that even while carrying a vast improvement enterprise, his company from a no-dividend basis earned and paid regularly its 7 per cent. annually. So great was the confidence of his fellow directors, that whatever plan he proposed, they were ready to finance.

In addition to this great work, he instigated the building of the Lewiston, Waterville, and Augusta trolley line through a section of territory that had before enjoyed no electric traction facilities. He was instrumental in taking over the syndicate of the Portland Street Railway Company which became the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, with several plants and a large business. He also constructed the Fairfield and Shawmut Street Railway. The Penobscot Central Railway from Bangor to Charleston was taken over by his company February 1, 1907, rehabilitated, and brought to a paying basis. The Hampden Street Railway was acquired about this same time.

Besides his street railway improvements, Mr. Graham was a Director of the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor and of the Union Trust Company of Ellsworth. He was President of the Bangor Power Company and of the Orono Water Company, of the Bar

Harbor and Union River Power Company, and of the Graham Realty Company. Through this latter company he instigated large improvements in the erection of fine office and business buildings in his adopted city. Indeed, he showed himself a public-spirited citizen in every way.

Mr. Graham was a Republican in politics and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He found much recreation in riding behind a spirited horse. When he was the owner of a stock farm in Kentucky, no blooded horses had better records than his. He owned, at one time, the famous stallion, Constantine. He took great interest in light harness racing and was one of the originators of the Readville Race Track.

For a number of years he fought ill health and went twice to California. In 1913 he visited the Azores, Italy, and other parts of Europe. All through his life Mr. Graham was a great reader.

Mr. Graham was twice married, his second wife surviving him. He first married Miss Mary Eliza Brooks, daughter of James T. and Maria A. (Brooks) Penniman, granddaughter of Stephen, Jr., and Relief (Thayer) Penniman, and of Thomas and Eliza (Thayer) Brooks, and a descendant from James Penniman who came from England to Boston on the *Lyon* in 1631. There were eleven children of whom the following survive: Robert; Clara, now Mrs. F. E. Jones of Quincy; John; Edith, now the widow of Walter L. Sawtelle; Mary, now Mrs. Perley Barbour of Quincy; Annie, now Mrs. Elmer Ricker of Quincy; Harold who is now a Director of the Graham Realty Company; Lester; Beatrice; and Edward M., who has been connected with his father in his Bangor interests and succeeded him in the management of all the companies in which he was actively engaged.

Although never exploiting his charities, Mr. Graham was a generous giver. He was a noble father, a devoted husband, and a patriotic citizen.

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Robert Hunt.

ROBERT GRANT

PATRICK GRANT, the grandfather of Robert, was the sixth of seven sons of John Grant, of Leith, Scotland, who was himself the son of Patrick Grant, of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, of the Grants of Clan Allan, and branch of Auchernach, their ancestor being Sir Allan Grant, youngest son of Sir John Grant, of Grant, who founded the house of Auchernach at the end of the fifteenth century. The grandfather of Robert was born in Scotland, July 25, 1777, and came to America about 1800 and married Anna Powell Mason, a daughter of Jonathan Mason, who was United States Senator from Massachusetts a little more than a hundred years ago.

This Patrick Grant died November 20, 1812, leaving a son of the same name, born March 17, 1809 (St. Patrick's day), who became a prominent Boston merchant and died October 7, 1895. He was the father of Robert Grant, whose mother was Charlotte Bordman, daughter of Henry Gardner Rice, formerly of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, but later a resident of Boston.

Young Robert Grant attended a private school until he was ten years of age, and then for six years was a member of the famed Boston Latin School, where he graduated as a Franklin medal scholar in 1869.

He immediately entered Harvard, graduating with an A.B. degree in 1873. He took a post-graduate course in Philology and obtained his Ph.D. in 1876, and graduated at the Law School in 1879. He was admitted to the Bar in Boston at that time and commenced the practice of his profession. While still at the Law School he began his successful literary career, publishing in the *Harvard Lampoon* "The Little Tin God on Wheels," a taking satire on society in verse.

He had been the poet of his class, and while in the Law School was one of the editors of the *Harvard Lampoon.* Ever since his first venture in the literary field he has wielded a busy pen, and besides the many novels, stories, and sketches published in book form he has been a contributor, both in prose and verse, to the *Century,*

Scribner's, and other standard magazines. His keen and dramatic portrayal of the virtues and limitations, the fads, fancies, and jealousies, of Boston "society," as somewhat lengthily but charmingly described in "The Chippendales," his last published novel, is a fair sample of the pungency and wit of the author and of the very able manner in which he clothes the people of his imagination. Probably the most original and best known of his novels is "Unleavened Bread," in the heroine of which, Selma White, he relentlessly portrays a certain type of aspiring but crude and shallow American womanhood.

A chronological list of Mr. Grant's works comprises: "The Little Tin God on Wheels" (verse), 1879; "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," 1880; "The Lambs" (verse), 1882; "Yankee Doodle" (verse), 1883; "An Average Man," 1883; "The Knave of Hearts," 1885; "The Oldest School in America" (verse), 1885; "A Romantic Young Lady," 1886; "Face to Face," 1886; "Jack Hall" (juvenile), 1887; "Jack in the Bush" (juvenile), 1888; "The Carletons," 1891; "The Reflections of a Married Man," 1892; "The Opinions of a Philosopher," 1893; "The Bachelor's Christmas, and Other Stories," 1895; "The Art of Living," 1895; "Search Light Letters," 1899; "Unleavened Bread," 1900; "The Undercurrent," 1904; "The Orchid," 1905; "The Law Breakers," 1906; "The Chipendales," 1909; "The Convictions of a Grandfather," 1912; "The High Priestess," 1916.

Also, in conjunction with John Boyle O'Reilly, F. J. Stimson, and J. T. Wheelright, "The King's Men," in 1884.

Mr. Grant's works, the salient characteristics of which are satire and humor, are very popular with American readers of fiction, and many of his books have been republished in England.

He delivered the Phi Beta Kappa poem before the alumni of Harvard University in June, 1883, and was elected an honorary member of that society.

He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and of the Somerset, Tavern, and Country clubs, of Boston. He is a Unitarian in religious belief, and is fond of golf and salmon fishing.

In 1883 Mr. Grant was appointed water commissioner of Boston to fill a vacancy, and was reappointed the following year and served

as chairman of the board until, in 1893, he was nominated by Governor William E. Russell a Judge of the Courts of Probate and Insolvency for the county of Suffolk. Since the retirement of the late Judge McKim he has served with entire satisfaction to all as the First Judge of these courts.

Judge Grant was elected an overseer of Harvard University in 1895, and still enjoys that honorable distinction.

Mr. Grant was married in Montreal, Canada, July 3, 1883, to Amy Gordon, daughter of Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., and Amy Gordon (Torrance) Galt, and granddaughter of John Galt, the Scotch novelist, and his wife Elizabeth Tilloch Galt.

Judge and Mrs. Grant have four children: Robert (A.B. Harvard, 1906); Alexander Galt (A.B. Harvard, 1907); Patrick (A.B. Harvard, 1908); and Gordon, born 1892.

It was Bulwer who wrote, "The man who succeeds above his fellows is the one who, in early life, clearly discerns his object, and towards that object habitually directs his powers. Even genius itself is but fine observation strengthened by fixity of purpose. Every man who observes vigilantly and resolves steadfastly grows unconsciously into genius."

Judge Grant wrote especially for this work, the following words of advice to young people:—

"Absolute honesty both towards others and towards one's self seems to me the fundamental trait in the building of character; and, as helpmates to this, one should cultivate tenacity of purpose, a receptive, not a hidebound mind, fearlessness of spirit, and joy in living, tempered by observance of the old Greek motto 'Nothing overmuch.' If one is born with a sense of humor, so much the better."

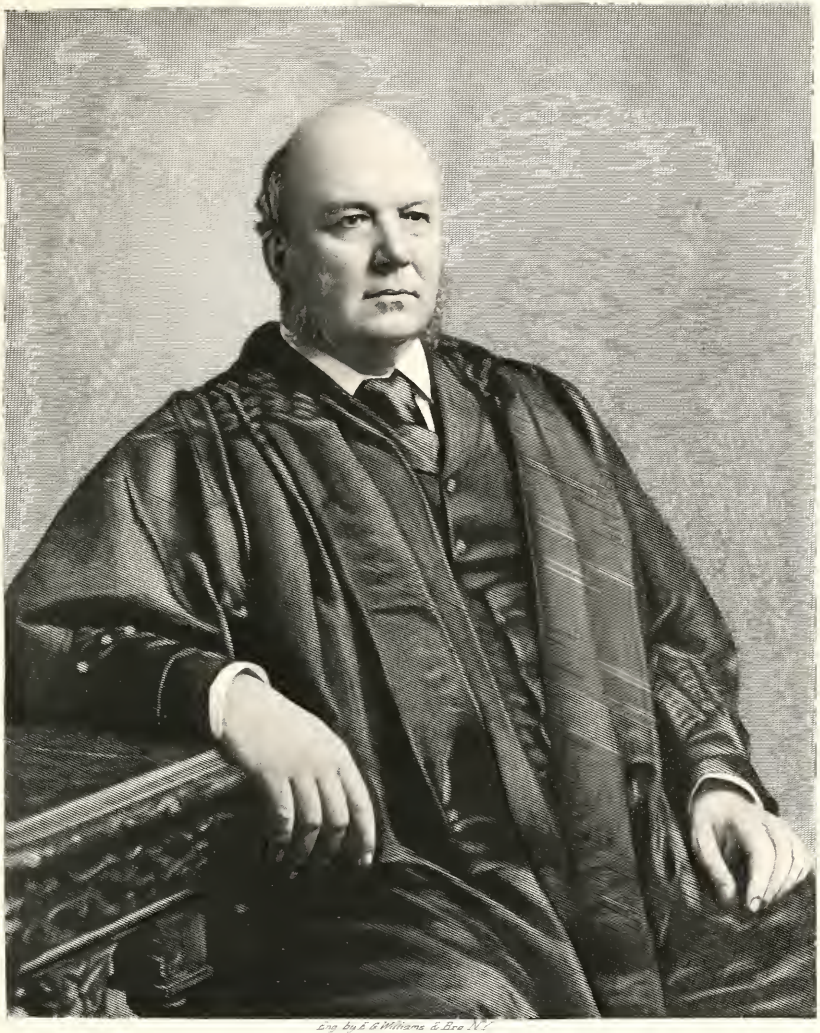
HORACE GRAY

HORACE GRAY was born on the 24th of March, 1828, in Boston. He died at Nahant, Mass., September 15, 1902. He was the son of Horace and Harriet (Upham) Gray, both of whom came from illustrious families.

His mother's father, Jabez Upham of Brookfield, Massachusetts, was one of the noted lawyers of his day, although he died at the early age of forty-six. Harriet Upham was a woman of rare loveliness of disposition, who exercised a lasting influence upon the character of her son, although she died when he was a mere boy.

Horace Gray's grandfather, William Gray, was a man of note. He was the largest shipowner in the country. Sixty square-rigged vessels sailed the sea in his service, and he was among the most successful merchants of his day. He was a man of wit also, and by his marriage with Elizabeth Chipman became connected with a family which counted several learned jurists among its sons. Mrs. Gray's brother was a judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and his son became Chief Justice of the same Court.

One son of William and Elizabeth Gray, Francis Calley Gray, was an accomplished scholar, to whose learning and research was due the recovery of the manuscript of "The Body of Liberties" of Massachusetts; a code of laws never printed for fear of being discovered and suppressed by the Royal Councillors, but privately passed about from town to town of the Commonwealth. Francis Gray was among the large benefactors of Harvard College. His brother Horace, first of the name, was a wealthy manufacturer. In such a home, with such traditions of riches and intellectual attainments, Horace the second passed a happy boyhood, and when he was graduated from Harvard College in 1845 and sailed for Europe, unlimited as to time or means, his plan was to devote his life to the study of Natural History, for he had already gone far in Botany and Ornithology.



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Horace Gray

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He was only seventeen. Life was opening before him in fairest colors. But his plans were utterly changed by sudden business reverses which left his father in comparative poverty.

Horace Gray hastened home and fitted himself for a life of self-support by a course at the Harvard Law School. The new study proved absorbingly interesting, and the young man stood high in his classes. Upon his graduation in 1849, he continued his legal studies in the offices of John Lowell, afterwards Judge of the United States District Court, and of Sohier & Welch. Two years later he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar.

Soon after this a great opportunity came to Horace Gray. He was asked by Mr. Luther S. Cushing, who was out of health, to take his place on the circuit as Reporter of Decisions for the Massachusetts Supreme Court. To do the required work with the necessary accuracy and skill was no slight task for so inexperienced a man; but he did this and more. He interested himself in the cases on trial, and often brought to the attention of some noted lawyer arguing before the Court just the case he wanted to prove his point. Mr. Gray's memory was phenomenal, and he seemed to find by intuition the citation for which he was looking.

In this way he came to be known and liked by the foremost lawyers of the time; and when Mr. Cushing died most of these men recommended Mr. Gray for the position. It was a post of honor which many a man of assured rank in his profession would have been glad to take; and Horace Gray was only twenty-six; but he received the appointment and held the office for seven years, from 1854 to 1861, during which time he wrote sixteen volumes of Reports.

In 1857 he entered into a partnership with Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar and Edward Bangs, an arrangement which was terminated by the appointment of Mr. Hoar to the Supreme Court two years after.

Mr. Gray was entrusted with some very important cases and had learned and brilliant counsel opposed to him, but met with a great measure of success. In 1864, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the youngest judge ever appointed to that Court. In 1873, he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship in the same Court.

His decisions were remarkable for the historical learning shown

and also for their original wisdom and good sense, and for the skill with which he discerned the truth underneath a mass of conflicting testimony.

During the seventeen years that Judge Gray sat upon this Bench, he wrote but one dissenting opinion, showing a surprising harmony among the justices, or, as he was a man very tenacious of his carefully formed opinions, that he had considerable power of influencing his associates.

In 1881, the death of Mr. Justice Clifford made a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and Judge Gray was mentioned as a fitting person to fill it. It was a promotion desired by him, but when Judge Hoar, his former partner, asked him to say what he considered the best and most important of the opinions delivered by him as Chief Justice in Massachusetts, Judge Gray, divining that the information was to be used in advancing his cause with the President, declined to give it. He would not seem to work for the place. It must be offered unsolicited.

The appointment was made by President Arthur in the fall of 1881, and Horace Gray passed from the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts to the place of Associate Justice on the Supreme Bench of the United States. His great learning, his calm, judicial mind and long years of experience fitted him for marked usefulness in this exalted position, which his noble and commanding presence adorned. He devoted all his powers to doing well the important work of his office, and so succeeded that it has been said of him that he ranks with Marshall, Story and Curtis, and with Miller and Bradley, among the greatest judges in the history of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are few men so fortunate as to attain to their highest ambition, and to leave life at a good and ripe age but with unabated powers. Such was the happy fate of Mr. Justice Gray. Life had held many honors and joys for him but the last years were the best.

On the fourth of June, 1889, he married Jane, daughter of Justice Stanley Matthews, one of his associates in the Supreme Court.

Hon. George Frisbie Hoar said of him:

"I am sure there can be no exaggeration when I say what so

many men of the first excellence, who know whereof they speak, men eminent upon the bench and at the bar of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have said since his death. He took his place easily among the great judges of the world. He so bore himself in his great office as to command the approbation of his countrymen of all sections and of all parties. He was every inch a judge. He maintained the dignity of his office everywhere. He endeared himself to a large circle of friends at the national capital and at home in Massachusetts by his elegant and gracious hospitality. His life certainly was fortunate. The desire of his youth was fulfilled. From the time when, more than fifty years ago, he devoted himself to his profession, until his death, there was no moment when he did not regard the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States as not only the most attractive but also the loftiest of human occupations. He devoted himself to that with a single purpose. He sought no popularity or fame by any other path. Certainly, certainly, his life was fortunate. It lasted to a good old age. But the summons came for him when his eye was not dimmed nor his natural force abated. He drank of the cup of the waters of life while it was sweetest and clearest, and was not left to drink it to the dregs. He was fortunate also, almost beyond the lot of humanity, in that by a rare felicity the greatest joy of youth came to him in an advanced age. Everything that can make life honorable, everything that can make life happy—honor, success, the consciousness of usefulness, the regard of his countrymen, and the supremest delight of family life—all were his. His countrymen take leave of him as another of the great and stately figures in the long and venerable procession of American judges."

JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY

JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY was born at Nonatum Hill, Brighton, Massachusetts, July 14, 1839. He died at his house in Boston, February 25, 1915. He was a son of Horace and Sarah Russell (Gardner) Gray, and his paternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Chipman) Gray. William Gray, who died in 1825, was a merchant and amassed a considerable fortune, owning at one time some sixty square-rigged vessels which he employed in the carrying trade. He was a prominent citizen of Salem and Boston, a State Senator and served as Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1810–11. His wife, Elizabeth Chipman, was noted and beloved because of her generosity and her efforts to better the condition of the poor.

John Chipman Gray's father, Horace Gray, was a man of wealth and culture. He graduated at Harvard College in 1819, and was a zealous and active advocate of whatever tended to advance the public good. He died in 1873. His two older brothers, Francis Calley Gray, Harvard 1809 (died 1856), and John Chipman Gray, Harvard 1811 (died 1881), made generous gifts and bequests to Harvard College and one of the College buildings was named Gray's Hall in their honor. Horace Gray's wife was the daughter of Samuel Pickering Gardner, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1786. He died in 1843.

John Chipman Gray graduated with honors at Harvard in 1859, and entered the Harvard Law School, receiving his LL.B. in 1861. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, September 18, 1862. A little later he enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in the 41st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General George H. Gordon, and in 1864 was appointed Major and Judge Advocate, serving on the staffs of Major-Generals John G. Foster and Quincy A. Gilmore. Resigning his commission at the close of the war, he returned to Boston and began the active practice of law, having as partner John Codman Ropes.

John Chipman Gray's broad and comprehensive legal knowledge and his ability to impart it to students were early recognized by his Alma Mater, and he had been in active practice only four years before Harvard called him to lecture at the Law School. He was lecturer there during the academic year 1869–70 and also from

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1871 to 1874. In 1875 he was appointed Story Professor of Law at the Harvard Law School and held the position eight years. In 1883 he was promoted to the Royall professorship where he served for nearly twenty years, resigning the chair in January, 1913, because of ill health and advancing years. At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, January 13, 1913, the resignation of John Chipman Gray as Royall Professor of Law, to take effect February 1, 1913, was received and accepted, and the following vote of appreciation was passed: "Voted to appoint John Chipman Gray, Royall Professor of Law, *Emeritus,* from February 1, 1913."

On the law of real property Professor Gray was regarded as the leading authority in the United States, and his knowledge of the subject of perpetuities was unrivalled. His well-trained mind, good judgment, literary talent, intellectuality, and ceaseless industry, combined with his profound legal knowledge and unswerving integrity and loyalty, made him invaluable, not only as a teacher, but also as a counsellor and advocate, and placed him in the front rank of the most able and eminent members of the Boston Bar. Both Harvard and Yale paid homage to his worth by confirming upon him the degree of LL.D.; Yale College in 1894, and Harvard in 1895.

In January, 1912, his name was added to that list of brilliant and eminent sons of Harvard who have served their Alma Mater as President of the Harvard Alumni Association. He was elected by the directors of the Association, January 18, 1912, and served during the year.

Professor Gray's literary ability was well known, especially to the legal profession. The *American Law Review* was edited by him and his partner, John C. Ropes, during the first four years of its existence; and besides many valuable articles in legal magazines he was the author of three standard law works, published between 1883 and 1892: "Restraints on Alienation of Property" (1883), "The Rule Against Perpetuities" (1886), and "Collections of Select Cases on Property" (1888–1892), in six volumes. In 1895 he revised and republished his work "Restraints on Alienation." A series of lectures on Jurisprudence delivered at the Columbia Law School were published by Columbia in 1909 under the title "Nature and Sources of the Law." He completed his third edition of "The Rule Against Perpetuities," just before his death.

John Chipman Gray married, June 4, 1873, Anna S. L. Mason, daughter of Rev. Charles Mason, D.D., and granddaughter of Hon. Jeremiah Mason. They had two children: a daughter, Eleanor L. Gray, married to Henry D. Tudor; and a son, Roland Gray, who graduated at Harvard in 1895 and from the Law School in 1898, and is now a member of the firm of Ropes, Gray, Gorham and Perkins.

In addition to the large amount of literary work Professor Gray accomplished, and the manifold and arduous duties he performed as counsellor, advocate, and teacher, Mr. Gray filled positions of honor and trust in the business world, as follows: Director of the Boston and Providence Railroad, Vice-President of the Provident Institution for Savings, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, Trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and member of the corporations of the Boston Athenæum and the Social Law Library.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy (of which he had been a Vice-President), the Massachusetts Military Historical Society of Boston, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the American Bar Association, and the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

The quality that contributed much to Mr. Gray's ability as a teacher was his power to inspire in countless students such enthusiasm for their work that many of them are grateful to him to this day. In all of his relationships, as citizen, as lawyer, as teacher, he was a wise friend and an able adviser. Among the many tributes to his memory Major Henry L. Higginson said of him at the time of his funeral:

"How peaceful and soothing is the farewell service over a man who has lived his life well and for the good of his fellows—a man who from his early years has sought and found the truth, has spoken it firmly and kindly, and has won his clear vision by seeking the really great objects and forgetting himself. In this man the world has a jewel of the first water.

"Such was John Gray. In his death our country has met a great loss, and in his memory has kept a real treasure. He was a brilliant scholar, gifted with a mind which was large, clear, keen, receptive, and which was well trained in his college days. He read widely, and to the end of his life remembered accurately what he had read. Added to these qualities he had very unusual com-

mon sense, and also a kindly feeling towards mankind. It was a very well-balanced nature.

"In the Civil War he had a varied and excellent record as an army officer, and was noticed as such by General Sherman. After the war he, with John Ropes, took up the practice of the law, and as years went on his standing at the bar became high—none higher. It is to be noted that the best lawyers looked up to him and prized him highly. He taught generations of young men at the Harvard Law School, and drew into his office one student after another as partner. When, through ill health, he was forced to give up his lectures at Cambridge, the school felt his loss keenly; but his wealth of knowledge and his power of imparting this knowledge, together with his courteous ways towards his fellows and his students, have left their mark.

"To his friends who respected and loved him, his death is a heavy blow, for they had always depended on him. If we wanted advice or help in any matter whatsoever, we turned to John Gray, and his counsel was of the best and was final; and his sympathy was as ready as his advice. By the force of his knowledge, of his mind, and of his spirit, he could put an object before his eyes, look at it from all sides, and really see it. Whether asked to consider a good or a foolish action, he would listen, and then give his judgment and his help. This power over facts and over us came from a fine mind well stored and working easily, simply, surely, and from a spirit pure and noble.

"All these gifts were his, and when sweetened by a steady, warm affection were a great blessing to his friends.

"John Gray was a delightful companion, and clung to his friends as they did to him. He shrank from public honors and high positions offered to him, for he liked best large, earnest work, and was deeply interested in the real, essential things of life—and he put aside the rest.

"A reader of these words may say, 'You picture your friend as a perfect man.' Perhaps so, but this may well be said of him. He was a true, simple gentleman of the highest quality, such as is rarely seen and never forgotten. Throughout his life we, his friends, have known well our treasure, have loved him, and have watched his contented, quiet life as he faded away. We, too, are content, are deeply grateful for his life and for his happy memory."

CHARLES PRENTISS HALL

GEORGE HALL and his wife Mary migrated from Devonshire, England, in 1635 and settled in Raynham, in Plymouth Colony.

Among their descendants was Seth Hall who moved from Raynham to Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in 1792, where he purchased a large farm which has remained in the Hall family until the present generation. At that time his son Gaius, born in June, 1780, was twelve years of age. He succeeded to the possession of the homestead, married Lucinda Balch, and died at the age of ninety-four years.

His son, Gaius K. Hall, inherited the ancestral acres; he cared for the old people, as an honest, hard-working Christian yeoman should. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Knight) Fuller. Robert Fuller came from England and became a freeman of Salem colony in 1658. He afterward moved to Rehoboth. Joseph, sixth generation from Robert, was born in Wrentham July 30, 1779, and married Anna Knight of Worcester January 30, 1803. Gaius K. died April 6, 1863.

At this old homestead was born, November 2, 1838, to Gaius K. and Mary (Fuller) Hall, a son whom they named Charles Prentiss, and he is the subject of this sketch.

Nurtured, cared for, and guided by a loved mother, he was led in moral and spiritual ways by influences which had lasting effect in the formation of his habits of life. The boy attended the district school, worked on the farm out of school hours, until he was sixteen years of age, and says that he has been thankful ever since for the training which it gave him. When he became sixteen he undertook to care for and educate himself, and entered the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he graduated in July, 1859.

He was of studious habit and much interested in literary and historical reading. Preferring to follow teaching as a profession, he

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determined to "go west" and emigrated to Southwestern Missouri, twenty miles beyond Springfield, in the Ozark range of mountains. Here he secured employment as a teacher, and helped the workmen to finish a new log schoolhouse. For this he constructed a blackboard, the first the people of that section had ever seen.

The war was approaching, sectional feeling was rampant and the people were suspicious that the "Yankee teacher" was an Abolitionist, so his school opened with but twelve pupils, but at its close had sixty-five. The next year he had the school at Ozark, the county seat of Christian County. Four of his old boys followed him. As the war spirit increased the people became divided, causing a most trying situation along the border lines.

Soon "Claib" Jackson, governor of Missouri, fled, taking with him all the school money, and on May 17, 1861, Mr. Hall's school of eighty-five pupils was closed. Within four months sixteen of his boys were in the Union army and nine had joined the Confederate forces. When his school closed there was but one other known Union man in the town. The "Yankee teacher" was warned to leave the town within a certain time, but he was detained a few days, and then got an old Rebel friend to secretly convey him to Springfield, where he could take the stage. On a visit to Ozark after the war, he was told that plans had been laid "to string him up" on the next night after his escape.

During the next year he was upon the old home farm, teaching during the winter in Dublin, New Hampshire. The following August he enlisted in the 14th Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. At the request of the governor he took out recruiting papers and took with him into Company A, twenty-eight men. He was elected first lieutenant of the company and served in that capacity until February, 1864, when he was promoted to be captain. The first service of the regiment was guarding Maryland from invasion by Mosby's guerrillas. The regiment was ordered into Washington in April, 1863, where for nine months they did guard duty under the military governor. For six months Lieutenant Hall was detailed for special duty as commander of an "Invalid Detachment" consisting of about 650 men in the larger hospitals about the city who were able to do light duty, but not yet ready to be returned to their own regiments, at the front. He was required to make daily reports to the military

governor of his doings, and of the men sent to their regiments when pronounced fit by the surgeons.

In March, 1864, the regiment took steamer in New York for New Orleans, suffering severely in a storm off Cape Hatteras. It was too late to join in the Red River expedition under General Banks, which had been intended, and in July it was returned to Washington and sent to join Sheridan in his famous campaign in the Shenandoah valley. They had their first battle "the Opequan," when Sheridan in an all-day fight sent the enemy "whirling up the valley." The regiment suffered terribly, losing thirteen officers out of twenty in the first half hour's fighting. Captain Hall was in command of the color company and all the officers above him were either killed or wounded and the command of the regiment fell upon him for the rest of the day.

Three days after — September 22 — they defeated the Confederates at Fisher's Hill, and followed them nearly to Staunton. Returning to Cedar Creek, they defeated Early on the 19th of October, in the battle which began "with Sheridan twenty miles away." Captain Hall led his color company all through this famous campaign.

The following January the regiment was sent to Savannah and on March 5 Captain Hall was sent with a detachment of his regiment to take command of Fort Pulaski, guarding the mouth of the Savannah river, where he remained until June, when the regiment prepared to return home, being mustered out at Concord, July 28, 1865. While in command of the fort many important events occurred which required notice—as the surrender of Lee, and the death of Lincoln. Over 2,000 pounds of powder was expended in firing salutes. Two hundred guns were fired on the day of mourning for the lamented president.

One night he was awakened by a sentinel who reported that an officer had arrived with an order from the Secretary of War turning over to his care Confederate Secretary of War Siddons, R. M. T. Hunter, and former U. S. Senator Campbell of Virginia, as prisoners of war. They were given the liberty of the fort in the daytime, but were under guard at night. During this time he was also honored with a call from Secretary Chase of Lincoln's cabinet, who, taking his hand when about to go on board of his steamer, said, "Captain, when you write home, tell them you have had a New Hampshire boy to see you."

During his long experience as teacher and superintendent of schools, Mr. Hall was a prominent participator in teachers' conventions, in Illinois, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and sometimes in other states. He was for a time president of the State Teachers' Association of New Hampshire. He is now Commander of the Ozro Miller Grand Army Post, No. 93, at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts.

He was principal of the high school at Granville, Illinois, from 1865 to 1870; head assistant of the high school at Princeton, Illinois, 1870–1878; principal of the high school at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, 1878–1889; superintendent of the schools of Windham county, Vermont, 1889–1891; superintendent at Winchendon, Massachusetts, 1891–1893; superintendent at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, 1893–1908.

Captain Hall was a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. His relaxation from business took the form of work in his garden. He was also librarian of the public library. He married, October 11, 1865, Lucia, daughter of William and Eliza (Dorr) Kimball, granddaughter of Eliphalet and Selinda (Ripley) Kimball, and a descentant of Richard Kimball, who came from Ipswich, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in May, 1634.

They had five children, of whom four are living. Jesse F. is manager for the New England Telephone Company, at New Bedford; Edward K. is a member of the law firm of Powers and Hall, in Boston; Howard W. is manager of the Richmond, Va., division of the Western Electric Company; Mary Lucia, the only daughter, is a teacher.

Captain Hall recommended to young Americans, "Temperance, honesty, industry, and a moral and religious life."

Captain Hall died at his winter home in Winter Park, Florida, on December 1, 1915.

EDWARD KIMBALL HALL

EDWARD KIMBALL HALL was born in Granville, Illinois, July 9, 1870, the son of Charles Prentiss Hall, born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, November 2, 1838, and Lucia Cotton Kimball, born in Cornish, New Hampshire, September 21, 1836.

His paternal grandparents were Gaius Keith Hall, born February 10, 1814, died April 15, 1863, and Mary Fuller, born October 12, 1814, died July 21, 1858. His mother's parents were William R. Kimball, born March, 1791, and Eliza Dresser Dorr. His father was a captain in the Civil War, serving three years. He taught school twenty-seven years in Illinois and New Hampshire, and was a Superintendent of Schools in Massachusetts for eighteen years.

Mr. Hall is in the tenth generation from George and Mary Hall, who came from Devonshire, England, to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1635, and in the fifth generation from Seth Hall, who moved from Taunton to Westmoreland, New Hampshire, in 1792. Several of the Halls served in the Revolutionary War. He is fifth generation from William and Lydia Ripley, who are descendants of Elder William Brewster through one line, and of Governor William Bradford through two lines of descent.

He came east with his parents when he was eight years of age to Hinsdale, New Hampshire. From the Hinsdale High School he went to the St. Johnsbury Academy, from which he was graduated in 1888. Entering Dartmouth College he became interested in all branches of college activity. He was captain of the football team, of the track athletic team, and a member of the baseball team, being one of the few athletes who has gained a "D" in all three branches of sport. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and of the Casque and Gauntlett Senior Society. His standing in scholarship was recognized by election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1892 and after two years as an instructor at the University of Illinois, he entered the Law School of Harvard University. Here he was an editor of the *Harvard Law Review*, and was graduated in 1896. He practiced law in Scranton, Pennsylvania, for one year and a half, when

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he came to Boston to be associated with Samuel L. Powers, Esq. This relationship in the practice of law grew into the firm of Powers, Hall and Jones, and later that of Powers and Hall. In 1912, Mr. Hall was made Vice-President in charge of public relations of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Mr. Hall was a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Massachusetts for three years. He has been actively interested in the civic affairs of the city of Newton, and in 1906 and 1907 served on the Board of Aldermen of that city. He is President of the Berkeley Infirmary, First Vice-President and a member of the Board of Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce (1915), a member of the Board of Governors of the Boston City Club, and President of the Dartmouth Alumni Association (1912). In 1898 he became a member of the Dartmouth Alumni Council and has since that time been very active in all matters concerning Dartmouth athletics. He was President of the Council for several years, retiring in 1910. He was Chairman of the Committee which raised the alumni fund for the erection of the new Gymnasium at Dartmouth. He is a Trustee of the college.

Mr. Hall became a member of the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee at the time when the demand for a revision of the rules in the interests of safety became widespread. He served as Secretary of the Committee for three years and later he became its Chairman, which office he now holds (1915). For many years he was an official in the important intercollegiate football games.

He is an ardent fly fisherman and has a considerable collection of big game trophies. His annual vacation is spent in the woods of Maine.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, the Economic Club of Boston, the Massachusetts Republican Club, the Dartmouth Club of Boston, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Camp Fire Club of America, the Brae Burn Country Club, the Tennis and Racquet Club, the Newton Club, the Boston City Club, and the Exchange Club.

He was married July 1, 1902, to Sally Maynard, daughter of Irving Webster Drew and Caroline Hatch Merrill, granddaughter of Amos Webster Drew and Julia Esther Lovering, and of Sherburne Royal Merrill and Sarah Blackstone Merrill. They have three children: Dorothy, Richard Drew, and Edward Kimball, Jr.

FRANK OSGOOD HARDY

FRANK OSGOOD HARDY was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, September 13, 1870. His father was William Augustus Hardy, born June 12, 1837; died July 4, 1912; son of Sylvander W. Hardy, born February 25, 1814, and died April 10, 1850. His mother was Harriet Maria Adams, born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, February 18, 1840; died August 14, 1877; whose father was John Adams, born April 7, 1803, and died January 27, 1881.

Thomas Hardy was one of the twelve first settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1633. John Hardy came to Salem in 1637; and, in his sermon at Bradford, Rev. Mr. Perry records that John and William Hardy came to New England with Governor Winthrop and later settled at Ipswich. Eight young men of the name of Hardy had been graduated from Dartmouth College before 1828.

Henry Adams came from Devonshire, England, in 1650, and settled in Cambridge. Of the many who bore the name of Henry Adams who came from Devonshire between 1630 and 1650, it is difficult to make sure of the identical man; but for the Henry Adams who is spoken of by Alden and others, and who died October 8, 1646, John Adams, his descendant, and the President afterwards, had a monument erected in Quincy, and in the inscription is the following: "In memory of Henry Adams, who took flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston. . . . One only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here, who was an original proprietor in the township of Braintree, incorporated in 1639." Henry, another son, removed to Medfield, in 1649, and was, for long, town clerk, and represented his borough for many years, between 1659 and 1675. Increase Mather says he was, while Lieutenant in King Philip's War, shot down at his own door by Indians, February 21, 1676; and his wife was not long after accidentally killed by an Englishman.

Mr. Hardy passed through the common schools of Fitchburg, and was a member of High School class of 1888; though in the year preceding he had begun to learn the Brass Foundry business, which was owned and established in 1863 by his father. Here, on his completing his school studies, he entered upon the work of his life.

Since the incorporation of this brass foundry business in 1902,

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under the firm name of William A. Hardy and Sons Company, Mr. Hardy has been its Treasurer; and, while making this a growing institution, he has been called to added duties in wide fields of influence. He was made a Director in the Fitchburg Safe Deposit Trust Company in 1901; a Trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution in 1912; and a Trustee of the Burbank Hospital in 1910; and for three years he held the office of assessor of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church (1907–9). He has held important positions on the Board of Trade and Merchants' Association.

Mr. Hardy has also been prominent in politics. As an ardent Republican he served in the Board of Aldermen of Fitchburg in 1908; represented the twelfth Worcester District in the House of Representatives in 1909, 1910, and 1911 and was elected Mayor of Fitchburg in 1912, re-elected in 1913, and for business reasons refused the nomination for a third term.

Mr. Hardy is an enthusiastic clubman; for he has great faith in not only the social, but the recreative, effect of club life. He is Vice-President of the Fay Club, President of the Alpine Golf Club, Member of the First Parish Men's Club, the Republican Club, the Watatic Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Brae Burn Club, the Camp Fire Club, and the Massachusetts Forestry Association, and is on the Board of Directors of several other clubs. He is fond of hunting, fishing, golfing, motoring, and of farming.

Mr. Hardy was married September 24, 1895, to Miss Bessie F., daughter of Sumner S. and Harriet F. (Mann) Lawrence, and granddaughter of Horace and Hannah (Sheldon) Lawrence, and Chester and Martha (Adams) Mann. These families were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. John Lawrence, born in Wissett, England, October 8, 1609, settled in Watertown in 1635 and was made a freeman in 1637. His wife was Elizabeth and they had five sons and two daughters, of whom Nathaniel, the second son, born in 1639, settled in Groton, and was made freeman in 1671. Thomas was admitted freeman in 1638, and died in Hingham, November 5, 1655. The Manns were descended from Francis Wyman, born in 1621 in West Mill, Herts County, England, and settled in Woburn in 1644. With him, in the same ship, came his brother John, who also settled in Woburn; among their descendants have been many distinguished men, graduates of Harvard College, clergymen, physicians, and artists. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have two children: Lawrence Adams and Helen.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HARDY

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HARDY, son of Sylvester W. Hardy and Mary Batchelder Hardy, was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, June 12, 1837. He died at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, July 4, 1912.

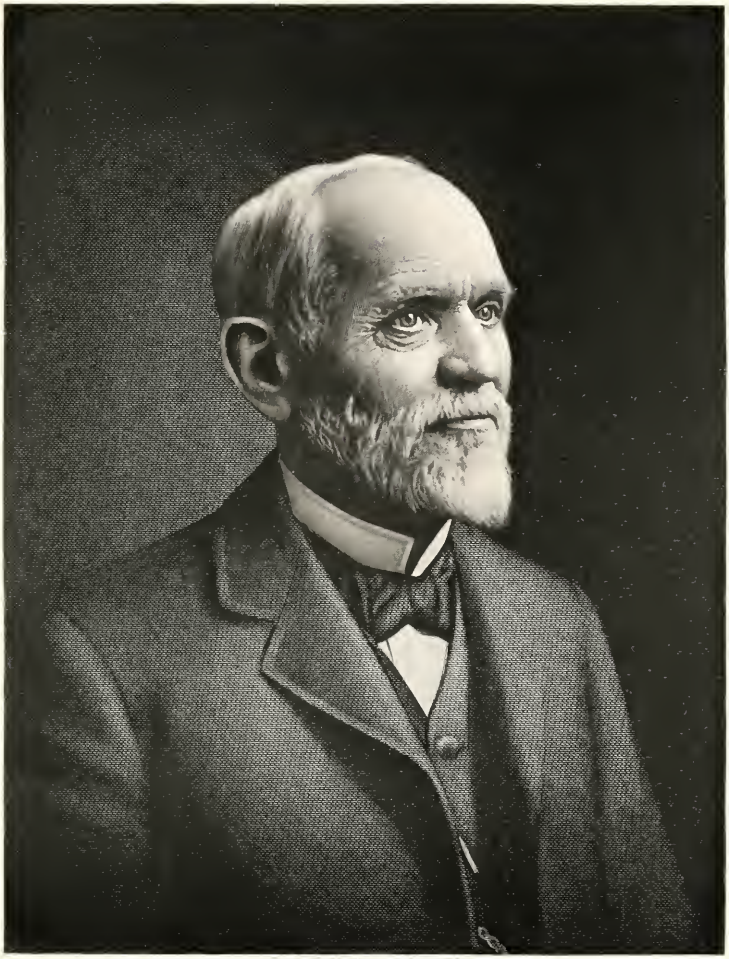
His immigrant ancestor was Thomas Hardy, who came from England and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He and his brother, John, came over with Governor Winthrop, who gave them land, and they were among the twelve who planted the old settlement of Ipswich on the Essex shore of New England.

William Augustus Hardy attended the schools of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Guilford Academy at Laconia, New Hampshire. After the death of his father, for four years he lived on the farm of his Uncle George Hardy in Nelson, New Hampshire. Then after learning his trade in Lake Village, New Hampshire, in 1855, he removed to Fitchburg, which was his home for the remainder of his life.

He started in the brass foundry business on Water Street, Fitchburg, in the early sixties, and the business is still conducted in approximately the same location. In 1876, in association with Charles Pinder, he engaged in the screen plate business. Mr. Hardy patented and made the first cast bronze screen plates, which have since become widely used in the manufacture of paper and pulp.

The firm of Hardy and Pinder continued until 1893 when Mr. Pinder retired. Then Mr. Hardy, under his own name, continued the business until, with the brass foundry, the whole concern was incorporated December 13, 1902, as William A. Hardy and Sons Company, the officers being William A. Hardy, President; Walter A., Vice-President; William C., Secretary; and Frank C., Treasurer.

Mr. Hardy was naturally a mechanic, and in addition to patenting screen plates also patented several different styles of Journal Bearings now extensively used on steam railroads.



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Mr. Hardy was a member of Company D, Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was wounded at Goldsborough, North Carolina. After the Civil War, he was a member of the Washington Guards of Fitchburg, and the Boston Light Infantry Veteran Corps of Boston. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company which he joined in 1869. He was a charter member of Edwin V. Sumner Post No. 19, G. A. R. He was also a member and Past Noble Grand of Mt. Roulstone Lodge I. O. O. F., Past Chief of King David Encampment, in whose formation he was very prominent, a Member of the Nashua Tribe of I. O. Red Men, of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, and of the Merchants' Association.

He was a member of the last Board of Selectmen of the Town of Fitchburg, and after it became a city was a member of the Common Council, the School Committee, a Trustee of Public Burial Grounds.

Mr. Hardy's first wife was Harriet F. Adams, who died in 1877. Their children are: Carrie F. (died 1902), who married Frank H. Ormsby of Boston; Walter A., and Frank O. Hardy.

In 1878 Mr. Hardy married Emma A. Sargent, daughter of James B. and Susan (Daniels) Sargent. Their children are: Theodore R., William C., George E., and Chester S. Hardy.

Mr. Hardy was an extensive reader and always kept himself well informed on the topics of the day. He was much interested in mechanics, history, and astronomy, and devoted much of his time to the study of questions relating to these subjects.

He was a man thoroughly genuine in his nature and was possessed of a fine sense of humor. He was never much concerned with things artificial or superficial, and to merely conventional ideas or customs he never even gave a thought. Mr. Hardy had a keen sense of his responsibilities and obligations, and endeavored to deal fairly with all with whom he came in contact, both in public and private life.

HENRY HOWARD

HENRY HOWARD, the son of Alonzo P. and Emma G. (Babcock) Howard, was born at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, July 5, 1868. His father was a successful manufacturer, and a man of artistic tastes. He was exceedingly fond of music and composed a considerable number of Christmas and Easter carols. His grandparents, Benjamin Howard and the Rev. William R. Babcock, D.D., were men of very marked ability and character, and his more remote ancestor, John Howard, a native of Marblehead, figured conspicuously in Colonial affairs in the pre-revolutionary days. This John Howard was a member of Colonel Glover's Marblehead regiment which took a prominent part in the early struggles of the Revolution in and about Boston, and later he was attached to General Washington's staff.

Although inheriting his father's love and appreciation for music, the spirit of energetic and enthusiastic leadership has been rather more dominant in Mr. Howard's character. Like his father, he is a manufacturer, but his active impulses have led him far beyond the field of mere commercial pursuits. His interests have been in the current problems of the day, and in this regard he has been a most conspicuous example of what the business man may do in public life.

Following his father's wishes, after finishing a chemical course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was a student with the Class of 1889, he entered the employ of the Merrimac Chemical Company as a chemist. Later he became assistant superintendent, superintendent, and vice-president, which position he now holds. As a chemical manufacturer his progress has been marked with success. He is recognized among the profession as one of the leading authorities on technical chemistry, to which he has contributed much by way of discovery and invention. His activities in organizing the New England section of the Society of Chemical Industry and his work as Executive Head of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States have made for him a prominent and leading position among the chemical manufacturers of the country. He is also a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, and the American Electro Chemical Society.

Public service and public work, however, have had their call upon his time. Being by instinct and early environment a yachtsman, he has taken a leading position in yachting circles. His greatest achievement in this regard was the founding of the inter-

Henry Howard

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national races with Germany and Spain which have since been known as the "Sonder Class" races. He has properly been called the "father" of these races. In order to make them possible Mr. Howard made several trips abroad to secure the necessary co-operation and support of Emperor William of Germany and King Alphonso of Spain, who recognized in these races an opportunity to promote friendly relations between the respective countries.

The races, commencing in 1907, have more than fulfilled expectations. In his capacity as chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Eastern Yacht Club and Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Eastern and Kaiserlicher Yacht clubs, Mr. Howard did much to insure the success of these races. Mr. Howard is a member of the Eastern and New York Yacht clubs in this country and a member of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club of Kiel. He is also an honorary member of the Royal Yacht Club of San Sebastian of Spain.

Mr. Howard is chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and a term member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to which position he was chosen by the Alumni of the Institute. He is also a director and vice-president of the Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association, and President of the Boston Dwelling House Company, which represents a successful undertaking on the part of a number of leading citizens to better housing conditions in Boston along the lines of the garden city suburb found in England. He is a Director in the Metropolitan Trust Company, is Vice-president and Director of the New England Manufacturing Company, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relation of the National Foreign Trade Council, being the representative selected by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States to represent the chemical industry of the country on this board.

Mr. Howard has been a life-long Republican. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and a member of the Corporation of the Church of our Savior at Longwood.

He was married, September 6, 1896, to Alice Sturtevant, daughter of Eugene and Mary (Clark) Sturtevant, and granddaughter of Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, former Bishop of Rhode Island and late presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States and Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had five children, four of whom are living, Katharine, Henry Sturtevant, Thomas Clark, and John Babcock Howard.

Mr. Howard's activities are multifarious, his plans are comprehensive, and his efficiency is due to a fine discrimination between the essential and nonessential.

EDWARD PAYSON HURD

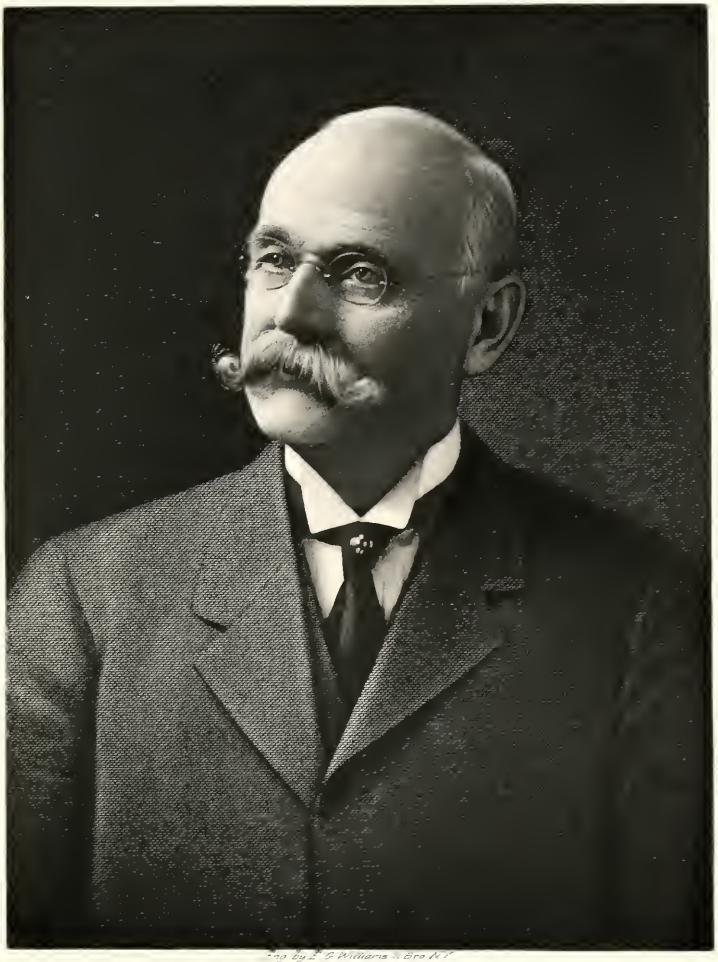
EDWARD PAYSON HURD has been identified with many of our manufacturing corporations and is still active in the duties of directorship and high official positions.

He was born in Medway, Massachusetts, June 28, 1841, and is the son of Julius Curtis Hurd and Rebecca Ann Robinson. The influence of his mother was particularly and strongly impressed on his character and life.

Educated in the public schools and graduating at the High School he completed his educational training at the Phillips Andover Academy. This education he supplemented by reading the standard books and substantial literature.

In 1857 he commenced his business career in his father's establishment as a clerk in the accounting department. When the Civil War began he enlisted for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. At one time he was detailed as chief clerk in Gen. Halleck's Headquarters at Washington and in the Provost Marshal General's Headquarters in charge until and after the arrival of Gen. Frye from the West, who then assumed charge. But at his own request and sincere desire he was returned to his company and regiment. His regiment was stationed at Plymouth, North Carolina, where he was captured with his company. He was held as a prisoner of war for eight months, suffering the confinement at Andersonville and many other Southern prisons.

After his return from the war he resumed his business career, at first with his father and later with Samuel Slater and Sons, manufacturers, in Webster, Massachusetts. The subsequent changes in his business connections showed his adaptability to different kinds of business and gave him a valuable experience. He was with Stevenson Brothers and Co., Importers and Commission Merchants in New York City and Boston, and with George F. Hall of Boston. He was successively Discount and Collection clerk and receiving teller of the Continental National Bank of Boston. Later he was with the McKay System of Manufacturing Companies; the McKay Sewing Machine Association; the McKay Metallic Association; the McKay and Thompson Consolidated Lasting Machine Association; and the McKay and Copeland Lasting Machine Association. He



Edward P. Ford.

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was one of the three promoters of the United Shoe Machinery Company and has been actively identified with this company and its allied and subsidiary companies and corporations in this country and in foreign countries since February, 1899. His activity and responsibility are shown in the positions he holds in these companies. He is Vice-President, Assistant Treasurer, Director and member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey, the United Shoe Machinery Corporation of New Jersey, the United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine, the United Shoe Machinery Company of Mexico, and the United Shoe Machinery Company of South America. He is also Vice-President and Director of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada; Vice-President, Assistant Treasurer and Director of the United Awl and Needle Company, Booth Brothers Company, and the J. K. Kreig Company; Vice-President, Treasurer and Director of the S. A. Felton and Sons Company, Vice-President and Director J. C. Rhodes Company, Inc., S. O. & C. Company, S. O. and C. Corporation; Director and Treasurer of the United-Xpedite Finishing Company; Director and Assistant Treasurer of O. A. Miller Treeing Machine Company; Director and Assistant Treasurer and member of Executive Committee of the Security Eyelet Company, Director W. W. Cross and Company, Inc., Boston Fast Color Eyelet Company, United Shoe Repairing Machine Company, Boston Blacking Company, British United Shoe Machinery Company, Ltd., United Shoe Machinery Co. de France, Deutche, Vereinigte Schuhmaschinen-Gesellschaft, G. m. b. H. Schweiz, Vereinigte Schuhmaschinen A. G., Amercian Warp Drawing Machine Company, New England Automatic Weighing Machine Company.

In politics Mr. Hurd is an Independent Republican. As an honorable citizen he has a deep interest in public welfare and supports by word and deed the cause of good government founded on high principles. He belongs to the Masons, and in religious views he affiliates with the Unitarians.

Automobiles and horses furnish him with his principal out-of-door recreation.

Mr. Hurd was first married February 25, 1869, to Almira Gardner Pope, who died early in their married life. On October 16, 1872, he was married to her sister Sarah Louise Pope, daughter of James Pope of Dorchester. Four children, three sons, Edward Lawrence, William Robinson, and Malcolm, all associated with the United Shoe Machinery Co., and one daughter, have been born of this union.

JAMES FREDERICK JACKSON

THE subject of this sketch was born November 13, 1851, in Taunton, Bristol County, Massachusetts. His father was Elisha Tucker Jackson, a man of sterling integrity, strong convictions, and sound judgment, who was born August 23, 1829, and died June 20, 1908. His mother, Caroline Keith (Fobes) Jackson, died when he was only five years of age.

His paternal grandfather, James Jackson, was born in 1807, married Julia Vaughan, and died in 1840. Salmon Fobes, born in 1781, and Chloe Fobes, were his grandparents on the mother's side. Mr. Jackson's ancestors were from England and Scotland, and were among the earliest settlers of Middleborough, Plymouth, and Duxbury. Among them were John Fobes and James Keith on his mother's side, and Abraham Jackson and Constant Southworth of his father's ancestors.

Young Jackson fitted for college in the public schools of Taunton, and graduated from Harvard in 1873 with the degree of A.B. He studied law in the office of Judge Edmund H. Bennett, in Taunton, entered the Boston University Law School, of which Judge Bennett was Dean, and after graduation in 1875 opened a law office in Fall River. In 1878 he formed a partnership with John J. Archer, which was severed by Mr. Archer's death in 1882. Soon after, the firm of Jackson and Slade (David F. Slade) was formed, which was long continued as Jackson, Slade, and Borden (Richard P. Borden).

Mr. Jackson was elected city solicitor of Fall River in 1881 and continued in that office, with the exception of one year when he served as corporation counsel, until 1889. He was then elected mayor of Fall River in 1889, and reelected the following year. In 1898 he was named a judge of the Superior Court by Governor Wolcott, but declined the appointment. In 1899 he was appointed Chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, from which

James F. Jackson

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position he resigned in November, 1907, to enter practice in Boston, specializing in railroad and railway law.

Mr. Jackson enlisted in the state militia as a private in 1879, in Company M of the First Infantry, M.V.M., and retired in 1890 as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

He is a member of the Union Club and the St. Botolph Club of Boston and of the Harvard Clubs of Fall River and New York. His political associations have regularly been with the Republican party, though he left it temporarily to support Cleveland against Blaine. His church connection is with the Leyden (Congregational) Church at Brookline, where he has resided since 1906.

Mr. Jackson married, June 15, 1882, Caroline, daughter of Eli and Julia A. (Sessions) Thurston, granddaughter of Eli and Frances (Burrill) Thurston and Samuel and Hannah (Clapp) Sessions, and a descendant of John Thurston, who came from Wrentham, England, to Dedham, Massachusetts. They have but one child, Edith.

In reviewing what has been written of the life of Mr. Jackson the writer thinks that he may with propriety apply the words of Dean Stanley: "Give us the man of integrity, on which we know we can thoroughly depend; who will stand firm when others fail, the friend, faithful and true; the adviser, honest and fearless; the adversary, just and chivalrous; such an one is a fragment of the Rock of Ages."

LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON

LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON was born in Milford, Massachusetts, September 24, 1867. His father, Napoleon Bonaparte Johnson, was cashier of the Home National Bank of Milford, a man of great industry, deeply interested in various movements for the welfare of humanity and especially active in efforts to suppress the traffic in alcoholic drinks. He served in the Union Army from August, 1862, until the close of the Civil War, not enlisting, however, until he was satisfied that the success of the Union cause meant the abolition of slavery.

Lewis Jerome Johnson's mother, whose maiden name was Mary Tufts Stone, was a descendant of Massachusetts ancestry. The best known family names are Willard, Tufts, and Adams. Mr. Johnson's remote ancestors were English and Scotch and all came to America before 1700. Among them was Col. John Jones, a magistrate of Ashland and Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in the early part of the eighteenth century; and others who were soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

The usual outdoor sports of boys, the ordinary duties of home and school life, reading of story books, books of adventure, travel, and animal biography, absorbed Mr. Johnson's boyhood. He prepared for college at the Milford High School, giving primary attention to Latin and Greek; graduated at Harvard (A.B.) in 1887, after a course devoted mainly to mathematics, geology, and engineering, and at the Lawrence Scientific School the following year, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He carried forward his engineering studies at the Eidg. Technische Hochschule (then called the Eidg. Polytechnikum) of Zurich and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées of Paris, making a pleasure trip to Egypt, Palestine, and Greece before returning home.

He began active business life when a boy, as assistant in the bank with his father, spending afternoons and summers throughout his High School course at this work, and learning the business thoroughly. It was in accordance with his own choice and the wish of his parents that he went to college, and the influence of his father did much to turn his early liking for natural science into active interest in engineering. Although brought up in the banking business and having filled temporary vacancies as acting cashier of the Hopkinton (Mass.) National Bank and Acting Treasurer of the Hopkinton Savings Bank, his lifework was to be in Civil Engineering. He was appointed instructor in engineer-

Lewis Jerome Johnson

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ing at Harvard in 1890 and became Professor of Civil Engineering at Harvard in 1906. He has also acted as consulting engineer in general structural practice in connection with work in Boston, New York, Chicago, and elsewhere.

For the past several years his research, practice, and writing have been devoted mainly to the field of reinforced concrete construction, of which the Harvard Stadium, with whose design and construction he was connected, is a notable example. He is author of "Statics by Algebraic and Graphic Methods," published by Wiley & Sons, New York, also of numerous papers on subjects relating to engineering, and upon economic and civic questions. Among the most important of his civic and economic writings may be mentioned: "Initiative and Referendum, an Effective Ally of Representative Government"; "History and Meaning of the Proposed New Charter for Cambridge"; "Preferential Voting, Its Progress with Comments and Warnings"; "Taxation Blunders and Their Remedy"; "The Single Tax in Relation to Public Health"; "Preferential Ballot as a Substitute for the Direct Primary." These were all addresses or magazine articles which were subsequently reprinted in various forms and given extended distribution.

Though connected with no religious sect, Professor Johnson is in sympathy with the Unitarians.

Politically he is adherent to the old Massachusetts traditions as expressed in the Bill of Rights of the Commonwealth and is an active worker for their realization. He is consequently a fundamental democrat and independent of party affiliations.

Professor Johnson is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Soicety of Civil Engineers, and various other engineering societies; is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the Anti-Imperialist League, the American Free Trade League, the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, the Massachusetts Direct Legislation League, and the Massachusetts Single Tax League, of which he has been president since 1913.

His work for the solution of far reaching civic and economic problems, he regards primarily as part of his effort to discharge the responsibility resting upon him as an American citizen; but an additional incentive is his conviction that the methods of applied science which underlie his profession have undeveloped possibilities of great promise in connection with the chief problems of do-

mestic and international statesmanship. He finds, for instance, in the persistence of widespread vice, poverty, industrial unrest and war, an unmistakable indication that there is something wrong with the school of statesmanship under which these evils have developed, under which they thrive, under which they show a lamentable likelihood of continuing to thrive, and in which they are in large measure entrenched. He believes that better methods can be developed by consistently conforming to what is already known of the fundamental and inexorable laws of human nature and of economic and political science. Observing that consistent respect for natural law has repeatedly overcome seemingly insuperable obstacles in the domain of physical science, he believes that equally gratifying results may reasonably be expected from similar methods in the largest affairs of business and government. Finding such possibilities as yet little realized, even in quarters whence it would seem that the public has the best right to expect such suggestions, he considers himself under peculiar responsibility to promote a popular understanding of these principles and to assist in putting them into effect.

He takes satisfaction in the progress already made in public acceptance of the views he shares in advocating, and in seeing as a result an encouraging measure of the expected benefits. Progress in these directions he considers to be as fast as can reasonably be expected, in view of the far reaching character of fundamental proposals for democracy and freedom, and the physical strength of the forces of privilege against which they are compelled to make their advance.

In 1893, he married in Evanston, Illinois, Grace Allen Fitch, a descendant of Governor Winslow of Plymouth Colony, and they have two sons, Jerome Allen and Chandler Willard Johnson. Professor Johnson and his wife coöperate cordially in their efforts to establish institutional and social justice. Mrs. Johnson has been President of the Cambridge Political Equality Association for several years, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Single Tax League. In 1912 she served as a delegate from Massachusetts to the National Convention of the Progressive party. In 1914–1915 she was Chairman of the Middlesex County Campaign Committee in the Woman Suffrage Campaign. In 1916, she became Chairman of the Massachusetts Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She is a writer and speaker on woman suffrage and other aspects of democracy.

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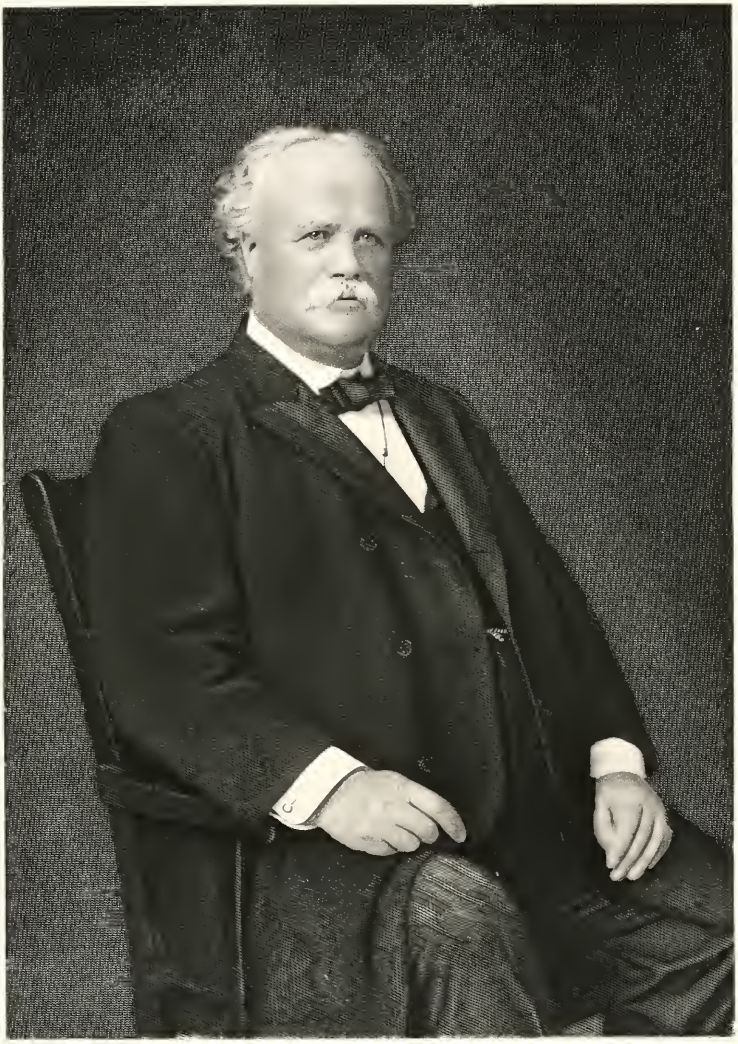

J. Murray Kay

JAMES MURRAY KAY

JAMES MURRAY KAY was born at Glasgow, Scotland, March 30, 1842. His father, Robert Kay (1810–1873), was a dealer and worker in marble and stone; a man of rare capacity, coupled with gentleness and sweetness. His mother, Marian Murray, was a woman of strong will power, and her influence upon him, especially upon his spiritual development, was very marked. As a boy he was interested in music and what so often goes with music, mathematics. In his early days he was a member of Henry Leslie's famous London Choir in which he sang tenor. He was also fond of reading. He attended the Glasgow public schools and after he went to work, at the age of fourteen, in the counting-room of Craig Brothers in Glasgow, he attended evening classes quite assiduously until he was twenty.

At the age of twenty-one the real work of his life began. He went to London and after trying various positions became manager of the banking-house of Denniston and Cross and of Petrie's Banking-house. In 1869, he married Maria Macarthur of Glasgow. After her death in 1878 he came to Nova Scotia to administer, for the benefit of the stockholders, the affairs of the St. John and Maine Railroad, which was in difficulty. In this responsible work he showed remarkable capacity. Under his management the great cantilever bridge was built across the St. John River, forming the final link in the railway system of the Maritime Provinces and preparing the way for the amalgamation of the line with the Canadian Pacific System. His activities were rewarded with material success and he won golden opinions for his ability as an engineer and manager.

In 1879 he married Miss Mary F. Prentiss of Bangor, Maine, daughter of Henry Prentiss and Abigail Rawson, granddaughter of Henry and Mary (Hart) Prentiss and of Samuel and Polly (Freeland) Rawson, and a descendant of Edward Rawson, who came to Newburyport in 1637.

Mr. Kay continued to live in St. John until 1888, when he came to Boston and became a member of the publishing house of Houghton-Mifflin and Company. When the firm was incorporated in 1908 he was made its treasurer, and held that position until his sudden death from cerebral hemorrhage at his summer home at Eastern Point, Gloucester, August 19, 1915.

When James Murray Kay became an American citizen he enlisted himself in the ranks of the Republican party. He took a deep interest in the school affairs of Brookline where he made his residence and he established a fund for providing the High School with yearly prizes for English composition and declamation.

He was brought up a Presbyterian, but his mature thought brought him into sympathy with the Unitarian denomination and he took pleasure in his relations with the First Parish Church in Brookline. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston, serving as one of the House Committee, and of the Century Association of New York. He was president of the Agricultural Club of Boston and he belonged to the Cecelia Society. He was devoted to all beautiful things, especially flowers, and he never lost his youthful passion for music. Song and books and Nature divided his leisure interests. He liked to go to the Canadian Wilds in quest of salmon. In his social duties he was most genial and companionable. He had a particularly sunshiny disposition and it was always remarked that those who went to see him on business affairs always came away smiling, so contagious was his overflowing good-will. He was a man of the highest character. His word was as good as his bond. He was generous and sympathetic, and people were proud to call him friend. He lived out a successful, well-rounded life and the manner of his death, painless and without long preliminary illness, was in consonance with what would have been his own wishes.

He is survived by his widow and seven children: two, Robert Oliver Kay of California and Mrs. John W. Prentiss of New York, by his first wife; J. Murray Kay, Jr., of Brookline and four daughters by his second marriage: Mrs. Rutherford Shepard of New York, Mrs. Herbert Burgess of Cleveland, Mrs. A. V. Baird of Delaplane, Va., and Miss Mary Murray Kay. He left behind him a memory which it will always be a joy to recall.

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George Eldon Keith

GEORGE ELDON KEITH

GEORGE ELDON KEITH, shoe manufacturer, was born in Brockton, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, February 8, 1850. His father, Franklin Keith, was a son of Zeba and Betsey (Bailey) Keith and a descendant from Rev. James Keith, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Plymouth Colony, in 1644, and located in Bridgewater, where he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, when twenty years of age, and became the first pastor of the Bridgewaters. He married Susannah, daughter of Samuel Edson.

Franklin Keith was a shoe manufacturer and selectman of North Bridgewater, which became the city of Brockton. He married Betsey, daughter of Paul and Sally (Cary) Bailey of Sidney, Maine.

George Eldon Keith was a healthy lad, always making something. He worked in his father's shoeshop when not at school, and assisted in the support of the family. His mother was a superior woman and inculcated in his life the principles of right living. Her influence largely dominated his moral and spiritual life. He left the Brockton High School with the first class graduated, when sixteen years of age, and having already learned the trade of manufacturing shoes he naturally took up that occupation. When twenty-four years old he had accumulated $1000, with which he began business for himself in partnership with William S. Green. In the first six months his sales amounted to $7000 and the entire cutting was done by his own hands. In 1880 he sold out his interest to Mr. Green and built a large factory on Perkins Avenue, Campello, for his own occupancy. His sales now amount to millions of dollars annually and he employs thousands in his extensive factories.

That Mr. Keith has the interests and welfare of his employees at heart is evidenced by his statement: "I believe most men of affairs to-day are trying to look at their employees as men and women worthy of consideration and that they have a real desire to improve their condition both mentally and physically." The remark he made at the dedication of the G. E. Keith Clubhouse and Field on July 1, 1914, when this magnificent gift from Mr. Keith and his partners was turned over to representatives of his employees in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the day on which Mr. George E. Keith began the manufacture o

shoes. At this dedication there were present over 100 men who had been in Mr. Keith's employ for over twenty-five years, some of them for over thirty and thirty-five years. This fact speaks louder than any words can of the cordial relationship between Mr. Keith and his employees.

About 1888 Mr. Keith commenced to export shoes to Australia. In 1899 he established the first American shoestore in London, England; in 1902 he also established the first in Paris, France; the same year the first one in Brussels, Belgium. In 1910 he started the first exclusive American shoestore in Buenos Aires, Argentine; in 1912 the first one in St. Petersburg, Russia; in 1914 the first one in Shanghai, China, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

He was married October 23, 1877, to Anna G., daughter of William D. and Deborah (Chesman) Reed, and the two children born of this marriage are Eldon Bradford and Harold Chesman.

Mr. Keith's second marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Archibald of Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, on July 8, 1908. One child has been born of this marriage, a daughter.

Mr. Keith is President and Director of the George E. Keith Company of Brockton; President of the Brockton National Bank; Director of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston; Director of the United Shoe Machinery Company; Vice-President of the New England Shoe Leather Association; Director of the New England Casualty Company; and President of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln, Maine.

He has always been a Republican in politics. He declined to accept the candidacy for Mayor of Brockton, but did serve as Alderman of Ward Four the first year that Brockton was a city. He was the first President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brockton and his energy and hard work helped largely in placing it on a firm financial basis. His church affiliation is with the South Congregational Church of Brockton. He has enjoyed all kinds of outdoor sports from his youth up and has kept in touch with young men even as he advanced in life. His favorite exercise is golf.

Mr. Keith wrote for the readers of this work these words which he believes will assist young people to attain true success in life: "Hard work and close attention to business for nearly forty years has brought better success than I ever expected; correct living and faith in God have aided me. I would advise young men to spend ess than they earn, to seek Divine help to live, and with hard work d honesty I believe they may be sure of success."

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Yours truly
Sherman N. Todd

SHERMAN WILLIAM LADD

SHERMAN WILLIAM LADD was born in Holderness, New Hampshire, on the 27th of September in the year 1855. His father was a genial, honest woodworker and builder of an inventive turn of mind, by the name of Hale Moulton Ladd, son of William and Mary (Sturtevant) Ladd, descended from that Samuel Ladd who came from England to Plymouth Colony in 1643. Two of his ancestors, Jesse and Herman Ladd, were known in their day as inventors. Hale Ladd married Betsy, daughter of Joseph Willoughby, and their son Sherman was born a few days after his father's thirtieth birthday. He was always a handy lad with tools, and used to earn some spending money whittling out toys for his companions. He was devotedly attached to his mother, who was the strongest influence for good in his early life.

School days were sooner over for Sherman Ladd than for many boys, and as soon as he was old enough he turned his attention to making and improving machinery, especially that for use in shoe factories. He worked for a while with Mr. Louis Goddu of Winchester in making different kinds of machines, particularly one for attaching the outsoles of boots and shoes by means of a screw-threaded wire. He and his employer worked for some time over this machine, bringing it to perfection, since when it has been widely in use among all shoemakers. For several years Sherman Ladd had charge of the factory which turned out these machines. Then another call came to give his attention to designing instead of producing machines. This time his employer was Andrew Eppler, of the Eppler Sewing Machine Co., and the work was designing and making the patterns for a welt sewing machine for boots and shoes.

About this time, the Hand Method Lasting Machine Company was having trouble with a lasting machine invented by John Matzeliger of Lynn. After the third trial to build a machine which could be used, the services of Mr. Charles S. Gooding were engaged to design and build a laster which should retain the valuable features of the Matzeliger machine. It was an important work and Mr. Gooding felt the need of some one having more practical experience in designing and building machinery than himself to assist him. He knew Sherman Ladd and laid the matter

before him. Inspection of the unsuccessful machine and of Mr. Gooding's drawings kindled the interest of the inventor and soon the two were hard at work. They supplemented each other capitally. Mr. Gooding was an experienced draughtsman and mechanical engineer; Mr. Ladd knew more of the practical part of machine inventing. Together they worked, conquered the difficulties, and in perfecting the lasting machine made a number of new and patentable inventions of their own. This was in 1888. As soon as the working drawings were ready, the Hand Method Lasting Machine Company began building the machines and the two inventors made the patent office drawings and applications for patents on the different features of the improved machine.

Mr. Ladd worked for them, improving machinery in use and inventing and building new machines, till the list of his patents numbered twenty-six. Some were taken out in his own name, and some in that of himself and an assistant. The dates run from March, 1890, when the first laster was patented, to October, 1911, which saw the patenting of another lasting machine.

The shop was then on South Street in Boston, but was later removed to Fort Hill, Boston, and finally to Beverly, and the company was reorganized under the name of the Consolidated Hand Method Lasting Machine Company. Through all these changes, Sherman Ladd remained their valued employee, and the last patent was granted a month after his death, which occurred on the 6th of September, 1911.

Mr. Ladd was twice married: first to Lilla H. S. Jackson; and on the 16th of February, 1902, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Margaret Stowell, whose ancestor was William Stowell of Essex County, England. There were no children by either marriage.

Mr. Ladd was identified with the Democratic party. His religious affiliation was with the Unitarian Church.

After the business was moved to Beverly, Mr. Ladd joined the Union Club of that town, and the Beverly Board of Trade. His favorite recreation was golf, and he was a member of the Wenham Golf Club. He was also fond of getting out into the country, either riding or in an automobile.

For several years his work for the company took him to France, England, and Germany, where he was engaged in building and perfecting the plants of the company in those countries. This was between 1903 and 1909. The last two years of his life were spent in Beverly.

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Charles W. Eliot

CHESTER WHITIN LASELL

CHESTER WHITIN LASELL, president and director of the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville, is a strong factor in the upbuilding of industrial Massachusetts. Whitinsville is one of the noted manufacturing towns of the East, and ranks high among the productive centres which have brought wealth and commercial precedence to the Commonwealth. The uninterrupted success of one of its foremost enterprises was largely due to the Lasell family. Chester Lasell's father was Josiah Lasell, who was a native of Schoharie, New York. His mother was Jane Whitin, only daughter of John C. Whitin of Whitinsville.

Josiah Lasell was a man conspicuous for his honesty, sobriety, and tireless industry. He was President of the works for many years. His son followed in his footsteps. The family heritage was derived from English ancestors who settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1636. The history of the family is bound up with the evolution of the best interests of the Commonwealth. The staunch, practical-minded forebears of the Whitinsville branch were all capable men of affairs. In recent generations this family has produced notable organizers of industrial enterprise, men who have understood the commercial needs of the times, and whose business invention kept pace with the rapid growth of trade. Josiah Lasell was such a leader.

Chester W. Lasell as a young man was sent to the public schools. Later, private tutors prepared him for Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. In this famous old institution he received the systematic mental and physical training which were to fit him for active life. The disciplinary value of Andover was perhaps never more fully exemplified than in the education of Mr. Lasell who, immediately upon leaving the academy, entered his father's business.

For two years he worked in the various departments of the Whitinsville plant, acquainting himself from the bottom up with

every detail of the manufacturing process, and with the administration of the entire concern. He finished his apprenticeship in the counting-room where he became familiar with the bookkeeping, and with the buying and selling. The result was that in 1886 he succeeded his father as President of the corporation, and soon after was also made Director.

Mr. Lasell is a prominent clubman, and is well known socially all over the State. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Algonquin Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Grafton Country Club, and the Tatnuck and Worcester Clubs of Worcester. Out-of-door sports are his favorite diversions. His country estates absorb a great deal of his attention, and his stables are his main enthusiasm. The beautiful horses of the Lasell estates are famous. In recent years he has devoted much of his time to the breeding, training, and racing of trotting stock, in which he has achieved a brilliant success. He is the leading Amateur in the country in this respect. He is also fond of hunting and fishing, to which he gives a certain amount of time annually. In his political faith he is an unswerving Republican.

In 1886, the same year which saw him succeed his father as President of the Whitin Machine Works, Mr. Lasell married Jessie Keeler, daughter of Julius M. and Julia Lathrop Keeler, of San Francisco. Their two children are Hildegarde Lasell and Mrs. Minturn de S. Verdi of New York City.

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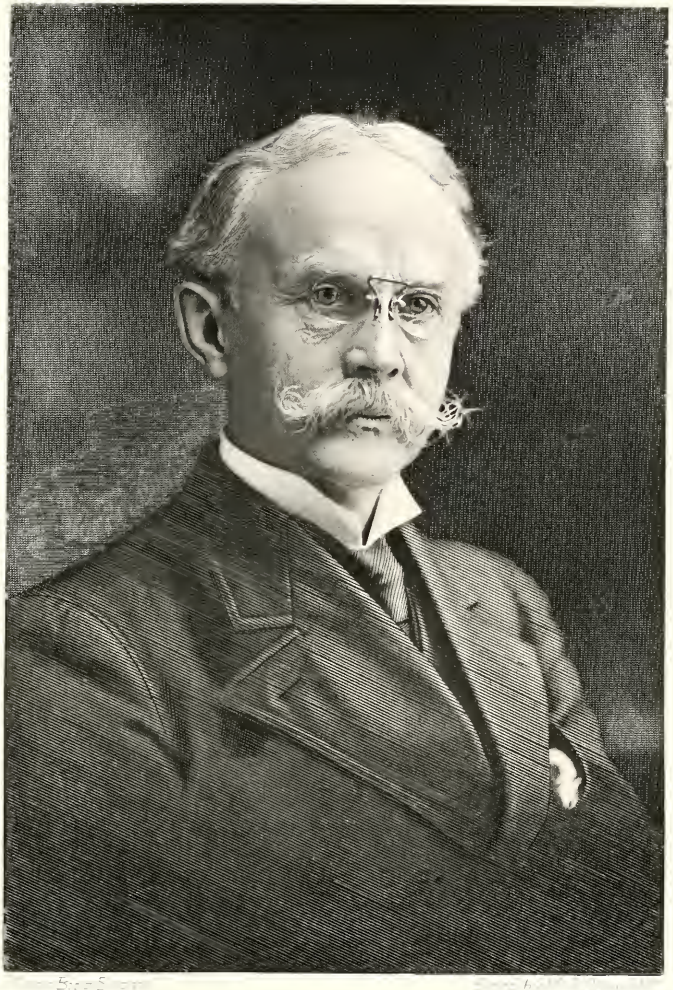

Edward H. Latting

EDWARD HOWARD LATHROP

IN his "Magnalia Christi Americana," Cotton Mather gives the names of those clergymen who were in the actual exercise of their ministry when they left England and were the instruments of bringing the Gospel into this country and organizing the New England churches. He called them "our first Good Men." Thirty-fifth in the list of seventy-seven is the name of Mr. John Lathrop of Barnstable. He came to this country from England in 1634. In direct descent from the Rev. John Lathrop, Edward Howard Lathrop, son of Belia and Lucinda (Russell) Lathrop, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 2, 1837. His education was secured in the public schools of the city of his birth and later he graduated at Bang's English and Classical Institute. He early developed literary tastes which were fostered by acting as clerk in a book store.

At the age of twenty Mr. Lathrop went to Montpelier, Vermont, to reside with his uncle, Marble Russell, and for a year and a half he read law in the office of Merrill & Willard. At the end of that time he returned to Springfield and continued his work in the office of Henry Vose, afterwards Judge of the Superior Court, until he was admitted to the Bar in 1859. He opened a law office at Chester, Massachusetts, in 1860 and remained there five years. He acted in that town as Register of Probate and as assistant to the County Treasurer. In 1865 he removed to Huntington, Massachusetts.

In 1868 Mr. Lathrop began his political life and was elected to the House of Representatives as the candidate of the Republican and Democratic parties. After a residence of three years in Chicopee, Massachusetts, he returned to Springfield, and formed a law partnership with Judge A. L. Soule under the firm name of Soule & Lathrop. In 1873 he was elected to the State Senate for one term. In 1875 he was elected District Attorney and the firm of Soule & Lathrop was dissolved. After serving as District Attorney for three years, he opened a law office in Springfield, where he continued to practice law until his death in 1915. He was President of the Hampden County Bar Association from 1906 to 1911.

Mr. Lathrop was long identified with the social and political life of Springfield. In 1891 he was elected alderman; in 1896 he was appointed City Solicitor and continued in that office for three years under the appointment of three successive Mayors. In 1909 he was elected Mayor of Springfield and was re-elected the following year. That year the term of Mayoralty was lengthened to

two years and Mr. Lathrop was the first Mayor to serve under the lengthened term. As Mayor and as a leading citizen of the city, he was largely instrumental in the erection of the Municipal Group of buildings, one of the finest public structures of New England. As Mayor of the city he had the pleasure of laying the corner stone.

He was selected by Governor Ames and afterwards by Governor Robinson as a member of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission and served from 1884 to 1894.

Mr. Lathrop was a fine example of sturdy New England character. He came from a humble home and by his own ability and worth climbed to places of large influence and serviceableness. He early mastered the charm of public speech and was greatly sought as a speaker on literary, social, and political matters.

Never robust physically, Mr. Lathrop was yet able to do a prodigious amount of work and bore fatigue with better grace than many who were his superior in physical endowments. His literary tastes were fine and he studied deeply the messages of the great poets. His own poetic productions were often published in newspapers and magazines and they are to be collected for publication in a memorial volume. Next to his love of literature was his love of Nature. From his youth he was a disciple of Izaak Walton. Walton said: "You will find angling to be like the virtue of humility, which has a calmness of spirit and a world of other blessings attending upon it." This was also the testimony of Mr. Lathrop. The poet that was in him reveled in the quiet delights of the angler's life and his heart was bound in tender interest to the horse he rode, the faithful dog which followed him through the woods, and all the animal life about him.

Whatever were his other characteristics, those who knew him best will write him down with Abou ben Adhem as one "who loved his fellowmen." His social instincts found play in fellowship with his kind. He was a member of the Masons, Elks, Knights Templar, and many local clubs, as well as Honorary President of the Hampden County Animal Rescue League. He was for many years President, and at the time of his death was President Emeritus, of the Springfield Fish and Game Association. On December 12, 1874, he founded the Rod and Gun Club, now the Winthrop Club, and was its President for several years.

To the needy in the circle of his acquaintance, he was ever the helpful friend, most generous in his sympathy. He loved nothing better than to smooth the path of those who had to travel some road of pain or self-denial.

Politically, Mr. Lathrop was not partisan. To him public office was a public trust, rather than a reward for political service. People of all parties felt that he could be trusted and gladly gave

him their suffrage, as can be seen from the large number and variety of the political offices which he held.

He delighted to tell of a personal interview which he had with Abraham Lincoln the night before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, and something of the fine spirit of that noble man found a place in his own life and thought. He was a man of the highest moral excellence and was connected with the Unitarian Church. His own sense of honor and truthfulness was delicate to the last degree. A man who in business or in politics would not be true to his word, was a man with whom he would not deal a second time. Into the circle of his friends he welcomed only those who were pure, sincere, and truthful.

Mr. Lathrop married at Huntington, Massachusetts, in 1867, Susan T., daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Kyle) Little. Of this union there were born three children, only one of whom is now living, Paul H. Lathrop.

The closing years of Mr. Lathrop's life were singularly beautiful. Full of years of usefulness, he continued his interests in active business up to the very last, and fell asleep respected and beloved by all who knew him.

At a meeting of the Hampden County Bar Association held in memory of Mr. Lathrop, Hon. Charles C. Spellman said:

"He finished his duties and closed his career with the honor, gratitude, and respect of the people. A respected citizen, anxious to do everything for the moral uplift of the city, and the benefit of the whole people—honest, industrious, upright,—he leaves behind that which is most dear to his family and his friends,—a good name."

Hon. Thomas W. Kenefick said:

"In every office and position he was called upon to fill, he showed an honesty and vigor of purpose that won for him the confidence of the people and for his work, their admiration.

"He was a confident and courageous man, zealous in the doing of good things, particularly for the public, whom he served so long and well."

Hon. William H. Brooks said:

"He was a fair and honorable opponent. He loved truth and detested falsehood. He intended to give, and did give a 'square deal.'

"To those who knew him well, and who saw beneath the mere exterior there appeared a kindly, helpful friend, a self-sacrificing and cultured gentleman.

"To whatever positions in public life he was chosen, such positions were truly regarded by him as public trusts, to be administered honestly, intelligently, and conscientiously. He believed in giving of his best, and he gave it.

"He lived a wholesome life. He was a lover of the out-of-doors. Horses, dogs, birds, forest, stream, and ocean appealed to him.

"He loved his family, and by them he was loved. His career was without taint. His life was a life of rectitude."

Charles Clarke Munn, his friend of many years, said of Mr. Lathrop: "We meet many men along the highway of life that command the world's admiration and respect; there are but few truly Good Samaritans; such a one, however, was Edward Howard Lathrop.

"Very early in life he learned the wisdom of honesty, the uplift of true Christian charity, the faith in his fellowmen that is above sordid selfishness and the sneers of small souls. With that also came a poet's appreciation of all that is beautiful in nature, a love for the song of birds, the purling of brooks, the billowing of grain fields, the smile of flowers, the whisper of pines, and the solemn voice of a forest.

"With that also came the feeling of kinship and the brotherly wish to do good, to shape his life and example so that others might see the wisdom of honesty and that self-love is a shallow thing; that to be self-sacrificing and to add even a trifle to the happiness of others, is the only way to find happiness for oneself. While his measure of men and their foibles was always accurate he was strong souled enough not to sit in the scorner's seat; to have an abiding faith in 'Judge not least ye be judged'; and to be convinced that the Golden Rule of conduct is true Christianity. A God of love was his conception of the Supreme Father. No better proof of this broad view of God's love and care for all created beings may be adduced than Mr. Lathrop's well-known affection for dogs. A true sportsman as well as nature lover, with him there always went his faithful dog, usually his sole companion. He thus saw in the tender, watchful eyes of his canine friend the kinship of soul life, the bond of feeling that despite all our cynical egotism joins man and beast. The wide circle of his friends appreciated, loved, and trusted him. It is of the man himself, the one I knew so many years and loved for what was in him, that I am speaking. Of how cordiallly and sincerely admiring others felt towards him, their tributes are ample evidence. In the words of the old song 'None knew him but to love him' and beyond that to trust him as a brother. And never once during his long public life was that faith misplaced.

"But better still was the nobility of his own soul that not only illumined his own journey adown the vale of life, but also became a beacon light to all others. While he saw and frowned upon the evil that men might do he yet discerned the good that was latent in them, and sought to lend that a helping hand."

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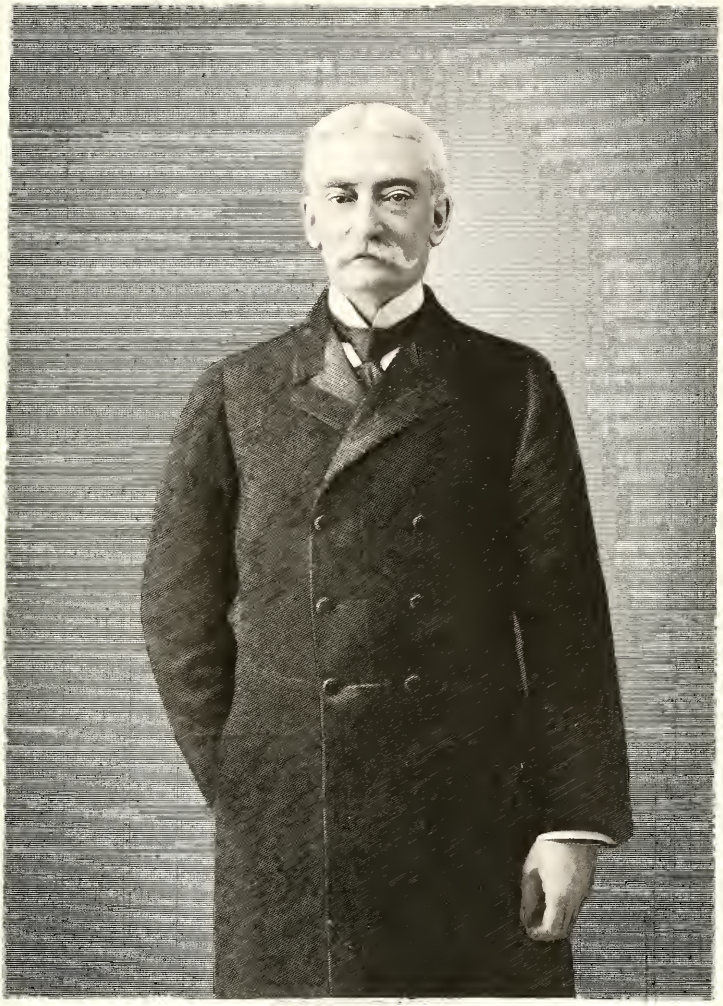

John Latham

JOHN LATHROP

JOHN LATHROP, formerly Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 8, 1835. He died in Dedham, Massachusetts, August 24, 1910. His father, the Rev. John Pierce Lathrop, was a son of John Lathrop, who was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1789; a grandson of the Rev. John Lathrop, who was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, with the class of 1763; was a minister of the Second Church, Boston, 1768–1816; a fellow of Harvard College, 1778–1816; and a lineal descendant from the Rev. John Lathrop, the immigrant, who came from England to Plymouth Colony in 1634, and was the first minister of the town of Scituate, which town was organized July 1, 1633, and of the town of Barnstable on the organization of that town March 5, 1638. John Pierce Lathrop was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, served as chaplain in the U. S. Navy and was attached to the U. S. S. *Princeton* at the time of his death in 1843. His wife was Maria Margaretta, daughter of Thomas C. Long and of Frances Hungerford Griffin, and their son, John Lathrop, was prepared for college at a Boston public school, and he was graduated at Burlington College, Burlington, New Jersey, A.B. 1853, A.M. 1856, and from Harvard University Law School, LL.B. 1855. He received his practical instruction in the practice of law in the office of Francis C. Loring, of Boston, and he was admitted to the bar in 1856, and to the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1872.

He was married June 24, 1875, to Eliza Davis, daughter of Richard G. and Mary Ann (Davis) Parker. He practised law in Boston with eminent success, 1856–88, was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, 1874–88, and in 1888 he was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts by Governor Ames, and in 1891 Governor Russell promoted him to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Charles Devens in that year. He was law lecturer at Harvard University, 1871–72, and at the Boston University Law School, 1873 and 1880–83.

His military service during the period of the Civil War extended from his enlistment and appointment as first lieutenant in the 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry in 1862 to the acceptance of his resignation by reason of illness contracted in the field after one year's service, at which time he held the commission of Captain of Volunteers.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in June, 1906, and in September of that year resigned his seat upon the Bench.

Judge Lathrop wrote for the readers of this work his message to young people as follows, "Stick to the Constitution and lead a moral and upright life."

Bench and bar paid tribute to the memory of Judge John Lathrop of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the Supreme Judicial Court. The full court came in. Resolutions which the bar had adopted at a meeting presided over by Moorfield Storey were presented by Attorney General Swift and they were accepted by Chief Justice Rugg on behalf of the court.

The resolutions expressed the desire of members of the Suffolk Bar to place on record their appreciation of the public services and judicial career of Judge Lathrop.

The facts that he enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War, when scarcely enrolled as an attorney; that he made a brave and courageous soldier; that at the bar he had the reputation of a conscientious practitioner and competent adviser, and that as judge he "labored unceasingly in doing thoroughly and promptly his share of the work of the important tribunal of which he was an honored member," are recognized with expressions of fitting sentiment in the resolutions.

The concluding paragraphs of the resolutions read:

"He was ever a man of self-contained, dignified and impassive demeanor, who treated that portion of the public which came in contact with him with an open-handed justice and with a reserved and somewhat formal courtesy.

"In the social and club life of Boston, in which he was always a prominent figure, he was considerate of the rights and feelings of others, and an interesting, even charming companion."

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John B. Lewis.

JOHN BEAVENS LEWIS

FROM being a lad thrown upon his own resources at ten years of age to becoming one of the great shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts, seems achievement enough for a single lifetime; but John B. Lewis did more. When most men would be apt to think that retirement was in order, Mr. Lewis threw himself into the fight in behalf of one of the greatest reforms of the age. Indefatigable in behalf of his fellowmen, he does not seem to know what "quit" means, but proves himself to be one of the most successful champions the temperance movement has known.

He was born at Wilmington, Massachusetts, August 30, 1841. His father (1812–1910), who was also named John Beavens Lewis, was a hotelkeeper of Boston, a man of character and of great determination. His mother was Sarah Miller, who died before he was a year old. Shortly after, the family moved to Boston, where John B. Jr.'s schooldays began. He was a member of the famous boy choir of the Church of the Advent. He was also a clever boy actor, sometimes playing leading juvenile parts at the old National Theatre. Later the family moved to Reading, Massachusetts, which is still Mr. Lewis's home. He was always ambitious, and at eight years he clothed himself, and after ten cared for himself entirely.

He entered the schools of Reading and persevered until he had finished the High School. He worked between hours about the school buildings and did other chores that helped him to be self-supporting.

At fifteen he became a butcher, but soon exchanged that work for shoe-making in a little shop in the yard of his father's home. He made the entire shoe, in the old way, walking several miles to deliver the finished product and returning with material for more shoes. Later he entered the grocery business, and finally became Manager for the John Gilbert Jr. Company, of Boston.

During the Civil War, he enlisted in the Massachusetts Infantry and served nine months in the 44th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

He then went into the Civil Department of the Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans, but soon he was going into the heart of the Confederacy to buy cotton, and there he met with some thrilling adventures. In 1865 he entered the wholesale and retail shoe business at Shreveport, Louisiana, where he had the largest business of its kind in the city. Here he was elected Alderman and served with great acceptability.

From 1880 to 1900 he engaged in the manufacturing of shoes in Massachusetts. His headquarters were in Boston while his factories were in Abington, Avon, Brockton, and Randolph. It is reported that his firm sold more shoes to the retail trade of the United States than any other manufacturer in Boston. Since 1900 Mr. Lewis has acted as lecturer, conservator, executor, trustee, and investor of money.

On retirement from the manufacturing of shoes, Mr. Lewis interested himself in the movement of the Temperance Pledge Signing Crusade of which he became and still is the President. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Prohibition National Committee since 1912, helping them to raise a fund of $250,000 by a pledge of $10,000. He has been President of the National Association of Patriotic Instructors since 1912; and was President of the Flying Squadron of New England in 1915. He was Treasurer of the Flying Squadron of America in 1914, and by his gift of ten thousand dollars the Nation-wide trip of the Squadron was made possible in 1914–1915, seven speakers addressing audiences in every city of the Union, totalling over a million people, the trip covering eight months' time. Mr. Lewis traveled with them for seven months, sometimes making three or four addresses a day in addition to his duties as Treasurer. He was introduced to audiences totalling over three quarters of a million people. He has been an executive officer of the Scientific Temperance Federation since 1912. In fact he has been active in most of the political, patriotic, and religious movements of the day. He is a temperance lecturer of note, and has spoken in all parts of the country.

He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1907 and served with great ability. In 1901 he was the nominee of the Prohibition party for Governor. He is a member of the Edward W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R. Number 113, and has been its patriotic instructor since 1905. He was for two years the National Patriotic

Instructor of the G. A. R. He has always been active in promoting patriotism.

Mr. Lewis is Vice-President of the National Trust Fund Association, a member of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, an Executive officer in the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors, an Executive officer of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, a Trustee of the New York Civic League, a Life member of the New England Sabbath Protective League, a member of the Massachusetts G. A. R. Club, and of the Hooker Association, the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union and the Baptist Missionary Society; he is a Life member of the World's, National and State W. C. T. U.

He is a Mason and a member of the Commandery. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He is a Prohibitionist in politics and is always loyal to the core. For diversion he is fond of the gymnasium, having a chest expander and a rowing machine of his own. Once he was a master in boxing. Mr. Lewis has been an extensive traveler, visiting every country in the world, but Australia, and crossing the United States many times.

Mr. Lewis has been married twice: first to Miss Harriet A. Bancroft, on August 4, 1864, and second to Miss Mary U. Hawes, on January 18, 1872. There are living at this time three children: John B. Lewis, Jr., a Congregationalist minister; Mrs. Hattie L. Swett, President of the Reading Woman's Club; and Clarence H. Lewis, a dealer in Real Estate.

When Mr. Lewis was asked to give some principles that he considered essential to success in this life he said: "Love our flag as the visible symbol of the best in our national life. Keep mind and habits clean. Shun evil companions; with a clean life comes a clean character and with that come clean business references which, with the 'I will power,' bring every possible success."

Mr. Lewis has apparently many years of active service before him and will doubtless be heard from on many patriotic, civic, and religious issues. He is a splendid example of what a good citizen, a loyal patriot, and a devoted churchman can do.

Mr. Lewis has a continuous business record of high standing and credit in all mercantile agencies for almost half a century, with an unstained career of honest and honorable dealings in private and public life.

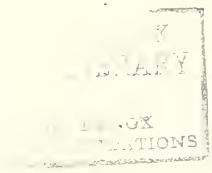
ARTHUR THEODORE LYMAN

ARTHUR THEODORE LYMAN was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 8, 1832, and died at his home in Waltham, Massachusetts, October 24, 1915. He was the son of George Williams Lyman and Anne Pratt, and grandson of Theodore Lyman (born 1753, died 1839) and Lydia Williams, and of William Pratt (born 1759, died 1844) and Mary Williams.

One of his ancestors, William Pratt, came over from England in 1783; another ancestor, Richard Lyman, came from Essex County, England, to Charlestown, in 1631, and in 1635 removed to Hartford on the Connecticut River, and thence to Northampton, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Theodore Lyman, was engaged in trade with India, China, Europe, and the northwest coast of America. His son, George W. Lyman, engaged in the same business with him, and later became largely interested in manufacturing companies in Lowell, Lawrence, and Holyoke, becoming treasurer for ten years of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, and also of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the Appleton Company, and the Lyman Mills at Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Arthur T. Lyman was thus from his birth identified with a family prominent in public affairs and in the industrial and educational development of the country. He was prepared for college under private teachers in Waltham and Boston, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1853, the sixth in his class; he received his Master's degree in 1857. For eighteen months after graduation he was in the office of Samuel and Edward Austin, a Boston house engaged in the East India trade. He then travelled extensively in Europe for the purpose of study and observation. He continued in the East India trade for a few years, when he began to interest himself in the manufacture of cotton, and in 1860 was made Treasurer of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company and in 1861 of the Appleton Company of Lowell. He served these companies until 1863, when he became partner in the firm of J. W. Paige and Company, Boston, selling agents for various cotton mills. From 1866 to 1889 he was Treasurer of the Hadley Company, Holyoke, and from 1881 to 1900 Treasurer of the Lowell Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lyman had been President of the Pacific Mills, the

Arthur T. Lyman



Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the Tremont and Suffolk Mills, the Lowell Machine Shop, the Boott Cotton Mills, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, the Bigelow Carpet Company, the Boston Manufacturing Company, the Whittenton Manufacturing Company, and the Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works, and the Essex Company, "Proprietors of Locks and Canals on the Merrimack River," and Director in several other manufacturing corporations.

Besides these varied personal interests he served the public in many ways. He was President of the Boston Athenæum, member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Overseer of Harvard College, 1892–99, Director and President of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, Director of the Massachusetts National Bank, 1862–98, and Trustee and President of the Provident Institution for Savings in Boston. He was aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Governor Alexander H. Rice, during the three terms of his office, 1876–9.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society, and the Unitarian Club. He had also been President of the latter club and Treasurer of the American Unitarian Association.

He generally voted with the Republican party, but sometimes the quality of the candidates led him to change his party allegiance. He was an active leader in the life and work of King's Chapel in Boston, a member of the Vestry (1863–1915) and Senior Warden (1877–1915).

He was married April 8, 1858, to Ella, daughter of John Amory Lowell and Elizabeth C. Putnam of Boston. They had seven children, six of whom are living: Julia; Arthur, lawyer and manager of real estate and other trusts; Herbert, Treasurer of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company; Ella (Mrs. Richard C. Cabot), member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education and of the Council of Radcliffe College; Mabel; and Ronald Theodore, Treasurer of the Boston Manufacturing Company, Waltham, the Whittenton Manufacturing Company of Taunton, the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, and the Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works.

One who knew him intimately wrote:

"Some people have those sterling qualities which call forth admiration. They are firm of purpose, independent, fearless.

They work with all their strength to carry out their aims and have no fear of criticism, failure, or mistakes.

"Other people have qualities which make them lovable. They are sensitive, sympathetic, always ready to talk over your problems; they are ready to help, to cheer. These people we cannot help loving because we feel their understanding of us; we cannot help being fond of them for they have something in common with every one.

"A third class of people are those who are personally attractive. They are brilliant in mind, perhaps beautiful, and they keep us cheered and amused as well as charming us.

"Imagine, now, a person combining all the qualities I have mentioned and you have Arthur T. Lyman. The combination of these various and usually opposite characteristics was, I think, the most remarkable thing about him. He did exactly what he thought was right, lived absolutely up to his ideals, cared nothing what other people thought, yet forced his opinions on nobody, and was always interested in the work or play of those whose tastes differed from his. He had great ability, wonderful soundness of judgment, an enormous power of work, and an unswerving purpose when once decision had been made. Every one had to admire his ability and courage, but with these one always saw his tremendous interest in people and his consideration of every one. He loved to see and talk with all kinds of people—of all ages—and with each he found a bond of sympathy through his wonderful sensitiveness and interest.

"To these qualities, which in turn called forth admiration and affection, were added the third group, which called forth popularity. Apart from being very handsome, he was most charming in all kinds of society, brilliant in mind, and constantly amusing or interesting those he talked with. His remarkable sense of humor made him see all the funny things, which he set off in speech by very clever and original expressions.

"To some of those who knew him the memory of his strength of character, his ability, his good judgment, and power of accomplishment will remain uppermost; to others his sympathy, sensitiveness, and interest in people; to still others his charm of personality, with his great humor, and intelligence; but for a true understanding of his character we must think of the combination of so many different qualities, each beautiful in itself, and with the others making such a truly beautiful whole."

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Edwin L. Marble

JAMES H. LAMB SC.

EDWIN TYLER MARBLE

EDWIN TYLER MARBLE was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, August 18, 1827. He died July 3, 1910. He was the eldest son of Royal Tyler Marble and Ann Bailey (Clement) Marble. His great-great-grandfather, Freegrace Marble, was one of the original settlers of the town of Sutton, a brickmason by trade and one of the builders of the old State House in Boston. The Marble family came to this country from Wales and the first representatives of the family in America settled in Andover.

In his earlier manhood the father of Edwin Tyler Marble was apprenticed to Thomas Harback of Sutton as a "furrier," or finisher of woolen goods by hand shears. He became an expert in this method of finishing cloth and his mechanical skill in many ways was transmitted to his sons. After serving his apprenticeship, however, Royal Tyler Marble abandoned this trade and devoted himself to farming upon the homestead in Sutton.

His eldest son, the subject of this sketch, recalled in later years his own first mechanical experiment, an attempt to make a water-wheel out of two shingles, two spools from his mother's work-basket, and a string. This was designed to operate in a dam over the brook which ran past his boyhood home. Mr. Marble recalled with vividness, his difficulties in making the wheel balance, and his ultimate success, in spite of the fact that he had only poor knives for tools and common shingle nails for bearings. Another interesting reminiscence of his childhood and early school days in his native town was an evening promenade through the rooms of his home, trying to learn his spelling lesson and finding the greatest difficulty with the word, business. With characteristic persistence he repeated it more than fifty times until he had mastered its letters, as he afterwards mastered its principles.

In 1841, when Edwin Tyler Marble was six and a half years old, his parents moved from their home in Sutton to Worcester, Massachusetts, ten miles distant, where they lived on a farm on Vernon Street.

After a year of residence in Worcester, during which the boy attended the public schools on "the common" of the town, the family returned to Sutton, where for two years they lived in the community known as Pleasantville. The children of the family attended the district school during its short sessions and assisted in

the tasks about the farm which have given such good constitutions and industrious traits to country-bred men and women. On a larger stock farm, to which his parents moved two years later in the same town of Sutton, the boy, then eleven years old, was given much responsibility and remembered with pride his success in "breaking in" a pair of steers for which he received a first premium at the annual "cattle show."

Within two years the family were again in Worcester, where the boy attended during the winter an "apprentice-school" on Belmont Street; during the summer months he assisted on the farm. In 1843 the Marble family moved to the southerly part of Worcester, then called "New Worcester," in the vicinity of what is now known as Webster Square. The education at the district schools was now supplemented by a term at the Worcester County Manual Training School, which became the nucleus later of the Worcester Academy. In the blacksmith shop of his maternal uncle, Moses Clement, the boy received manual training and showed good judgment and steady workmanship.

At the age of eighteen he entered the machine shop of Albert Curtis on Webster Street, arranging for an apprenticeship of three years, with three months' vacation to attend school during the first apprentice year. In compensation, he received fifty dollars for the first year, seventy-five the second, and one hundred and twenty-five the third year. At the Academy, during his three months, he studied hard, specializing in mathematics, philosophy, and chemistry. In this small shop and with the crude tools of that time, he served and closed his apprenticeship with honor. With a fellow-apprentice, Joseph Cunningham, he planned and built a small steam engine which gained a diploma at the first Mechanical Fair that was held in Worcester. Every Saturday evening these two young men would walk into the city, about three miles each way, and borrow books for the week's reading from the mechanical library, later the Worcester County Mechanics' Association. Mr. Marble once said that they "not only devoured but digested everything there was in the library relating to mechanics."

After finishing his apprenticeship, Mr. Marble continued as a trusted workman with Mr. Curtis for a few months and then left this shop to enter the factory of A. and S. Thayer, builders of machinists' tools. During this period he became engaged to Miss Harriet H. Chase of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, who was teaching school in Worcester. While on a visit to her home on his way

to Hartford, where he was about to try his fortune as a journeyman mechanic, he was asked to remain in Shelburne Falls with the Lamson and Goodnow Company, manufacturers of tools for making cutlery. On October 23, 1850, Miss Chase and Mr. Marble were married at her father's home in Shelburne Falls.

Miss Chase was the daughter of Henry Prentice and Achsah H. (Clement) Chase. Her father was a descendant from Acquila Chase, the immigrant and pioneer. Mrs. Marble died in 1892. There were born to them four sons, Edwin H., William C., Charles F., and Albert C., and one daughter, Harriet A., who died in 1906.

Within a year after his marriage, an invitation came to Mr. Marble to return to Worcester and become associated with Mr. Alexander Thayer, his former employer, who had now become a partner in a new firm, Thayer, Houghton and Co. For eight years Mr. Marble was foreman in this shop where machine tools were manufactured. A fire in 1854 destroyed a part of their shop and Mr. Marble saved their tools and his own at great risk of life. When this firm was dissolved in 1859, Mr. Marble became connected with E. C. Cleveland and Co., manufacturers of woolen machinery, where he remained for three years and a half, severing his association to become partner with Albert Curtis in full charge of his shop. The firm name was Curtis and Marble; the business, established by Mr. Curtis in 1831, was restricted for many years to the manufacture of machinery for finishing woolen cloth. Under the impetus and determination of Mr. Marble the scope and volume of the business increased, new patterns and designs were made, and soon additions were required to the buildings as well as to the working force. Mr. Marble's younger brother, Francis R. Marble, joined his energy and mechanical skill to the business which increased rapidly. Mr. Edwin T. Marble secured his first patent during his first year of association with Mr. Curtis as a partner, a patent for a Teasel Gig for raising the nap of woolen cloth. New machines and new tools added to the efficiency and success of the concern. In 1875 the business and patents of the Goddard Wool Burring Machine Works, which were sold in New York at auction, were bought by the firm, and Mr. Calvin L. Goddard, the founder of this business, came to Worcester and remained with Messrs. Curtis and Marble until his death in 1895. The breaking of the dam at the Lynde Brook Resevoir in March, 1876, caused much damage to the north end of the factory.

The firm name of Curtis and Marble was continued until Decem-

ber 31, 1895, when the Curtis and Marble Machine Co. was incorporated with a capital of $75,000. Mr. Marble had become sole proprietor of the old business and now associated with himself as President and Treasurer of the new corporation, his four sons,—Edwin H., William C., Charles F., and Albert C. In 1897 a new plant was erected on Cambridge Street, near Webster Square.

From the organization of the party, Mr. Marble was a strong Republican. He always had a deep interest in politics and served faithfully and wisely in many positions of trust. He was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1870 and served in the State Senate in 1887 and 1888. In municipal affairs he had many honors, serving three years in the Common Council and four years in the Board of Aldermen. He was a member of the School Committee of Worcester in 1860 for an unexpired term and was elected again in 1872 and served eight consecutive years. He was later a Director of the Free Public Library for six years, and was President of this Board for a year.

Always interested in mechanics and zealous to promote such an interest among young men, he was early identified with the Worcester Mechanics' Association, serving as a Trustee for twelve years and as President for two years. Mr. Marble was a Trustee and Vice-President of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester, and for many years a member of its Board of Investment. His judgment in financial matters was considered safe and reliable. From 1887 until his death in 1910 he was a Director in the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company, now the Worcester Trust Company.

Although Mr. Marble's interest outside his business centered in his home, where he was always happy, he did his share in promoting religious and philanthropic life in his city. For many years he was deeply concerned in the welfare of the Home for Aged Men and was Vice-President and President, in turn, of its Board of Trustees. He served in many ways in directing the affairs of the Worcester Board of Trade. His church affiliations were very dear to him and he served Piedmont Congregational Church as Deacon for nearly thirty-five years.

With a modest, quiet manner, he was always courteous and faithful to his friends, associates, and chance acquaintances. His long and successful life was marked by incorruptible integrity, intelligent and loyal service, and high ideals in his home-life, his business, and his civic responsibilities.

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Horace Gillaries

HORACE EUGENE MARION

HORACE EUGENE MARION was for forty-five years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the Brighton district, Boston. He was descended from the best New England stock, one of his forefathers being Dr. Abel Prescott, who rode with Paul Revere in the famous ride to Lexington and Concord. The founder of the family of this name in New England was John Marion, who was living in Watertown as early as 1641. He married Sarah, daughter of John Eddy, of that place, and removed to Boston where he was selectman of the town in 1693. He died in 1705, and his wife in 1709. His son, Samuel Marion, born in 1655, married Mary, daughter of Edward and Mary (Hale) Wilson of Charlestown. Isaac, son of Samuel, was born in 1694 and married Rebecca Knight and was the father of Isaac 2nd, who was born in 1719, and who married at Woburn, Massachusetts, June 9, 1743, Judith Snow. Isaac Marion 3d, born at Woburn May 12, 1745, son of Isaac and Judith, married September 5, 1872, Mary Cutler of Woburn, and their son, John Cutler, born April 16, 1784, married at Burlington, Massachusetts, June 15, 1806, Martha Carter.

Abner Marion, son of John Cutler Marion and his wife Martha, was the father of Dr. Horace Eugene Marion. In his day he was a well-known stage proprietor, operating the Boston and Lowell stages. He also carried on a large farm at Burlington. March 13, 1834, he married Sarah Prescott, who was born February 25, 1810, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Prescott. Her father was of the sixth generation in descent from John and Mary (Platts) Prescott, the second in line being Captain Johnathan Prescott, who married Elizabeth Hoar; the third, Dr. Johnathan, who married Rebecca Bulkley; the fourth, Dr. Abel, who married Abigail Brigham; the fifth, John Prescott, who married Grace Potter, and was the father of Samuel named above. It was Dr. Abel Prescott who rode with Paul Revere to carry the news of the British advance on Concord.

HORACE EUGENE MARION

Dr. Horace E. Marion was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, August 3, 1843. He died in Boston February 8, 1914. For fifteen years, until his father's death, he remained on the farm. His elementary education was obtained at Warren Academy, Woburn, Massachusetts, the Howe School at Billerica, Massachusetts, and the Atkinson Academy, Atkinson, New Hampshire. He matriculated at Amherst College, but the outbreak of the Civil War changed his plans, for in July, 1862, he enlisted for nine months as a private in Company G, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, under the command of General J. F. Foster. He took part in the actions at Little Washington, Plymouth, Tarboro, Kingston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, North Carolina, serving until July, 1863, when the regiment was mustered out. The following year he enlisted as Sergeant in the same Company and Regiment for one hundred days' service.

The interval between enlistments was spent at Dartmouth College and on his return to civil life he resumed his place as student there and was graduated from the scientific department in 1866.

He immediately began the study of medicine under Doctors Dick and A. B. Crosby of Hanover, New Hampshire, two famous surgeons, and continued under their preceptorship while attending Dartmouth Medical College, from which he graduated in 1869.

The following year he settled in Brighton, Massachusetts, where with the exception of a part of 1878–9 which was spent in a special course in medicine and surgery in Berlin and Vienna, he continuously practiced his profession.

Dr. Marion not only built up a large and lucrative practice but achieved a wide reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was President of the South District Medical Society, was a member of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences, the Obstetrical Society, and of the Boston Medical Improvement Society. He was professionally connected with the Massachusetts State Militia as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment and of the Fourth Battalion. He was medical director of the First Brigade on the staff of General Herbert Moore. Dr. Marion was also for many years Coroner of his district.

Dr. Marion was a prominent Free Mason. He belonged to the Bethesda Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Brighton, to Cambridge R. A. Chapter, and to De Molay Commandery of Boston. He was Past

Deputy Grand Master. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and of the University and St. Botolph clubs.

Dr. Marion almost alone started the agitation against the slaughter houses in connection with the sale of cattle which had died from disease, opposition against him being so strong that for quite a period of time he was furnished with a bodyguard to conduct his regular practice. His efforts were so strenuous that in time the old-fashioned slaughter houses were compelled to go out of business and the large and properly regulated Brighton Abattoir came into operation. He was physician to the Overseers of the Poor for a period of over twenty years, and was school physician under Dr. Durgin for many years and during the last term, just previous to his death, he personally examined over 1700 school children besides attending to his regular practice.

Dr. Marion was married to Katherine Louise Sparhawk of Brighton, Massachusetts, on January 14, 1880. There were born three children, two of whom survive: Eva Prescott, born October 17, 1880; and Gardner Sparhawk, born December 14, 1884. Benjamin Cobb Marion, born August 3, 1887, died January 13, 1908.

Dr. Marion was an Independent in politics, preferring principles to party. He was actively interested in everything that concerned the moral and material betterment of the community, and won and retained its good will and confidence. He was the beloved physician, bearing on his heart the well-being of many a home in all walks of life and bringing to it the most skillful and devoted service. His character was so strong that cheer and strength and peace followed his visits.

He has done much to leave after him a better and stronger generation. As a physician he was one of the best. As a soldier he was brave. As a citizen he helped every cause that ministered to the public welfare. In the charmed circle of the family where he was best known he was best beloved.

JAMES CROMBIE MELVIN

JAMES CROMBIE MELVIN was born at Concord, Massachusetts, April 17, 1848.

He was descended on both his father's and his mother's side from the best New England stock. His ancestors were prominent in Colonial affairs. Captain David Melvin (1690–1745) commanded a company at Louisburg and Captain Eleazer Melvin commanded a company at Crown Point. Another ancestor, Lieutenant Simon Davis, was present at the Battle of Brookfield and had other experiences in King Philip's War.

On his mother's side, John Heald 2nd born in 1689 was a Sergeant. John Heald's son, great-grandson and great-great-grandson, all bearing the same name, were Lieutenants. Another ancestor, Amos Melvin, rang the alarm-bell on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

His father, Asa Melvin, a farmer, well-esteemed for his honesty, frugality, and industry, died when the boy was ten years old and his mother, who before her marriage was Caroline Heald, survived him only five years.

The boy had to perform the hardest kind of manual labor and early made up his mind that farming was not for him. He believed that he could achieve a better success in business than by continuing the work of his father and grandfather.

At the age of fifteen he began working in a store in Concord with wages of thirty-five dollars a year. Following the example of his three brothers who enlisted at the beginning of the war, at the age of sixteen, against the wishes of his guardian, he enlisted for service in the Rebellion as a member of Company E, Sixth Regiment, M. V. M.

After returning from the war he established a small periodical store on the Milldam. Later he became bookkeeper for a storage-warehouse in Boston. His remarkable business ability and his sturdy honesty of character attracted the attention of Josiah and Edmund Quincy and they engaged his services as the manager of

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what was then known as the Clinton Street Warehouse, the present site of the Clinton Market which was founded through his enterprise. In 1878 he was appointed managing trustee of the Quincy estate and agent of the mercantile Market and retained these responsible positions until his death.

In 1881 he organized the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company and continued as its Treasurer and Manager until 1903, when it was sold to a syndicate. More and more responsibility was heaped upon him until at one time he was Director of no less than sixteen different corporations, including the Mexican Central Railroad and the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company; and Director and Treasurer of both the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, and of the Clinton Market Company, the G. H. Hammond Company, the Hammond Packing Company. He was President of the last two for several years. He was for many years Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank.

During his residence in Concord he was First Lieutenant of the Artillery and was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in the days when "the hand-tub" was in its prime. He was a Curator of the famous Concord Lyceum and contributed largely to its brilliant success. He counted among his friends such men as Judge Hoar, Frank B. Sanborn, Grindall Reynolds, R. W. Emerson, A. B. Alcott and his daughters, Louisa and May, and many others.

When the celebration of Centennial of the Concord fight was proposed he was a member of the Committee of arrangements and one of the most active in carrying the celebration to fulfillment.

In 1883 he married Clara M. Wilbur, daughter of George B. Wilbur, Esq., of Newton, and two years later removed to Boston, where he resided during the last twenty years of his life. He was a Free Mason. He was an active member of the South Congregational Church and contributed liberally to other churches of the Unitarian denomination in Concord, West Newton, and Boston, as well as to numerous charities. He was a strong Republican. He had memberships in the Union, the Merchants, and the Unitarian clubs. While automobiling was a form of recreation that he enjoyed, his chief sport was gunning, a sport that he indulged in regularly up to within a short time before his death.

He took an active interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and many times entertained the veterans at the Con-

cord reunions. When they came as his guests, instead of marching at the head of the line, he modestly fell to the rear so as to attract no attention. If he suspected that any, through pecuniary inability, would be kept from coming, he quietly slipped a ticket into the envelope carrying the invitation.

One of James C. Melvin's most notable contributions to the beauty of Concord is the memorial monument which he erected in the old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery as memorial to his three brothers who lost their lives in the Civil War. One brother died while a prisoner at Andersonville; another in a Virginia hospital; the third was killed in the Battle before Petersburg. The monument, a work of the Concord sculptor, Daniel Chester French, is made of pink Knoxville marble and is placed in a most picturesque part of the beautiful grounds.

Mr. Melvin died quite suddenly on Tuesday, the nineteenth of January, 1915, at the Copley Square Hotel in Boston, where he made his winter residence. He was buried at Concord in the family lot not far from the Memorial to his brothers.

His death called forth many appreciative notices. One friend of the family in a letter to a Boston paper said:

"In his work, play, love, and worship, he was so keenly sensitive to the proper place and appreciation of each, so rounded out in the fulness of their results, it may well be said that he possessed that completeness of life approached by many but realized by few."

All accounts agreed as to his integrity, his wonderful business judgment and ability, his untiring energy in carrying every enterprise to triumphant success, his faithfulness to all trusts, his gift for friendship, his unostentatious charity, and his appreciation of the work of others.

Having no children of his own—his only son having died very young—he was sympathetic with youth and entered into all their joys and sorrows with remarkable power of insight.

Few men in this country have ever accomplished more in spite of early obstacles. His large fortune was made honorably and was regarded as a sacred trust. His was a career that should be an inspiration to all the young in the land.

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James J. Ahern

JAMES JEFFERSON MYERS

JAMES JEFFERSON MYERS came of old Mohawk Dutch ancestry through the paternal Meyers and Van Valkenburg families, and of Puritan stock through the maternal Stevens and Tracy lines. His grandparents on both sides were among the pioneer settlers in Western New York.

Mr. Myers was born on the twentieth of November, 1842, in Frewsburg, New York, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 13, 1915. His father, Robert Myers (born 1818, died 1884), the son of John and Catherine (Van Valkenburg) Myers, was a farmer and lumberman, known among his neighbors as an industrious citizen and a generous friend. He was noted for hardy endurance, kindness of heart, easy good nature, fondness for companionship and games, and love of animals. His mother, Sabra (Stevens) Myers (born 1820, died 1882), was the daughter of Wait and Polly (Tracy) Stevens.

Mr. Myers's great-grandfather, Elias Tracy, was a "brave soldier in the Revolutionary War and a man of unusual force of character and of unconquerable will."

In boyhood Mr. Myers was fond of all kinds of out-of-door life. This freedom amid the atmosphere of the country and the broad expanse of nature opened broader views and developed a hardihood and enterprise which were of eminent service in after life. He had, moreover, such daily tasks as would naturally come to a lumberman's and farmer's boy. He felt this service was of great value to him in affording him physical strength and in forming his habits. Many a man has proved there is no better place in which to bring up a family of children than on a farm in the country.

The moral side of his nature found a rare development through his mother's influence. This was also potent in moulding his attitude towards others. He met difficulties in acquiring an education

and would have been far less the man that he was had he not experienced them. But his difficulties were not much greater than those of most boys similarly situated.

He attended the Fredonia Academy and the Randolph Academy in Western New York, and entered Harvard College in 1865. Here he distinguished himself by his scholarship. He won the Boylston Prize for Elocution for two successive years; and he kept himself in good physical condition by rowing. He was a member of the so-called "Third Crew," which beat the Class Crew, winning the prize in 1868. He received the degree of A.B. in 1869. After taking his degree, he entered the Harvard Law School. During one year of his course he taught mathematics in the College; he also spent a year abroad at about this time; but in spite of interruptions, he was graduated with his class in 1872, receiving the degree of LL.B. While preparing for college he spent a portion of his time each year in lumbering on the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, making long trips by raft, thus building up a strong physique and acquiring a knowledge of the country and of human nature.

After graduation from the law school he spent some time in teaching and traveling, and then commenced the practice of law in New York City. The profession of law was entirely of his own choosing. Home influence, that of school and especially his college friendships, and the men with whom he was brought in contact in active life, contributed greatly to mould his character and fashion his tastes.

In the fall of 1874, he opened a law office in Boston, in company with J. B. Warner, and there began a career in which he attained eminence, ranking among the foremost in his profession in Massachusetts. He had a career of high distinction in public life and was for many years a prominent figure in Massachusetts politics.

He was one of the men who always took his citizenship seriously, believing that the duty of attending a caucus was as important as that of attending church. He took a deep interest in politics even before he had a right to vote, and kept that interest through life. He accepted office as a trust and fulfilled its duties as a servant of the public, without regard to his own interests.

Beginning in 1892, Mr. Myers was the Representative from the First Middlesex District to the General Court of Massachusetts for eleven consecutive years, and for the last four years was a Speaker

of the House. In all the terms that he was a member of the Legislature, he never missed a session. Private business was put entirely aside until his work for the State had been completed.

From the first, Mr. Myers was placed upon the most important committees of the House, and was frequently appointed Chairman. He had the faculty of expressing his exact meaning in words which were not only clear but forceful and convincing; and the meaning was full of practical commonsense. This soon made him a leader both in committee room and on the floor of the House.

Among the subjects in which he felt a special interest were the commission to inquire into the Norwegian liquor system, the Metropolitan Parks bill, the bill to abolish double taxation, the Bay State Gas investigation, the prevention of the watering of public utility stocks and the revision of corporation laws.

He also worked hard for a bill authorizing any municipality to construct conduits for electric wires in its own streets; but this measure he was unable to carry.

Mr. Myers never came to hasty decisions. He liked to get in all the evidence, weigh it carefully, and base his opinion on the result. This made the decision of value when it came.

Twice, during his Speakership, however, he was obliged to decide quickly and to act when action required a rare degree of courage. There was at one time a tie-vote on two questions of strong class interest. The first was a labor bill, the second the Spanish Veterans' Preference Bill. In both cases he put aside his love of delayed decision and promptly killed both bills by his casting vote without regard to the powerful enemies he might make. He believed the first bill was unfair, and that the other would deal a fatal blow to the merit system in appointments.

He brought to the position of Speaker of the House superb natural gifts and an unexcelled legislative training and experience, and he filled the office with ability and distinction. It was to the great regret of a multitude of friends, whose confidence and admiration he had won during his public service, that he did not seek higher honors after retiring from the Speakership.

He was a member of the Century Association and the Harvard Club of New York; the Union Club, the St. Botolph Club, and the Harvard Club of Boston, the Colonial and Oakley clubs of Cambridge, of the Masonic Order, and of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. He

also belonged to a number of political clubs and associations and business organizations.

Mr. Myers was president of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and also of the Merchants' Club of Boston, and of the Cambridge Club of Cambridge. He was an ardent Republican in politics, but above party he held the State. Thus he voted for William E. Russell for Governor of Massachusetts and for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States.

Mr. Myers never married. He lived in Cambridge, in the Wadsworth House, formerly the home of the Presidents of the University, which stands in the yard of Harvard College. He was a man with many friends. His genial manner, tact, and absolute fairness to all sides gained him the good will of even those who differed from him.

He was in demand as a speaker upon public occasions such as the Memorial Service in honor of President McKinley, the dedication of the monument to the Northern Soldiers at Andersonville, Georgia, and before numerous bodies from Boards of Trade to Unitarian Conventions.

His public interests covered a wide range. He was long a member of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association and Treasurer of the Cambridge branch of the Indian Rights Association. He was also Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee for raising funds for the public library, and was President of the Library Hall Association in 1892. Whatever he undertook, he carried through with energy and good sense.

The open air afforded him his chief recreation. In earlier life he was fond of fishing, hunting, canoeing, and games of ball and tennis.

From his ripened experience he counselled youth as follows: "Success in life depends so much on sex, training, opportunities, occupation, and ambitions, that one cannot be definite. But absolute honesty, courage of conviction, optimism in life, temperate habits, and loyalty to friends and to ideals will go far."

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Nathl. C. Nash.

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH

NATHANIEL CUSHING NASH, the son of Nathaniel Cushing and Lucy Turner (Briggs) Nash, was born in Boston, on April 4, 1862. He died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on October 10, 1915.

He was a descendant of William Brewster, who came from England on the *Mayflower* and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Among Mr. Nash's distinguished ancestors was James Cudworth, who was a Deputy Governor of Plymouth County, Assistant to the Old Colony Government, Deputy to the General Court, and Commissioner to Great Britain for the United Colonies. He also served as a soldier in King Philip's War.

His grandfathers were John Nash and Henry Briggs; and his grandmothers were Deborah Cushing and Betsy Ruggles.

Mr. Nash's father was a highly successful merchant who was possessed of a strong individuality and greatly interested in all affairs. He served for several years as an Alderman of the City of Boston, and he was a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. At the time when the question of slavery was agitating our country, he was an ardent abolitionist.

Mr. Nash attended David Mack's School in Belmont, and G. W. C. Noble's School in Boston. Then he entered Harvard University, and graduated in the class of 1884. Subsequently he took up postgraduate work in the Graduate School of the University and in 1892 received the degree of A.M.

After his graduation he found that the management of the property inherited from his father's estate required all his attention and so to that work he devoted himself.

When he was a boy in Arlington, he spent many happy hours in boating on the Mystic Lakes and in roaming through the woods nearby. In this way there was born in him a love of nature which formed the key-note of his life. Long before he entered college, he was an adept in the use of the shot-gun. In his youth he won the highest medals in competition with the rifle, and from that time until he was already overtaken by the first signs of his last illness, hardly a year passed without finding him spending several weeks in Maine or New Brunswick in the pursuit of moose, deer, caribou or bear.

His early boating experiences also were the forerunners of his love of the sea. From his college days up to 1902, he spent nearly

every summer at the seashore, and usually spent at least a month of this period in cruising in his yacht along the New England coast, acting much of the time as his own navigator. After he gave up yachting, he took up fishing, and visited many lakes and streams in Maine, New Brunswick and Canada for salmon and trout, and made several trips to Florida for tarpon, amber-jack, barracouta and other game fishes.

He was also greatly interested in the study of Botany, and after making a special study of microscopic Botany at Harvard, served for many years on the Committee to visit that Department of the University. The N. C. Nash Botanical Lecture Room in the University Museum is his gift and a memorial to his father.

His library contained many volumes dealing with sport. Among these, was an unusually fine collection of "The Compleat Angler" by Walton and Cotton, some excellent editions of Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, and a particularly fine collection of books on African hunting and exploration.

Mr. Nash never sought political preferment, and never served in public office. In politics he was a Republican, and while he did not always agree with the views of party leaders, and freely criticised them, nevertheless he was steadfast in his political allegiance.

He identified himself with the Cambridge Trust Company, and was connected with it for several years, serving as President and Director.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being a 32nd degree Mason, and he belonged to many clubs and societies, among which may be mentioned the American Society of Natural History, the Mayflower Society, the Algonquin Club, the Union Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Brookline Country Club, and the Oakley Country Club. He was also a member and President of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and a member and Commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

His religious affiliations were with the Unitarian Church.

On June 26, 1884, he married Nellie Munro, the daughter of Nehemiah and Mary E. (Fiske) Fessenden, granddaughter of Philip Bemis and Rebecca (Tufts) Fessenden, and of Jonas Stone and Pamelia (Brown) Fiske. Two children were born of this marriage, one of whom is now living—Nathaniel Cushing Nash, Jr., who has served in the Common Council in Cambridge, and is now a lawyer with offices in Boston.

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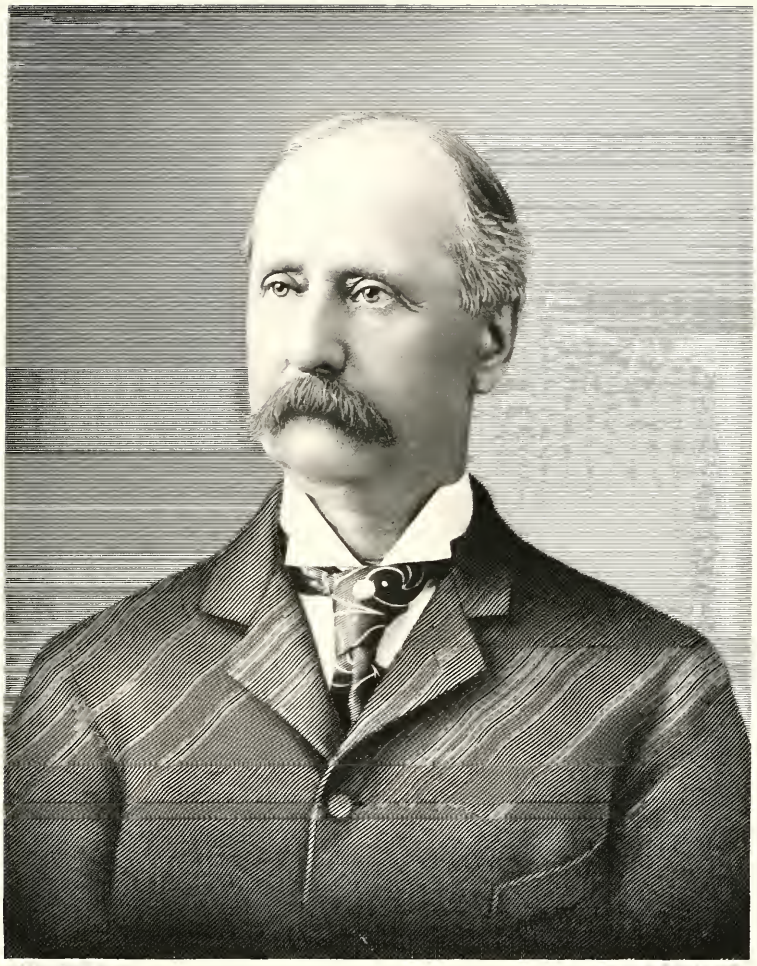


Hilly Page

KILBY PAGE

KILBY PAGE was born in Lynde Street, Boston, May 2, 1836, and died at Del Monte, California, May 2, 1903. He was the son of Kilby Page, born 1797, died 1868, and Rebecca Dana. His father's parents were Thomas Page and Sarah Cogswell; his mother's were Judge Samuel Dana of Groton and Rebecca Barrett. His father was engaged in the shipping business. His ancestors came from England and one of them, Christopher Kilby, gave the name to Kilby Street, Boston. Kilby Page was favored with a mother whose influence was uplifting and ennobling, not only intellectually but morally and spiritually.

He obtained his education in the public schools, and in Charles Green's School at Jamaica Plain.

He commenced his business career with E. N. Blake in the produce business. He became President of the Rockport Granite Company and Director in many corporations.

He was a member of the Boston Art Club, and President of the John Eliot Club of Roxbury. In his political relations he was identified with the Republican party, and in his religious life he was affiliated with the First (Unitarian) Church of Roxbury. For exercise and relaxation from regular lifework he always enjoyed traveling.

He was married June 18, 1866, to Anna Catherine, daughter of William Hancock and Catherine Downer, granddaughter of Belcher Hancock and Ann Ackers, and of John Downer and Catherine Wyman.

They have three daughters, all married: Katherine Mary Stone, Annie Dana Osborne, and Elizabeth Hancock Hall.

Rev. James DeNormandie wrote for this work the following tribute to Mr. Page:

"Kilby Page gave you at once the impression of a man in whom to put confidence. Dignified and yet easy to approach, open to counsel and yet of settled convictions, honorable in business, devoted at home, interested in his church, strong in his friendship, not courting place nor applause, he was what one liked to call an 'all around man.'

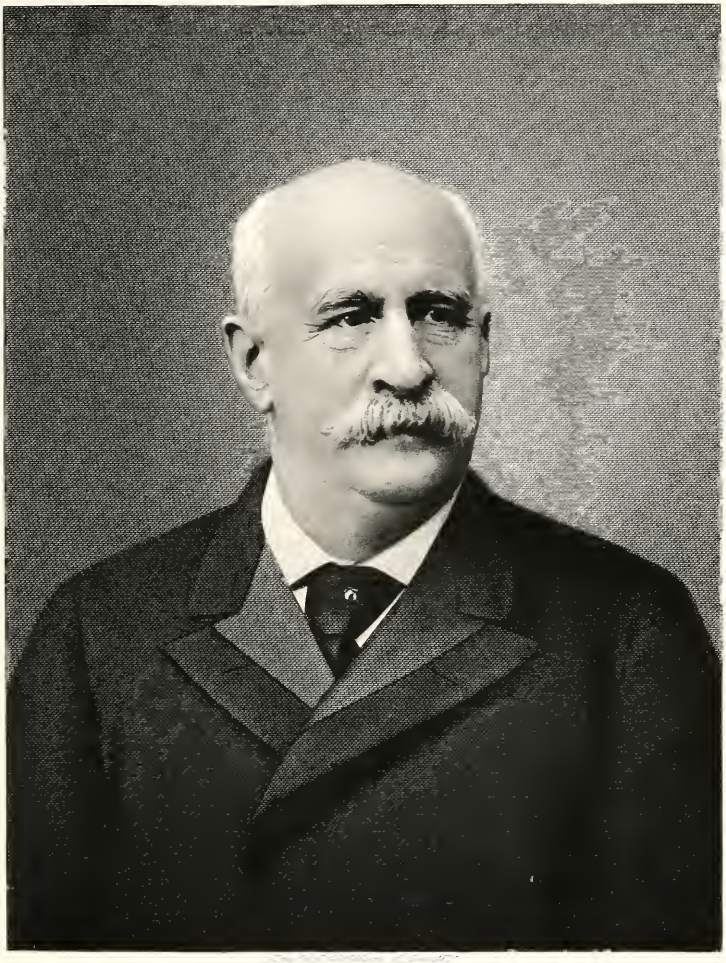
"The gifts he had he used, and he used them to help others. Principle was the moving element in the daily life of Kilby Page. All other honors in the world are weak and fade away before the mysterious, far-reaching, triumphant power of example, which belongs to each one of us in every position. The life of Kilby Page bore witness to all this, and he left behind him a good savor of principle, of human nature's possibility and worth."

THEOPHILUS PARSONS

THEOPHILUS PARSONS was born in Brookline, July 1, 1849. He died at his home in Boston, January 4, 1916. He bore the name of the distinguished Chief Justice of Massachusetts, a name which is among the fifty-two Immortals of Massachusetts, to be seen in the rotunda of the State House, and which is among those carved on the front of the Boston Public Library.

His father was Thomas Parsons, who died in 1886, at the age of seventy; his mother was Martha Watson Franklin, daughter of Henry Paine Franklin, a remarkably successful manufacturer, of Providence, Rhode Island. His earliest ancestor in this country was Jeffrey Parsons, who came from near Exeter in Devonshire, England, and about 1654 married Sarah Vinson of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Another of his distinguished ancestors was Rev. Moses Parsons of Byfield, the father of Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons. Among the collateral families whose blood ran in his veins are the Chauncys, the Watsons, and the Bicknells. His father, who was engaged in public official life, was also a great lover of out-of-door sports and exercises. Although the son was properly prepared for college, he cared little for the routine of a student's life and it was perhaps natural that he should take a far greater interest in out-of-door games, especially boating, rowing and yachting, fishing, riding, and driving horses. His mother, however, exercised a restraining influence upon him and skilfully directed his intellectual and moral life. The books that he especially affected were the biographies of great men and history, especially the history of the Middle Ages. Though caring little for the classics, yet he took a keen delight in Cicero's Orations against Cataline and his treatises on Friendship and Old Age.

He finished the preparatory course in the Brookline High School and was graduated from Harvard College in the Class of 1870. In accordance with the wishes of his parents, supplemented by his own strong personal preference for working at something other than a profession, he entered upon the active duties of life as a laborer in the Lyman Cotton Mills of Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he thoroughly learned the business from the bottom. After two years of strenuous toil he was sent abroad to visit the cotton mills in various European countries. As a result of his experience he found himself able to take an active and intelligent part in the business. In 1879 he became the agent of the Pocasset



Theophilus Parsons.

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Mills; the following year he was appointed agent of the Lyman Mills and in 1884 he was promoted to be Treasurer of the same corporation. He had held other important offices of trust, such, for instance, as President and Trustee of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Director of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, Vice-President and Director of the National Union Bank, Trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, President and Director of the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Boston, Director of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Director of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and of the New England Trust Company.

He also served as Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and as Senior Warden of Saint Paul's Church in Brookline. He was a member of the A. D. Club, Cambridge; of the Somerset and University Clubs of Boston; of the New York, of the Beverly, and of the Eastern Yacht Clubs; and of the Myopia Hunt.

He never mingled in politics, and although he sometimes found it hard to swallow all the principles of the Republican party he customarily voted for the Republican candidates.

In August, 1894, he married Mary Mason Oliver, daughter of Fitch Edward and Susan Lawrence (Mason) Oliver, granddaughter of the Rev. Charles and Susan Lawrence Mason, and of Daniel Oliver and Mary Robinson Pulling, and a descendant of Thomas Oliver, who came to this country from London in 1632. They have one daughter.

Mr. Parsons attributed his own success in life principally to the home influences that surrounded him, together with a particularly congenial coterie of early friends, and not a little to his contact with men in a wide and interesting acquaintance.

He believed that it is best if men cannot make accurate statements to say nothing at all. "Truthfulness under all circumstances" was his motto for life, and he gave the following advice to young Americans: "Success may be attained by any one of average ability provided that one finds something—no matter what —and sticks to it with grim determination, to spare no labor and no self-sacrifice in carrying it through. Though it may take years, success will be ultimately attained and generally before a man is forty." As a man Mr. Parsons was a credit to his ancestry, and as a successful business man he was one of the fine products of Massachusetts opportunities and institutions.

BENJAMIN WARREN PORTER

BENJAMIN WARREN PORTER was born in Freeport, Illinois, on the 30th of June, 1865. His father, Benjamin Lord Porter, a merchant possessed of much business sense and strength of character, died when his son was six years old. His mother was Sarah Clark, and to her fell the task of watching over and guiding the development of the boy. Some of his ancestors, natives of England and Wales, came to America about 1755 and settled in Massachusetts. On his mother's side his grandfather was Warren Chapman Clark (1814–1877). He married Emily Everett. His father's father was Henry Wheelock Porter (1803–1887), a native of Vermont, whose wife was Marion Hale.

Mr. Porter was educated in the public schools of Freeport. While still in high school he worked afternoons and evenings in a drug store. After finishing his schooling in 1882 he became a reporter on the *Daily Journal.* Then he entered the employ of the Henny Buggy Company as office boy, and soon rose to be bookkeeper. Then his grandfather, an old time Democrat and formerly landlord of the Brewster House, where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas stayed when holding their debates, invited him to enter his office. As he was City Clerk as well as a general fire-insurance broker, he could put before the young man opportunities for a very considerable business training. On the death of his grandfather Mr. Porter was elected to fill out the unexpired term as City Clerk, a very real tribute to his knowledge and ability as well as a mark of the genuine respect which the community had for his grandfather. Shortly before this and during a lull in business he went out with a surveying party across the prairies locating a new railroad. He was at this time but nineteen years old.

In 1888 he went to Derby, Connecticut, and entered the office of the Derby Street Railway Company. Here his rise was very rapid, for within two years he had become Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager. When the company was absorbed by the

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Lee Porter

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United Gas Improvement Corporation of Philadelphia, he became the Assistant General Manager of that system in Connecticut.

A short time before the change in the railroad ownership Mr. Porter had associated himself with the President of the company, who was interested in the manufacture of boxes. Removing to Newton Center, Massachusetts, in 1898 he became Vice President of the National Box and Lumber Company. In 1899 The New England Box Company was formed with Mr. Porter as its Vice President, and a factory was established in Orange, Massachusetts. Mr. Porter decided to give himself wholly to the development of this business. He removed to Greenfield the same year and there the office of the company was finally located. Four years later Mr. Porter was made President of the company. The one mill had grown to eight, and a business organization had been developed which was a model of its kind. The underlying idea upon which the greatest stress was laid was efficient coöperation. This, together with the force of Mr. Porter's own personality, was responsible in large measure for the success of the business, which at the time of his death on the 6th of March, 1914, was rated as one of the strongest in Western Massachusetts.

Mr. Porter was more than a successful business man. He was not only keen minded but also great hearted. He was one of the most public spirited citizens of the town of Greenfield. He was always ready and eager to support any movement for community betterment. In the reorganizing of the Board of Trade, in service on the Town Finance Committee and other local commissions, as a Director in the Franklin County Trust Company and Trustee of the Greenfield Savings Bank, he placed his time and ability at the service of his fellow townsmen. Impressed with the folly and waste of so much overlapping and competition among the benevolent organizations in the town, he conceived the idea of the Federated Societies, a forerunner of what must some day become a form of organized charity.

A member of the Greenfield Club and one of the organizers of the Country Club, he enjoyed mingling with other men and was always keenly interested in clean sport. He was intensely fond of horses and an expert rider and driver.

His interests were wider than those of his own town. He was a member of the City Club of New York, of the Springfield Board

of Trade, and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the Western New England Chamber of Commerce and its first President. He put his energy to work for improved labor laws, for good roads, for improvements on the Connecticut River, for the conservation of natural resources, for organized coöperation among the farmers, for the developing of a better understanding between the public and the railroads. His business being the making of boxes, he was naturally interested in trees and particularly in reforestation. He was a member of the State Forestry Commission.

Mr. Porter was by birth and inclination a strong Churchman. He was not only a Vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church, but for some years Treasurer as well. He was devoted to the Parish and at a period when it was greatly expanding its active life.

Politically, first a Democrat and then at the time of the free silver agitation a Republican, he was never a partisan. His sympathy and breadth made it possible for him to see the good in every measure that concerned the welfare of the people, no matter what party might be its advocate.

On December 16, 1890, Mr. Porter married Miss Harriet Charry Downs, of Derby, Connecticut, the daughter of Dwight Joseph Downs and Anna Elizabeth Gray, and granddaughter of James Downs and Charry Johnson, and of Frederick Gray and Harriet Elizabeth Tuttle. To have known Mr. Porter in his home was to know him at his best. He was hospitality itself and the most gracious host imaginable. Genial and sunny by nature, big in frame and in heart, a born leader, alert and vigorous and yet kindly in disposition, fearless and outspoken and yet considerate always of the other man's point of view,—such a man was Benjamin Warren Porter. To be his friend was to partake of a happy experience. To know him intimately was to love him.

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Llewellyn Powers

LLEWELLYN POWERS

LLEWELLYN POWERS was born on December 14, 1836, at Pittsfield, Maine. He was the son of Arba and Naomi (Matthews) Powers, who a few years before had gone to Somerset County as pioneers and built their home on the edge of the forest; and there Llewellyn Powers grew up amid the stimulating surroundings and hardy activities of pioneer life. The Powers' homestead was the seat of plain but ample country hospitality. The neighbors gathered there and the ministers in their rounds always came to the Powers' house. It was the center for local political plans, and for religious and educational endeavors. His mother had a good education and personally attended to that of her children. She was, moreover, a woman of great religious zeal and remarkably strong personality, and there obtained in the home to an unusual degree the strict, puritanical atmosphere that has always characterized life in the New England countryside. This serious environment, and the sturdy life in the open, moulded the young man's character in earnest and rugged lines, and gave an early inspiration and training that he always looked back upon with satisfaction and gratitude.

There were eight sons in the Powers' household, and six of them attained distinction in the legal profession. One, Gorham Powers, who died in 1915, was for twenty years a District Judge in Minnesota. Another, Cyrus Powers, who died in 1884, was a distinguished lawyer of the Maine Bar, for three terms a member of the Legislature of Maine, and twice a member of the Executive Council of that State. Cassius Clay Powers was graduated from Bowdoin College and became a successful lawyer in Boston. Amos Powers for many years had a large school in Lincoln, California. Sceva Powers was sucessful in lumbering and mining interests in Wisconsin and California, and is now retired and living at the old homestead at Pittsfield. Don A. H. Powers, a prominent lawyer of Houlton, Maine, served in the Legislature of that State for four years, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was afterwards for two terms a member of the Governor's Council; while the youngest son, Frederick A. Powers, after practicing law in Houlton, Maine, became Attorney General of the State, and later a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Llewellyn Powers was the oldest son of this family, and with his full inheritance of industry, thrift, and self-reliance led the way toward the accomplishment of its ambitions, and gave help and encouragement to all the younger sons. As the schools in that remote district did not afford much opportunity, his education was largely self-acquired. By himself, he mastered higher mathematics and the rudiments of Latin and Greek. After some years he took an opportunity to attend St. Albans Academy for two terms, and later he went to Waterville Academy, which is now Coburn Classical Institute. There he formed a life-long friendship with Bartlett Tripp, afterwards Minister to Austria. Together they accomplished the almost incredible task of completing their preparation for college in a term of fourteen weeks, and in the fall of 1857 they were matriculated without conditions in Colby University. They left college at the close of their Sophomore year, however, and Llewellyn Powers went to the Albany Law School in Albany, New York, where he was graduated in 1860. He was admitted to practice in the State of New York, but in December, 1860, he returned to Pittsfield and was admitted to the Bar of Somerset County, Maine.

At this time the northern part of the State of Maine was being opened for settlement, and, true to the spirit of his fathers, Llewellyn Powers set out for the new country. He arrived late in December, 1860, at Houlton, Maine, a typical frontier town with its garrisoned fort and accompanying lawlessness,—straggling rows of houses and shacks that seemed scarcely able to withstand the inveterate winter, with a strange population collected from everywhere, who had little in common except their faith in the country and their determination to make it prosper. Although the appearance of this far-away settlement was not inviting and would have discouraged a less sanguine character, to Llewellyn Powers it spoke of the future, and he accepted its promise and opened a law office there.

Senator Burleigh says of his coming to Houlton, "I first made the acquaintance of Llewellyn Powers in 1861, when after his graduation from the Albany University Law School he came to Houlton, the shire town of the great county of Aroostook, to enter upon the practice of his profession. I was living at the time in an adjoining town, where I was born. Very well do I recall the appearance of Mr. Powers at that time, and the rapidity with

which he impressed his strong and masterful personality upon the community. Young, affable, of splendid physique, alert of body and of mind, an indefatigable worker, he brought to his labors rare qualities of leadership and the elements that win success in the practice of the law. . . . His own pioneer training stood him in good stead and specially fitted him for the leadership in the community with which he had cast his lot. The great county of Aroostook of that day was only in the early stages of the splendid development that has since been achieved there. A large part of its splendid domain, now covered with rich and fertile farms, was then a virgin forest. All over it men were engaged in the slow, laborious work of reclaiming the wilderness to the uses of husbandry. Among these hardy, industrious people Mr. Powers soon won the distinction of admitted leadership, both at the bar and in its political life.''

In his practice of the law, he was successful from the beginning. In his first case he had for his opponent one of the oldest and ablest lawyers of the vicinity, but he won the issue, and thereby became well known throughout the country. Within two years he had attained a most enviable standing at the bar and enjoyed a large practice. In 1864 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the County, which was then strongly Democratic. As he was a pronounced Republican, this was largely a personal victory, and showed that he had already obtained that confidence and respect of the people, regardless of party, which marked his whole political career. He served in this office for six successive years with notable success. In 1869, while still Prosecuting Attorney, he was appointed by General Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Aroostook district, and held the office for four years. In 1873 he declined reappointment and went to the Legislature for three consecutive sessions. There he earned the reputation of a wise and far-seeing legislator, and was looked to by his fellow members as a leader on all the important questions of the time. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee he exerted a marked influence on the lawmaking of that period. He drew and reported from an evenly divided committee the bill for the abolition of capital punishment, and after a long struggle, succeeded in having it made law. He vigorously adhered to the prohibition policy of his party and worked fearlessly for the enforcement of the law, although he

doubted the wisdom of making the statute so stringent and the penalty so severe as to lose the support of the people generally.

In 1876 he was nominated for Congress. The contest was very bitter and he was subjected by certain malignant enemies to the extraordinary kinds of personal abuse that often characterized political contests of former times. Throughout it all, however, he was staunch and fair, never allowing the injustice of his opponents to bring forth retaliation in kind or to change in any way his own gentlemanly manner of conducting a campaign. An interesting contemporary view is contained in a letter from President Garfield to Hannibal Hamlin, who was Vice-President under Lincoln, for many years a Senator from Maine, and afterwards Minister to Spain.

"Houlton, Maine, September 10, 1876.

"DEAR SENATOR:

"I have had four very enthusiastic meetings in Aroostook, and I think there will be a full vote to-morrow. I am very glad I stayed over and spoke at Houlton; for it would have been a serious thing to have disappointed the people in this vicinity. It was really surprising to see what enthusiasm the people here exhibit in reference to Powers. The abuse he has received will help him in the long run. He is a live man and a noble fellow. I will drop you this note as I pass through your city to-morrow, to let you know how your Aroostook province is behaving. And I hope to hear from you at Bangor, that you will go to Ohio and aid us in our fight.

"I am, very truly yours,

"J. A. GARFIELD.

"Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Bangor, Maine."

The prophecy was true: he was elected by a good majority and went to Congress as Representative from the Fourth District of Maine. He was renominated in 1878, but was defeated, with most of the other Republican candidates, by the so-called Greenback wave that rolled over the State in the election of that year.

After this defeat, which was the only one he ever received, he devoted himself to his profession exclusively, and during these years he was the recognized leader of the bar of Aroostook County. He

went again to the Legislature of 1883 and 1884. In the latter year he lost his wife, who was Jennie C., daughter of Benjamin Hewes of Levant, Maine. He then largely gave up his practice and spent some time in travelling. In 1886 he married Martha G. Averill, daughter of Luther E. and Eliza L. (Garvin) Averill of Lincoln, Maine, and shortly afterwards made his home in Brookline, Massachusetts.

In 1887 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar and began practice in the wider field. Here, as among the people whom he had left, he was recognized as an able advocate and an erudite lawyer. His shrewd commonsense, sound judgment, knowledge of human nature, and wide experience in public affairs made him a most successful advocate before the jury. His oratory was earnest and direct, and carried home to his listeners the conviction of his sincerity. He established a considerable practice in Massachusetts, but after a few years he heard that his return to his native State would be welcomed.

It was with a deep feeling for the people who had for so many years honored him with their suffrage that he went back to Houlton, in 1891, and in the following year was elected once more to represent the town in the State Legislature. At the next session in 1895, having been returned without opposition, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in the memorable campaign of 1896 he was elected Governor by a majority of over forty-eight thousand votes, the largest ever given a candidate for any office in the history of the State. He was Governor during the Spanish War and his administration at that time, as throughout, was marked by rigid conservatism and fearless action.

Senator Sutherland of Utah once said of him: "It is a trite thing to say of any citizen of the Republic that he is patriotic. That is the normal attitude, thank God, of all our people. It is equally a trite thing to say of any properly constituted man that he is humane. That is the common attribute of our modern civilization. But a good many people who are patriotic in sentiment and humane in feeling are neither in practice when the practice entails personal sacrifice. Governor Powers believed that love of country was not a mere abstraction, but a deep and holy sentiment for which one should be willing to give his time and strength and property and, if need be, his life. When war was declared with

Spain he was the Governor of his State. He was urged to call a special session of the Legislature in order that an appropriation might be made to equip and supply a regiment of volunteers for service in the field. This he declined to do, because of the great expense an extra session would involve, but instead he went into his own pocket and paid out of his personal means the great sum which was required to properly equip the troops and send them to the front. That the Legislature at its next regular session promptly reimbursed him detracts in no measure from the generosity and patriotism of his act. There was no legal obligation on their part to do so, and most men would probably have called the Legislature together instead of taking upon their own shoulders the burden and responsibility which he assumed without regard to the consequences."

This and his other public acts were warmly endorsed by the people of the State, and in the succeeding election he was returned as their Chief Executive for another two years. In April, 1901, he was again chosen to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, the Hon. Charles A. Boutelle having resigned his seat by reason of ill health. He was re-elected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses and had received the unanimous nomination of his party for another Congressional term at the time of his death.

Governor Powers was a striking figure in the National House. Large and well proportioned physically, swarthy of complexion, his massive head crowned with a shock of raven black hair, he always attracted notice among his fellow members by his distinction of bearing and graciousness of manner. A Republican all his life, the traditions and principles of the party had been woven into the very warp and woof of his character, but although commonly known as a "standpatter," he never hesitated to voice his disagreement when a declaration or principle was contrary to his conscientious conviction. He had a keen sense of justice and with both head and heart decided matters, particularly when they reached down to the firesides of the masses.

On account of his long experience in legal and financial matters, he was appointed to serve on the Committees on Elections No. 1, Territories, and Banking and Currency, and there he brought to the national questions of those times the same studious considera-

tion and matured judgment that had always characterized his work in public office. The members of the Committee on Banking and Currency continued to consult with him while he was confined to his bed in his last illness, and acknowledged a most valued assistance in framing the emergency currency measures that were passed immediately after the business panic of 1907.

His private interests were largely as a landholder. At one time he owned about two hundred thousand acres. For many years he was President of the Farmers' National Bank of Houlton, Maine. He was a director of several other financial institutions in Maine and in Boston. He was interested in the educational institutions of Maine, and served as a trustee of several which enjoyed his patronage. In 1870, Colby University conferred upon him a degree of A.M., and later, in recognition of his distinguished public services, the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Order of Elks, but in neither of these was he an active member, as his public duties and other concerns absorbed nearly all his time and strength.

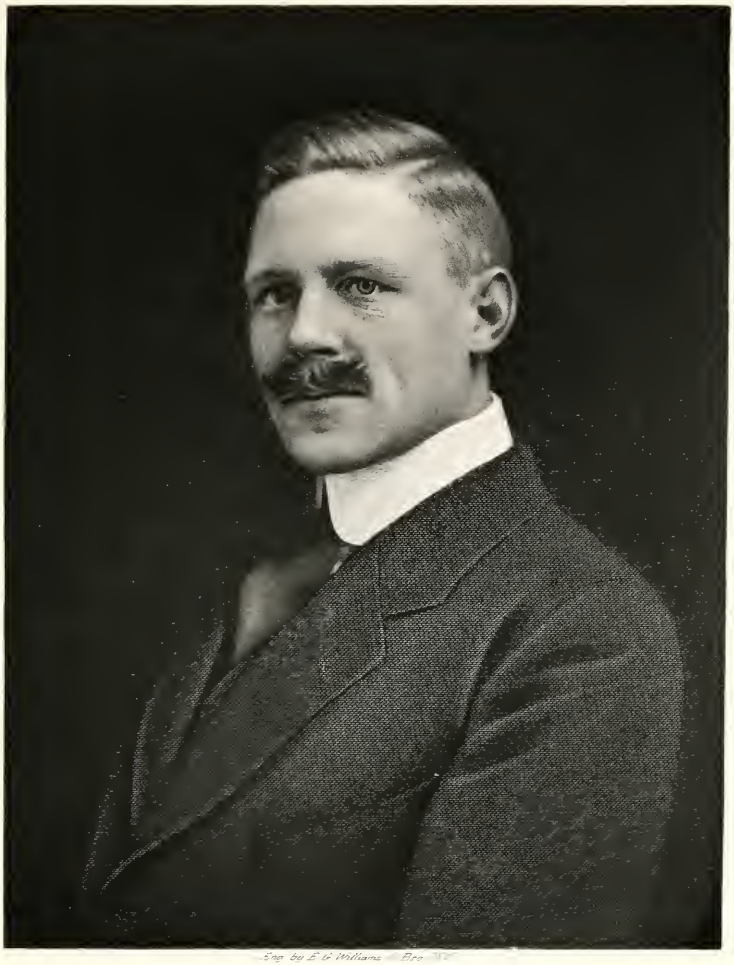
He died on July 28, 1908, his widow and the children of his second marriage, Walter A., Martha P., Doris V., Ralph A., and Margaret L. Powers all surviving him. At the time of his death he had been for forty-four years almost continually in the public service, and left a record unstained by any unworthy act, and distinguished for loyal devotion to the interests of his constituents and his country. He was always courageous and independent, fair in his judgment, and strong in his convictions of right. This the people of that northern country well knew, and with pride and affection they gave him their earnest support for more than a generation. There he is remembered, not so much for his success in life, as for his warm, genial manner and kindly nature. His instincts were social. He loved the companionship of his fellow men. As he came and went he had a cordial word and hearty greeting for everyone he met, and few there were who could resist the rare charm of his personality. There was no trace of snobbery or affectation in his character; if he had a weakness, it was his extreme modesty at all times. He was a delightful, kind-hearted man. "He looked out upon life with the spirit of an optimist and from the depths of his own frank and generous nature radiated an atmosphere of hope and cheer upon those about him."

WALTER AVERILL POWERS

WALTER AVERILL POWERS was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, April 16, 1888. He is the son of Lewellyn Powers and Martha G. (Averill) Powers. His father was a prominent lawyer and citizen of the State of Maine. His extensive law practice led him in 1887 to seek and gain admittance to the Suffolk County Bar in Massachusetts. To this temporary residence in Boston is due the fact that Massachusetts is the native State of Walter Averill Powers. His father was well known in political as well as legal circles when Walter was born. He had served Aroostook County, Maine, six years, as prosecuting attorney and the same district for four years, as United States Collector of Customs. He had represented his district four terms in the Maine Legislature and the fourth congressional district of Maine in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States. For the remainder of his seventy-two years of life he was much in the service of the public. He was twice elected Governor of Maine 1897–1901 and was United States Congressman from the fourth district to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Congresses. He did not serve out his last term in the Congress, dying July 28, 1908.

Walter A. Powers was named for his immigrant ancestor, Walter Power, who before 1641 came from Essex, England, to Charlestown, Massachusetts, removing later to what is now Littleton, Massachusetts. Among his colonial forebears was Captain Peter Powers, who served in the expedition against Louisbourg, and who was also something of an explorer and writer of historical tracts.

The childhood and youth of Walter A. Powers were uneventful. He was fond of study and early determined to secure an education. He had few of the difficulties to overcome which boys of slender means encounter. Possessed of good intellectual abilities he easily mastered the studies of the curriculum of the preparatory



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Walter A. Powers

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school and of the college. He fitted for college in the Ricker Classical School, Houlton, Maine, entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in the class of 1906, and gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and graduated *summa cum laude.* He took his course in law at Harvard University, where he was an editor of the *Harvard Law Review,* and received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1909. He began the practice of his profession in Houlton, Maine, in 1908, and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1909.

From 1912 to 1914 he held the position of Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts. He became First Lieutenant of Marines of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, March 27, 1913. November 5, 1915, he was commissioned Captain of the First Marine Company, the largest company in the State's service.

In college Mr. Powers was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He is a member of the order of Free Masons, also a member of the Algonquin Club and the Harvard Club. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Powers is not married.

Among the varied round of relaxations which appeal to him, he finds none equal to reading. Of the many influences which have contributed to start him upon a successful life career, he reckons home first; after that, travel, contact with men in active life; and private study.

Mr. Powers is a man of sound character and a determination to succeed. He has made a most promising start in professional life. His face is toward the future lighted by hope, worthy ambition, and steadfast purpose.

WILBUR HOWARD POWERS

WILBUR HOWARD POWERS is an exponent of the strenuous life. It seems to be in the blood, for in tracing back his ancestry one finds a marked stream of energy flowing down through the generations. It is interesting to trace the evolution of names as well as of races. The name of Powers was originally Le Poer, and the first ancestor of whom anything definite is known came over with William the Conqueror to England. He was in the Battle of Hastings and his name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey. The name Le Poer was anglicized by William the Conqueror and has been spelt Poer, Powre, Poore, and Power.

Walter Power came from Essex, England, and landed at Salem, Mass., in 1654, and settled in what is now the town of Littleton, Mass.

Elder John White also came from England in 1632, — probably from Chelmsford, — with members of the parish of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., then called Newtowne. Gore Hall, the library of Harvard College, is built on what was then a part of his home lot. Elder John White was Mr. Powers' first ancestor in this country on his mother's side, and was noted for his religious zeal. He helped to found Cambridge and was elected on its first Board of Selectmen in 1634 and 1635. Later he removed to Hartford, Conn., was one of the founders of the town, was elected Selectman four different times, and was a recognized leader in civic affairs. In 1659, he removed to Hadley, Mass., and was one of the founders of that town and three times elected Selectman. He twice served the town as representative in the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1670 he returned to Hartford at the call of the church to take the position of Elder, — a position of large influence in those days.

His son, Nathaniel White, the next in line of ancestry, had the unique distinction of being elected eighty-five times as representative to the Legislature of Connecticut from Middletown, serving continuously fifty years. During part of this period representatives were elected twice each year.

Wilbur H. Powers.

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Captain Joseph Taylor, Mr. Powers' maternal great-grandfather, was in all the Indian and Colonial wars, and in the War of the Revolution was aide-de-camp to General Stark. He had many thrilling experiences in these wars.

Ezekiel Powers, Wilbur Powers' great-grandfather, was one of the first settlers of Croydon, N. H., was its largest landowner and wealthiest man, and was a magistrate of the town, under King George III. He invented the side-hill plow, the loop sled, the first sap pan for making maple sugar, and numerous other conveniences to aid the farmer.

Major Abijah Powers, Mr. Powers' grandfather, was a member of the Board of Selectmen of Croydon, N. H., for many years, — chairman several times; he represented the town in the State Legislature three times, and served in the War of 1812 as Captain and Major.

Elias Powers, father of Wilbur Powers, was a farmer and land-surveyor, born May 1, 1808, and died Jan. 29, 1891. He was noted for his truthfulness, fairness, and excellent judgment and was a perfect type of the country squire of the old school. He was a County Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace and Quorum. In one case against the County of Sullivan, he had the unique distinction, under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, of stating the facts of the case so clearly that both sides rested upon his evidence, though many witnesses had been summoned on each side, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court on the question of law involved.

The Croydon *Centennial* states that "the Powerses were distinguished for their giant frames, great physical strength and vigorous intellects."

From such an ancestry, distinguished in the civic, military and religious life of the country, Wilbur Howard Powers started life with a great inheritance on Jan. 22, 1849, in Croydon, N. H. His early life was occupied with the duties and responsibilities common to a youth brought up on a New England farm. He was early trained to assume responsibilities, and proved worthy of trust. He was ambitious to obtain a broad education, and his father promised him one term at an academy, but he at once commenced to fit for college. By great persistency he persuaded his parents to permit him to finish the course, and graduated from Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., in 1871. Some of his relatives and friends thought it a waste of time and money to go to college, and he felt that it was not just to ask his parents to use for his education any portion of their property

which might, otherwise, descend to his brothers and sister; therefore, he preferred to rely wholly upon his own efforts. He found a friend in Ruel Durkee, — the Jethro Bass of Winston Churchill's novel, "Coniston," — who agreed to finance him to the extent of $1,600, but Mr. Powers was obliged to borrow only $670 from his benefactor, for he earned the rest of his college expenses by his own efforts. He received the degree of A.B. from Dartmouth College in 1875, A.M. in 1880; Boston University School of Law, LL.B. 1878.

From early years he was an omnivorous reader, reading the editorials of Horace Greeley in the N. Y. *Tribune* as early as six years of age. Darwin's "Theory of Evolution" found in him an early and ardent advocate. The great poets and novelists fed his eager mind and stimulated his intellectual activity.

In 1879 — January 22 — he began the practice of law at 13 Pemberton Square, Boston. From that time on his life has been filled with many and growing activities in various lines of service, professional, political, social and educational. Only a man of great physical endurance and keen intellectual powers could carry on so many lines of endeavor so successfully as he has. He has been counsel for the towns of Hyde Park, Cottage City, and Wareham, for the Old Colony and New Haven Railroads, for the Golden Cross Society, for the Balch Brothers Company, receiver of the Guardian Endowment Society, and is executor of and trustee of several very large estates. He represented Hyde Park in the Legislature three successive years, 1890–1892; was a member of the Republican State Committee, 1893–1894, and was a presidential elector, casting his vote for McKinley, in 1897; was a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners for Hyde Park, 1893–1900; was a member of the Republican Town Committee of Hyde Park from 1894–1908, serving in the various capacities of chairman, secretary and treasurer, and would have continued a member indefinitely had he not declined to serve; and he was also a member of the School Committee from 1899–1909, serving the last six years as Chairman, when he removed to Cambridge.

While a member of the Legislature he had charge of many important measures and probably drafted more bills for the other members of the House than the rest of the House put together. His conspicuous service made him the acknowledged floor leader on the Republican side of the House in the latter part of his legislative experience.

He has been an active member of the following organizations:

the United Order of the Golden Cross; the National Fraternal Congress; the Royal Arcanum; the Delta Kappa Epsilon; the Masons; the Society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution; the Boston City Club; the Colonial Club of Cambridge; the Waverly Club of Hyde Park; the Point Independence Yacht Club; the Dartmouth Alumni Association; the Alumni Association of the Boston University School of Law; the Kimball Union Academy Alumni Association; the Republican Club of Massachusetts; and has held official positions as Chairman of the Committee on Laws from 1885 to 1895 and General Counsel for the Golden Cross since 1885; President of the Waverly Club for many years; President of the Boston University Alumni Association 1905 and 1906; President of the Kimball Union Academy Alumni Association; and is the first President of the National Fraternal Congress of America.

In addition to his professional, political and social duties he has found time to enjoy recreation in various forms that would keep up the tone of his body and mind to the highest pitch. Fishing, sailing, and bridge whist are enjoyed by him, and he finds recreation in writing biographies, editorials, and humorous sketches.

May 1, 1880, he was married to Emily Owen, daughter of Frederick L. and Rebecca Chandler Owen, who was descended from John Owen who emigrated from Wales to Connecticut in 1664. The Owen family contains many lawyers, doctors and teachers. Two children have been born of the union, a son, Walter Powers, who has followed his father's footsteps as a lawyer, and Myra Powers, who is still a student. Mr. Powers was again married to Lottie I. (Mills) Koehler on May 17, 1914.

From his own large and successful experience Mr. Powers believes that young people should be taught the value of responsibility as a developer of character, and that honor, industry, honesty, self-control, frugality and politeness are the old-fashioned virtues that must be cherished and lived to insure success; he believes that pluck, patience and persistence are essential elements in the make-up of those who would reach any prominent position in American life; that a man should not only be loyal to his vocation but also be interested in social service, ministering to the public welfare as a kind neighbor, public-spirited citizen and loyal patriot.

Mr. Powers' career of large usefulness and public service illustrates the value of a splendid inheritance, early responsibilities, hard work, a high standard of honor, and consecrated devotion to the good of humanity.

JAY BIRD REYNOLDS

JAY BIRD REYNOLDS, a prosperous shoe manufacturer of Orange, Massachusetts, was born in what is now Brockton, but then known as North Bridgewater, May 2, 1854. The business of life began for him at a tender age, for he was only five years old when he began to help his father in making shoes, and later when he was not attending the district schools of the region he worked hard in his father's shoeshop. At fourteen he gave up going to school, and for two or three years remained with his father. He then spent several years in the various Brockton shoe factories, and in 1874 set up in business on his own account. He bought enough leather to make five cases of shoes of thirty pairs each, and from this small beginning his business began to expand, till it became needful for him to take as a partner Mr. Henry H. Tucker, of the neighboring town of Avon. The partnership was dissolved within a year or two, and for a season Mr. Reynolds conducted business alone.

In May, 1887, Mr. Reynolds began manufacturing in Orange. His success under these conditions was very marked, and in 1897 the business was incorporated as the Jay B. Reynolds Shoe Company, of which he was made President and Treasurer. In the course of a few years, he unfortunately lost his hearing, and on this account he retired from active business in 1902.

Mr. Reynolds has always taken an interest in horses and cattle, and for several years managed a large cattle farm in Orange. In 1896 he removed to Athol, which is now his residence, although his business is carried on at Orange.

Mr. Reynolds is a member of such Masonic organizations as Paul Revere Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Satucket Chapter R. A. M., and Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Brockton; and he is likewise a member of Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, and is a member of Lodge 1296, B. P. O. Elks, of Greenfield. The Poquaig Club of Athol, to which Mr. Reynolds belongs, includes very many influential men of Athol and vicinity. Politically Mr. Reynolds is known as a loyal Republican, and he is a firm supporter of no license principles.

Mr. Reynolds was married on November 6, 1878, to Mrs. Ellen M. Phillips Drake, but there are no children of the marriage.

Jay B. Reynolds

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Alexander Hamilton Rice

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE was born in Roxbury (now a part of Boston), Massachusetts, August 29, 1875. His father was John Hamilton Rice, a successful merchant, a man of literary and scholarly tastes, and a great reader of books on science, history, biography, and travel. He was born July 6, 1849, and died in September, 1899, and was a son of Alexander Hamilton, and Augusta (McKim) Rice. Alexander H. Rice was a prominent man during the latter half of the last century, being a member of Congress from Massachusetts, 1859 to 1867, and Governor of Massachusetts, 1876 to 1879. Harvard College conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1876. He was born in 1819 and died in 1895.

Alexander Hamilton Rice's mother is Cora Lee, daughter of John Theodore and Annette Arabella Collins (Lee) Clark.

Dr. Rice's ancestry includes many names well known in New England—Rice, Capen, Collins, Bradford, Lee, and Clark. The founders of all of these families came to America from England during the middle and latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in or near Boston. Among his ancestors of note may be mentioned Judge Collins of Danvers, Col. Arthur Noble, who distinguished himself in the French and Indian Wars, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland (1737-1832), who was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Alexander Hamilton Rice, as a boy, was much given to outdoor sports and to drawing and reading. He clearly showed his tendency towards the pursuit he entered upon in his young manhood—adventurous explorations and travels, which have brought him fame and no little honor. His reading was extensive and embraced science, travel and exploration, biography, philosophy, religion and also the works of English novelists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He attended the public schools of Boston until the age of sixteen, when he entered the Noble and Greenough School to fit for Harvard College. He received his A.B. from Harvard in 1898 and on June 24, 1915, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from the same College. During his college course he kept up his outdoor sports, particularly rowing and football, being a member of his class crew and eleven. While an undergraduate he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Phi Delta Psi. During his university career he travelled extensively in North America and much in Europe, spending the long summer vacations in this manner. He

did much of his travelling on foot, on one occasion, while touring Norway, walking from Bergen to Christiania, where he met Nansen, the noted explorer.

It was after graduation in 1898, that Dr. Rice began in earnest his exploratory travels. He first went to the far Northwest of this continent and walked and paddled by canoe thousands of miles through wild regions seldom visited by man. Next he visited Asia and then Africa. During the several years he was engaged in making these explorations, he was also a student at the Harvard Medical School, from which he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1904. After receiving this degree he served a term as Surgical Interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital. South America had claimed his attention as being a continent containing vast regions which were almost unknown to civilized races. During his medical course he had visited South America for a brief period and had made preparations for the extensive explorations he later carried out in the unknown wilderness of the Amazon's Valley and the Orinoco River. The main object of these explorations was topographical, but he also paid considerable attention to research along anthropological, ethnological, and medical lines.

Dr. Rice was the holder of a certificate of the Royal Geographical Society School of Geographical Surveying and Astronomy, and the study necessary to obtain this certificate, combined with his previous practical experience in exploratory work, made him eminently fitted to undertake the difficult and hazardous explorations in South America. That he proved himself a master hand in his researches and topographical work is clearly evidenced by the fact that after making his first expedition to South American wilds he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Every year the King gives through this Society a gold medal for explorers. The recipient for this year—1914—selected by the Council of the Society and approved by the King is Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice of Boston, Massachusetts. He was also awarded early in 1914 the gold medal of the Harvard Travellers' Club.

Dr. Rice has made three extensive exploratory expeditions to South America, besides a number of shorter trips. His experiences in 1906 were memorable and often thrilling. During that trip he travelled from Caracas to Bogota, with pack mules and ponies, the journey taking two months. He established for himself fame as a surgeon among the natives. In a village he passed through was a priest who had septic poisoning in his right arm,

and learning that an American physician was in the village, he went to see Dr. Rice, who advised amputation of the arm. He did the operation on the following day under ether and the priest was very much surprised to find his arm taken off with scarcely any pain. News of this, to them, wonderful operation, spread fast among the native villages, and when he entered any village thereafter during the trip, the head man had all the sick or injured inhabitants gathered together to be treated by Dr. Rice. On this journey, Dr. Rice crossed the Andes and was several times deserted by his Indian guides and in dire danger of injury or death on the perilous heights of the mountain range. He fortunately escaped these dangers and returned home, after discovering the source of the Rio Uaupés and making several other important geographical discoveries.

In 1907 he began his second long trip to South America, his object being to explore the vast unknown region of the northwestern Amazon's Valley, in Northern Brazil, and the southern tributaries of the Omicron River, in Southern Venezuela. This was a far more difficult and dangerous undertaking than was the 1906 expedition, for it necessitated going among the wild, fierce tribes inhabiting regions which white men had never penetrated. Sometime later, when he was supposed to be in the wild fastnesses of Northern Brazil, or Southern Venezuela, word was received that he had been killed and eaten by natives; but his safe return several months later disproved the story. He returned in season to partake in the festivities of the Decennial Celebration of his class and receive the congratulations of his classmates. He was one of the speakers at the class dinner at the Hotel Somerset in Boston, on June 22, 1908.

Dr. Rice's discoveries in his various lines of research during this expedition were numerous; many of them, especially those of a geographical and topographical nature, were of almost inestimable value to the scientific world. These results of his journey he published, after his return, in a series of Monographs on the Results of Explorations in South America, in the *Geographical Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, and with them was published a map of the Uaupés River. This map Dr. Rice plotted out and drew from his actual and accurate observations on the spot, and it forms a valuable increment to the geography of that portion of South America.

After concluding the publication of these monographs and maps, Dr. Rice began to prepare for a third extended exploratory trip to South America, the object to be further investigations

in the northwestern Amazon Basin. So far as known, at that time, no white men had ever entered the portion of Colombia which he planned to explore, and it was in part uninhabited or inhabited only by tribes of semi-savage Indians. Again did his friends urge him not to risk his life, and an issue of a Boston newspaper about six months after his departure had this to say about the chances of his returning: "Friends say that it will be absolutely necessary for him to be always on his guard, for the natives are especially hostile to white men. But, as the Boston explorer has time and again shown that he is not only most careful but is especially blessed with good luck, it is confidently believed that he will return safe and sound to civilization."

Dr. Rice started on this third trip in January, 1912. While his primary object was exploration for the purpose of mapping out this unknown region, he expected to devote considerable time to the investigations of the natural resources and animal life of that region and also to making a careful study of the natives of the region to discover, if possible, their origin. They have been classed by some as of part Mongoloid or other Asiatic origin; but Dr. Rice, from his observations in former trips, believed this idea was incorrect. He had found that the Indians he saw in previous expeditions were of brown or olive skin, and had their senses highly developed. He believed that they were an older race than Europeans. In his opinion they represented the highest development of evolution possible for them in the conditions under which they had always existed. To accomplish all these objects in a satisfactory manner would take many months, and Dr. Rice did not expect to return for about two years. Nearly twenty months elapsed between his departure and his arrival back at New York, bringing his garnered sheaves of scientific discoveries with him.

Dr. Rice has prepared a report of his expedition for the Royal Geographical Society.

On October 6, 1915, at Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Rice was married to Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener.

Dr. Rice is a member of the Bath Club of London, the Société Geographique de Paris, and the Travellers' Club of Paris. He belongs to the Tavern and Tennis and Racquet Clubs of Boston, and the Harvard and University Clubs of New York. He is a Republican in politics. While his residence is in Boston, it is needless to say that that is the last place to look for him. Of late years he has spent little time in Boston and even his relatives and most intimate friends often find it difficult to locate him. He is a

born traveller, a man of fine physique, strong and powerful because of the violent sports and exercise he has indulged in from his youth up.

Naturally the great European War attracted Dr. Rice with a power that could not be resisted; accordingly he became a member of the Surgical Staff of American Ambulance, Paris, France, from September, 1914, to June, 1915, and Surgeon of Hospital No. 72, Paris, from September, 1914, to January, 1915.

On his return to this country the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard University in June, 1915. In August, 1916, he became a member of the Consulting Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Newport Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island, a position which he still holds.

Following is the advice he gives to young Americans, written by Dr. Rice for the readers of this work:

"First become inculcated with the spirit of Democracy—a desire to know all classes, creeds, colors, and races of people. The periphery of one's acquaintance should be bounded by the limits of the world only. Municipally know the slums as well as the socially best and strongest. The average form of patriotism is a narrow, bigoted, selfish assumption engendered by ignorance, arrogance, and self-conceit.

"Never be satisfied with the mediocre, moderate, or modest; only what is hardest, biggest, most difficult, and most extreme is worth while.

"Go at anything with a desire to be professional at it, or leave it.

"Understand one's self thoroughly. As much of human nature is learned subjectively as objectively.

"If the boy is to be truly the father of the man, he should be unrelentingly Spartan, in subjecting himself to cold, exposure, strain, fatigue, and setting himself physical tasks which cannot quite be accomplished. These measures breed physical courage, hardihood, endurance, pertinacity, and self-denial. The best horsemen learn to ride without stirrups.

"The best guides in the formative period are sympathetic and understanding fathers, good books, and the inspiring influence of older men who have achieved success along lines for which the young man has tastes, inclinations or habitual talents.

"The responsibility of parents to their issue is tremendous. The individual should strive for the developing of himself, not as an end for his own satisfaction but as a means of race improvement through his own progeny. Then there is reason and right in his having lived."

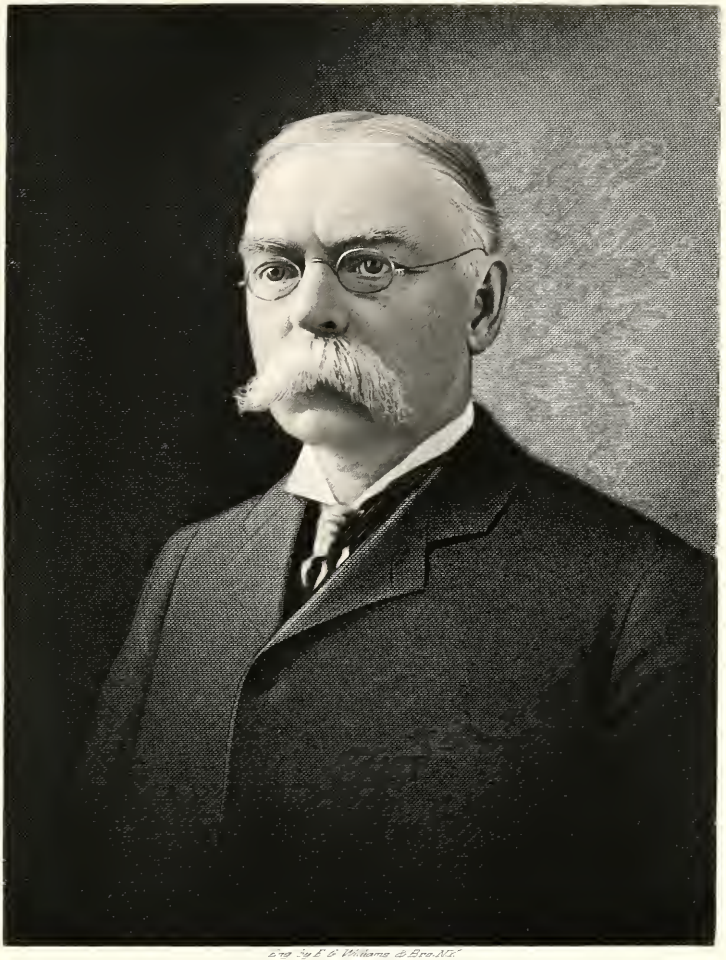
WILLIAM BALL RICE

OF the energetic leaders who have built up the great industries of New England, few have labored more wisely and effectively than the late William Ball Rice, for many years at the head of one of the largest boot and shoe manufacturing establishments in the world, and long one of the most honored and esteemed citizens of Quincy, Massachusetts. He was born in Hudson, then Feltonville, a part of the town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, on April 1, 1840. His father, Obed Rice, a shoemaker of rare energy and sterling honesty, born June 30, 1810, and died July 2, 1890, was the son of Ithamar Rice, born November 25, 1742, and died October 23, 1824, and Sarah (Dunn) Rice. His mother was Sarah Merriam Ball, daughter of Micah R. and Rachel (Lincoln) Ball, of Leominster and Princeton.

The Rice family is descended from Edmund Rice who emigrated from Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. It has supplied many men of prominence in the political, civic and industrial life of the nation.

Ithamar Rice rendered efficient service with the English at Halifax in the war with France in 1760, and was among the first patriots to resist British oppression at Lexington in 1775. The Ball family, prominent also in many ways, came from England in the seventeenth century.

The boyhood of William Ball Rice, like that of so many country boys of half a century or more ago, was one of toil and industry. His only schooling was in the district school of Feltonville, but he possessed a mind that never ceased to learn. At the age of seven he began to help his father, whose work was done at home according to a common custom among shoemakers of that time. At the age of nine he went to work on a farm several miles from home. As a young man he showed a taste for debating societies and theatricals, doubtless acquiring from them some of the readiness of thought and expression which became so useful to him in



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W. B. Rice

after years. He was always foremost in the activities of the young people of his town, having a natural aptitude for leadership.

He early entered a shoe factory in Hudson, where he remained until he reached his majority, and by industry and frugality succeeded in saving a small sum of money. This little capital he invested in a toy factory in Hudson with a fellow townsman named Houghton under the name of Rice and Houghton. Early in 1862 he opened a toy store on Hanover Street, Boston, for the sale of his Hudson product and other small wares. Disposing of this business, he enlisted as Second Lieutenant in Company E of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, serving among the one hundred days' men in 1863 in the Civil War.

He returned to the shoe business as traveling salesman for a Hudson Shoe Manufacturer. In October, 1866, he associated himself with Horatio H. Hutchins, of Hudson, under the firm name of Rice and Hutchins, and began the sale of shoes on commission. The firm's entire capital was less than five hundred dollars, part of which was loaned by a friend who had faith in Mr. Rice. They had unlimited energy and resolution, however, and the country's needs were great after the enforced privations of the Civil War, so that trade commenced briskly and increased very rapidly.

Early in their career they saw the advantage of manufacturing the goods they sold, and branding them with their own name and trade-mark. They first manufactured men's heavy split shoes and women's polish and polkas so much in vogue before 1880. They soon added their finer goods, and continued steadily improving their product and increasing its variety. To meet the increasing demand for their lines, factory after factory was opened until they had not less than seven of the best factories in America, making all varieties and qualities of shoes for men, women, boys, misses and children. Each of these factories has specialized on a particular grade or style, that at South Braintree, on fine shoes for ladies; that at Rockland, fine shoes for men; those at Marlboro, medium priced men's, boy's and children's shoes; and at Warren, Maine, low priced men's shoes.

Changing from their original method of selling exclusively through jobbers, in 1884 they began to establish wholesale agencies for the special sale of their products. In addition to their Boston office, they soon had special wholesale distributing stores in New

York and Philadelphia, later opening agencies in Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, Atlanta and Boston. From these centers their shoes have found a market in every part of the United States. For many years they have done a large foreign business and have sales-rooms in London, Berlin and other English and continental cities. From a beginning with practically no capital, Rice and Hutchins developed immense resources. With great expansion, a more permanent organization became essential, and the firm was changed in 1892 to a close corporation, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In 1901 this was increased to $2,000,000, and in 1905 it was made $5,000,000.

Although expending his energies so lavishly in the upbuilding of this great industry, Mr. Rice gave much attention to other affairs, of a business, civic and social character. He was for many years Vice-President and director of the Continental National Bank of Boston, a director of its successors the Colonial Bank and the Commonwealth Trust Company, a trustee of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company and of the Franklin Savings Bank. He was at one time President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and was always an untiring worker for anything that would advance the interests of his trade. He had been Vice-President of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club since its organization, and was a member of the Algonquin, Union and Merchants Clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce of Boston.

In politics he was an Independent Democrat though sometimes differing from his party and always acting independently. He believed in a low tariff and free raw material. Often urged to fill public office, he consented to become a candidate only once, and was then as a Democrat defeated for the Governor's Council by a small vote in a strong Republican district. On the death of the successful candidate, during his term of office, Mr. Rice was appointed by Governor Russell, in 1893, to fill the vacancy.

He had a keen interest in the welfare of Boston, his business headquarters, as well as those of the Commonwealth at large. Governor Greenhalge appointed him a member of the first Metropolitan District Commission of greater Boston, and he served as chairman. Active in organizing the Boston Associated Board of Trade, he was its first President and a delegate to it continuously until its dissolution.

Mr. Rice was married October 25, 1860, to Emma Louise, daughter of Simeon Cunningham of Marlboro, Massachusetts, a descendant from Robert Cunningham, who came from the north of Ireland to Boston and Spencer in 1717, and Mary Sanborn Cunningham who was the daughter of Moses and Lydia (Sherburn) Sanborn, of Kensington, New Hampshire.

Mr. Rice's death occurred at his home in Quincy on May 21, 1909, after a long illness from cerebral hemorrhage. He is survived by his wife and by three of the four children that came to bless their happy union. Two sons, Harry Lee and Fred Ball, are associated in the shoe manufacturing corporation, living in Dover. A daughter, Mary Sanborn, is the wife of Homer L. Bigelow, and lives at Chestnut Hill near Boston.

Mr. Rice took little time for relaxation, but enjoyed driving and automobiling from his beautiful home in Adams Street, and took a short European trip each year or two. He attended the First Congregational Church of Quincy.

A noble monument to Mr. Rice's munificence, one which has placed all classes of his fellow citizens under lasting obligations to him, is the City Hospital of Quincy, which he founded in 1890, and for which he gave the land and buildings, making a large addition just before his death and contributing to the endowment fund in his will. This institution had been open scarcely two months when it became the relief station in a terrible railroad accident, in which nearly thirty people were killed and scores were injured.

No better or more touching tribute to a manly and useful life can be offered than these resolutions of regret passed by a leading organization:

"Seldom has the New England Shoe and Leather Association, during its long existence, had to record the loss of a member of such pre-eminent usefulness as is the occasion of our meeting today.

"President, member, friend, in whatsoever relationship we regard him, William B. Rice will always live with us, the exemplar of just conception, effective action and helpful counsel.

"Broad, catholic, tolerant to every honest effort, instant in detection of unworthy method, the tonic of his stimulating presence was an uplifting influence in every relation of his busy life.

"Such a noble personality can never die; with us it will ever remain a stimulus to right purpose."

WILLIAM ELLIS RICE

WILLIAM ELLIS RICE, son of William and Emeline (Draper) Rice, was born at Ware, Massachusetts, August 6, 1833.

He is from Colonial stock, in the seventh line from his first American ancestor, Deacon Edmund Rice, who, born in 1594, came from Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638.

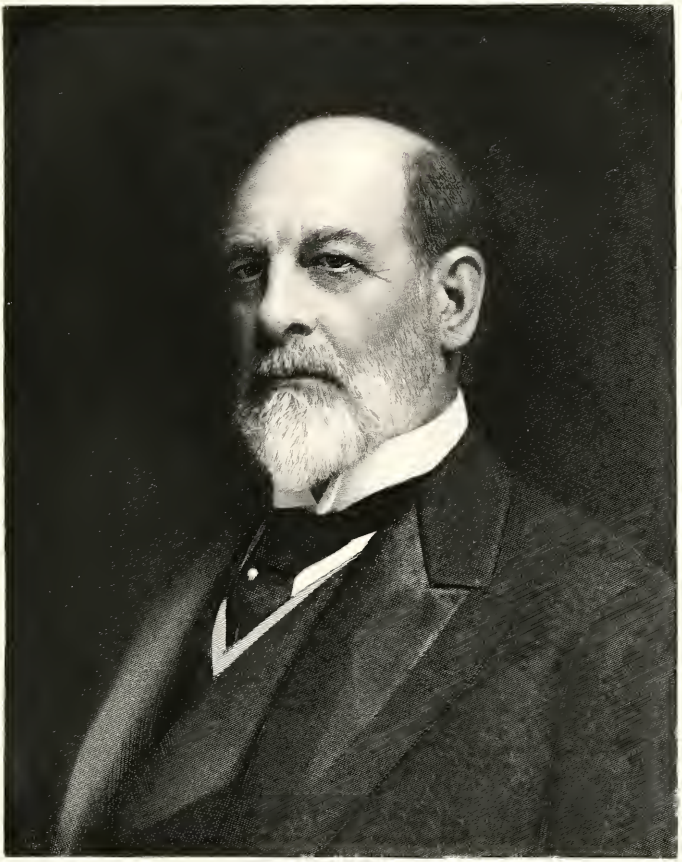
His genealogical descent is through Thomas, b. 1611; Ephraim, b. 1655; John, b. 1704; Peter, b. 1755; William, b. 1803. His grandfather, Peter Rice, born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 25, 1755, moved to Spencer, Massachusetts, and married Olive, daughter of Major Asa Baldwin of Spencer, an officer in the Revolutionary Army. Peter Rice was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a member of Captain Seth Washburn's company that marched from Leicester, and he was one of those actually in the fight at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

William, son of Peter, and the youngest of thirteen children all born at Spencer, was the father of William Ellis. He died at Worcester, November 18, 1882, in his eightieth year.

On the maternal side, his grandfather, Hon. James Draper, born at Spencer, February 26, 1778, was the sixth of that name, and in direct descent from James Draper, who, born 1618, came from Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was born in Spencer and died there in 1868, in his ninety-first year, having served his native town in many capacities, such as Town Clerk, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Town Treasurer, Overseer of the Poor, and Town Agent. He was also a County Commissioner, a member of the General Court for thirteen years, a Senator, a Magistrate for over fifty years, and the author of "Draper's History of Spencer," published in 1841.

His mother, the eldest daughter of James and Lucy (Watson) Draper of Spencer, was a woman of unusual dignity of character, kindhearted, and sympathetic. She died in 1854.

His parents were residing at his birth in Ware, where his father, in partnership with his elder brother, was proprietor of the general store of the town; later his parents took up their residence in Worcester. Here he acquired such education as was considered



Wm. E. Rice

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necessary to fit for commercial business, including attendance at the High School and at Leicester Academy.

In 1852, at the age of eighteen, he obtained the position of Clerk and Bookkeeper in the counting room of Ichabod Washburn and Company in Worcester, at the time the principal drawers and finishers of the finer grades of iron wire in this country. He remained with this firm seven years, acquiring a general knowledge of business and of the manufacture of wire, and then relinquished his position and engaged in similar business, in partnership with Mr. Dorrance S. Goddard, under the firm name of William E. Rice and Company. Business was started in leased premises in Connecticut and shortly after moved to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where a large modern plant was erected by the firm, and the venture made successful and prosperous.

In 1865, at the solicitation of Mr. Ichabod Washburn, whose confidence and favor Mr. Rice possessed, this business was joined with Mr. Washburn's larger business under the title of I. Washburn and Moen Wire Works. Concurrently Mr. Rice became a stockholder, director, and executive officer in this corporation. From this merger began Mr. Rice's influence and activity in the further development in Worcester of its greatest industry, the manufacture of wire. He was in hearty accord with Mr. Washburn in the belief that the business could be greatly expanded with beneficial results. Closely following this connection, a plant in the village of Quinsigamond was purchased, and a company incorporated under the title of the Quinsigamond Iron and Wire Works, for the manufacture of Wire Rods and Wire, with Mr. Rice as its Treasurer and General Manager. This company was very successful in business and was merged with the I. Washburn and Moen Wire Works, under the corporate title of Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, in 1868.

This merger marked an epoch in the enlargement of the wire industry in Worcester, and was the occasion of the purchase of the manufacturing site on Grove Street, at that time occupied in part, under lease, by the I. Washburn and Moen Wire Works; the erection, under a comprehensive plan, of substantial mill buildings and power plants; and the installation of the continuous rod-rolling system for producing rods of small gauge and in longer lengths than was at the time practiced in this country. This practice was introduced from England, where it was reported upon by

Mr. Rice during his visit to the manufacturing districts there in 1867. This system, modified and greatly improved by Worcester engineers, has been a potent factor in promoting the growth of the wire industry in Worcester. Mr. Rice, who was a Director in the corporation and its Treasurer, was influential and active in the expansion, as well as in the general conduct of the business, which has resulted in adding so noticeably to the population and to the prosperity of Worcester.

In 1870 Mr. Rice against visited the iron manufacturing districts of England and Sweden, and arranged for the manufacture of special bars for the continuous rolling system, acquiring for his company the distinction in Sweden of being the first consumer in this country to import rolled iron direct from Swedish manufacturers.

In 1877 he organized the Worcester Wire Company, for the general manufacturer of wire, with a plant at South Worcester. This also became an exceedingly successful company.

In 1899, Mr. Rice, as President of the Worcester Wire Company, an office he took in 1877, and of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, an office he took in 1891, was instrumental, in behalf of the stockholders, in effecting the sale and transfer of all the shares of these two corporations, and in merging the business of both in the American Steel and Wire Company. The successful conclusion of this highly important negotiation, whereby a sum in excess of ten million dollars was distributed to holders of stock, permitted his much desired withdrawal from affairs upon which his attention had so long been concentrated, and his general relinquishment of business pursuits.

Mr. Rice has filled numerous fiduciary positions of importance and been connected in matters of consequence with many corporate and other organizations.

He married, January 11, 1866, Frances Helen, daughter of Thomas L. and Margaret (Bartlett) Randlett of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who died May 3, 1879. December 15, 1881, he married Lucy Draper, daughter of Moores M. and Sophia A. (Draper) White of the City of New York. He has two children, Christine, widow of the late Hon. Rockwood Hoar, now the wife of Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, and Albert White, A.B. Harvard, 1904, A.M. 1905, Harvard Law School, 1908, now engaged in the practice of law in Boston.

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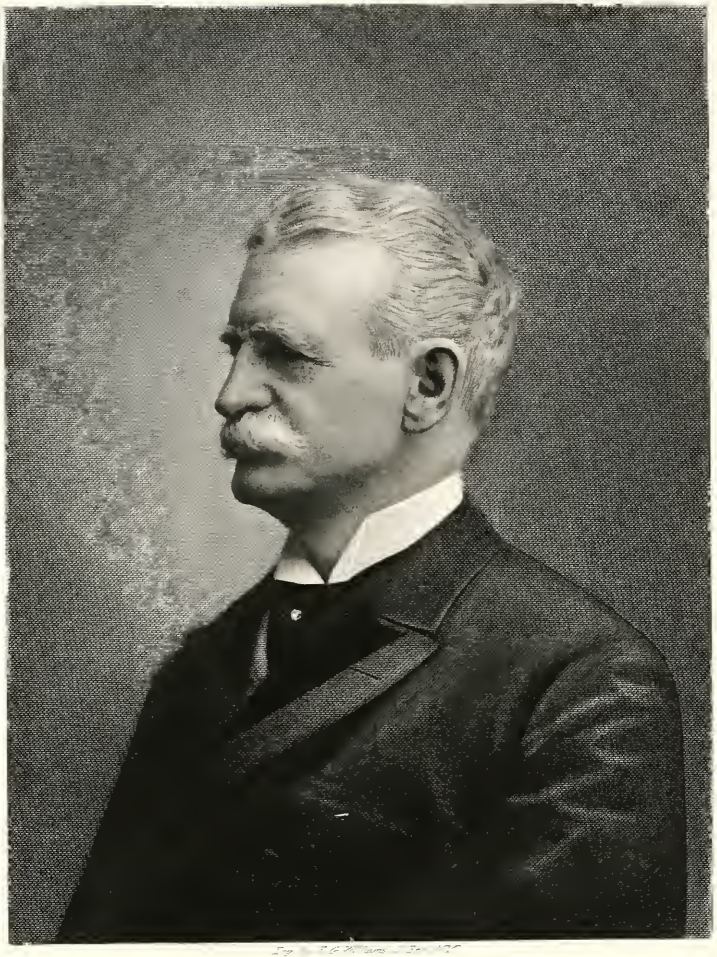

Henry M. Rogers

HENRY HUDDLESTON ROGERS

HENRY HUDDLESTON ROGERS was born in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, on January 29, 1840. He died at his home in New York City, on May 18, 1909. His father was Rowland Rogers, born March 21, 1809, died November 14, 1861. His mother was Mary Eldridge Huddleston. His grandfathers were Henry Huddleston, born in 1772, died January 10, 1832, and Abisha Rogers, born June 23, 1782. His grandmothers before marriage were Rhoda Merrihew, born December 26, 1771, died September 18, 1841, and Judith Cushman, born December 21, 1782.

Mr. Rogers traced his ancestry back to Thomas Rogers who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620. Among his maternal forbears were the Cushmans, after whom Mr. Rogers named the spacious park he gave to Fairhaven.

His mother, a remarkable woman in many ways, had a powerful influence over her son and he inherited from her many qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. Rogers was a fun loving, and alert boy, popular with his schoolmates in the Fairhaven High School from which he graduated in 1856. In after years he liked to recall his Fairhaven school days and made it a point, whenever possible, to attend the annual re-union and dinner of the High School Alumni Association. He often furnished the principal attraction on those happy occasions by his presence and lively interest, and by his reminiscent addresses.

After Mr. Rogers graduated from the High School he worked for a time in a general store for $3 per week. Later he took a position with the Old Colony Railroad.

In 1861, he went to McClintockville, Pennsylvania, and there, with Charles P. Ellis, began to produce and refine oil under the firm name of Rogers and Ellis.

When the Civil War began Mr. Rogers was inclined to enlist

but his diversified business and family interests demanded his attention. He, however, gave liberally to sustain the soldiers and was always a loyal friend to the Union.

Actively and aggressively, and with a keen instinct to seize every available means to advance, he built up his oil business and acquired an intimate knowledge of the technical methods employed in the industry; and many improvements were directly due to suggestions or experiments made by Mr. Rogers.

In July, 1867, he accepted a position as Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Salt Company at Natrona, Pennsylvania, which conducted in connection with its chemical works one of the largest refineries of crude oil in the Allegheny River oil field.

The next step in Mr. Rogers' business career was taken, when in 1874 an alliance was projected and consummated between the leading oil refineries of Cleveland, Pittsburg, and New York. This was the birth of the Standard Oil Company, which has since become one of the best known commercial and financial enterprises ever conceived, and which has served a great and useful purpose in the economy of civilization. Its ships are seen in all the great ports of the seven seas. It furnishes permanent and profitable employment for many thousands of men and, as Mr. Rogers once said, "It steadily carried light and comfort to those who before sat in darkness."

Mr. Rogers assisted in directing the great corporation until he was disabled by his first apoplectic seizure in 1907. He once said speaking of trusts, "If any one can convince me that a trust has more evil to it than good, I will gladly forego my present attitude." He defined a trust as "a combination of ideas backed by capital."

Mr. Rogers started poor and unknown. All he had to begin with was his hands and his brains. From the little town of Fairhaven with nothing but his ambition and his never wavering affection for his mother in his heart, he climbed the hill of difficulty till he stood master of himself, employer of many thousands of men and guardian of many millions of money.

On November 17, 1861, Mr. Rogers was married to Abbie Palmer Gifford, daughter of Captain Peleg Winslow and Amelia Loring (Hammond) Gifford, granddaughter of George W. and Judith (Palmer) Gifford, and of Gideon and Abigail (Hathaway)

Palmer, and a descendant from William Gifford who came from London, England, and settled in Sandwich, Massachusetts, about 1660. Mr. Rogers' first wife died fourteen years before his own death, and he married for his second wife, Miss Emilie Augusta Randel of New York.

Mr. Rogers' children, all born of the first marriage are: Anne Engle, married William E. Benjamin; Cara Leland, married Urban H. Broughton; Mae Huddleston, married William R. Coe; and Henry Huddleston Rogers, Jr., who married Mary Benjamin; and Millicent G. Rogers, a beloved daughter who died in 1890 at the age of eighteen.

Mr. Rogers built a beautiful summer home at Fairhaven and made to the town a series of notable gifts. The first was a grammar school and this is the only building in the town which bears his name. This was followed by a beautiful library building in the Italian renaissance style, named the Millicent Library in memory of his daughter. After the Millicent Library came the splendid town hall, and then a fine Masonic building, which he asked the local Lodge of Free Masons to name after his old friend, George H. Taber.

After the death of his mother, Mr. Rogers built as a memorial to her, the Unitarian Memorial Church, one of the most beautiful and costly and impressive specimens of the Gothic style of architecture in this country. This church and the parish house and manse, the minister's home, form a group of buildings which Hon. Andrew D. White has pronounced to be one of the most remarkable in the land. They are built of granite taken from the Fairhaven estate of Mr. Rogers and are visited and admired annually by thousands of people who appreciate what is noble and inspiring in art.

This group of impressive buildings stands on a fine lawn in the center of the town, surrounded by rare shrubbery and dwarf evergreen trees. In the stately and lofty tower of the church there hangs a chime of melodious bells unsurpassed in richness of tone and quality. Both the exterior and the interior of this wonderful church are decorated and ornamented with all that art and liberality can do to create a miracle of beauty and enduring inspiration. The bronze gates of the cloister and the magnificent gates of the south portal, the main entrance to the church, are among

the finest and richest in the country. The baptistry contains a beautifully designed font. The rich and delicate carvings, the stained glass windows, and the splendid marble with the fan-shaped roof are greatly appreciated by all visitors.

Since Mr. Rogers died, the Unitarian Society of Fairhaven has placed on the east wall of the interior of the church a memorial tablet of marble, bearing this inscription, "In grateful and abiding memory of Henry Huddleston Rogers, erected by the Unitarian Society of Fairhaven."

Another striking building given by Mr. Rogers is the new High School, modeled after the English Tudor style as seen at Eton and Winchester. It stands in commanding position at the entrance to the town as one approaches over the bridge across the Acushnet River from the city of New Bedford. In its spacious grounds there is a large stadium for out-door games and sports. Attached to the High School is a fine and spacious gymnasium. This school is equipped in its mechanical, industrial, literary, and scholastic departments with everything conceivable in the way of modern methods of training for young people and it has a staff of teachers of high ability.

Mr. Rogers had a decided opinion that a good high school training was sufficient education for young people. He did not believe in the value of a college education for the average young man or woman, especially for those who have to earn their own living. He said, "The time to set a young man to work is when he graduates from High School. Then the youth is willing and ready to learn. But if you wait until he comes from college, in many instances you will find he is spoilt by conceit and by the contraction of habits which unfit him for discipline and application to hard, patient and efficient work."

Another of the attractive and useful buildings Mr. Rogers erected at Fairhaven, is a charming and finely situated hotel, which he named the "Tabitha Inn," in memory of his great-great-grandmother who bore that name.

Fairhaven is said to have the largest tack and nail factory in the world. This institution is also due to Mr. Rogers who secured its establishment and enlargement in Fairhaven to provide occupation at home for the working people of the town.

Besides all these useful and beautiful institutions and build-

ings Mr. Rogers made liberal expenditure on the streets and roads of Fairhaven and no one who visits the town in summer can fail to be pleased with the fine trees and clean streets and miles of excellent sidewalks, that are due to him. Mr. Rogers constructed the waterworks of the town and in many ways besides those here mentioned he contributed to the improvement and attractiveness of the town.

The people of Fairhaven, after Mr. Rogers' death spontaneously moved to erect to his memory a fitting memorial to express their gratitude for his unmeasured affection and generosity. Accordingly they raised and dedicated on the anniversary of his birth, January 29, 1912, a tall and graceful shaft of granite standing on a conspicuous site at the western entrance of the town. On a tablet on the base of this shaft is this inscription, "In grateful recognition of the worth, achievements and benefactions of Henry Huddleston Rogers, the people of Fairhaven have erected this monument."

Just above this inscribed tablet is a lifelike medallion bas-relief of Mr. Rogers. At the top of the shaft is a powerful electric light. The subscriptions to this memorial came from townspeople who could give modestly and from others down to little children who could contribute only very small sums. The memorial is an enduring and popular testimonial to the gratitude and affection of the entire town.

Besides the great local gifts mentioned above, Mr. Rogers gave liberally to the work of the American Unitarian Association. He established the Robert Collyer Lectureship in the Meadville Theological School in Meadville, Pennsylvania, a training school for Unitarian ministers, and endowed it with $250,000. He gave the town of Mattapoisett, which is within five miles of Fairhaven, a High School building. He gave St. Luke's Hospital in New Bedford, with its splendid nurses' home; and to every good cause he was a constant and generous friend.

He was for years the most influential layman in the Church of the Messiah in New York City, of which Rev. Robert Collyer, his close friend, was for more than two decades the honored and distinguished minister.

The most striking and memorable contribution of Mr. Rogers to the industrial life and progress of America was his construc-

tion in the last years of his life of the Virginian railroad from Norfolk, Virginia—Sewall's Point—to the town of Deepwater, on the Kanawha River, in West Virginia. This railroad is 442 miles long, it cost more than $50,000,000 and ninety-five per cent. of the cost was personally met by Mr. Rogers. A prominent journal said at the time the road was completed, "The fact that a single capitalist put up so large a share of the money expended in creating so long and costly an iron highway is an unique event in railroad history."

Mr. Rogers was a man of marked distinction in his personal appearance. He was tall and straight with the bearing of a patrician in every movement, and his fine head and intellectual face impressed all beholders. He had a high and finely molded forehead, Roman features, with a strong and determined chin and jaw, and fine gray eyes. He could be as tender and gentle as a woman and as strong and as aggressive as a lion. Altogether his appearance and manner indicated to even a chance observer a man of unusual ability and character.

If a man is known by his friends, one may judge what Henry Huddleston Rogers was like from the men and women who were drawn to him, Rev. Robert Collyer, Thomas B. Reed, Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), his most intimate friend, Helen Keller, and Booker T. Washington. These are only representative of the range and quality of Mr. Rogers' friendships. They indicate the diversity and the universality of his tastes and interests.

Helen Keller wrote of him after he passed into the unseen, "How glad I am that I can tell the world of Mr. Rogers' kindness to me! He had the imagination, the vision, and the heart of a great man, and I counted it one of the most precious privileges of my life to have had him for a friend. The memory of his friendship will grow sweeter and brighten each year until he takes my hand again and we gather roses together in the garden of Paradise."

Mr. Rogers gave large sums to Booker T. Washington for his work and helped many industrial schools of the South. And Mr. Washington said of him, "Mr. Rogers was one of the best and greatest men I have ever met, and, as it seems to me, one of the greatest men of his day and age, and he has left many lessons behind him which others can follow to their profit."

It was his admiration for Mark Twain's books that led Mr. Rogers to express his desire to help the famous author even before the two men had met. The close friendship during the later years of two such remarkable men as Henry Huddleston Rogers and Samuel L. Clemens is one of the bright chapters of their lives. They were almost inseparable when near enough to visit each other, and many an anecdote and incident could be recounted of their intercourse. Those who admire Mark Twain must never forget how much the great American humorist owed to the friendship and financial assistance of Mr. Rogers.

He took great pleasure in simple and inspiring sacred music and left a fund to make sure that the Fairhaven Church should always be able to command the best music and choir.

When he died so suddenly on that fatal morning in May, 1909, the news of his death stunned and pained the people of Fairhaven who knew and loved him best. The whole community went in a body to his funeral and manifested a universal grief in which the children of the schools shared, as well as the citizens without regard to creed or condition. They all had the best of reasons to understand that when his body was borne to its tomb Fairhaven had lost its best friend and its greatest benefactor.

He was a man who cherished great hopes and he possessed a will and intelligence which made his life one long series of upward steps toward power and efficiency.

To young men his advice was, "Be clean and straight and to lay hold of every opportunity." He believed in a greater future for America than we have yet dreamed of. He did not think we have yet reached the summit of our achievements but that we are only at the cock-crowing and morning star of a day of wonderful expansion and success in things material and spiritual.

Speaking of Mr. Rogers, Dr. Robert Collyer said, "He was my dear friend from the time when I came to New York to the end of his life, and I could depend on him more truly than I can depend on the hand that holds this pen. Was it money I wanted—he was the man to give me the money there and then it may be, or soon after, and I cannot remember a time when I had gone abegging in this kind when he did not clasp my hand in a good warm grip and say, 'Come again.' It would not do to tell the story of our intimacy in the closer and more intimate relations, only to say that in my long life I have known no nobler man."

DAVID FOSTER SLADE

DAVID FOSTER SLADE was a descendant in the seventh generation from William Slade, who with Edward Slade, his father, came to this country previous to the year 1659 and first located in Newport, Rhode Island, removing later, about 1680, to Swansea, a part of which became Somerset, Massachusetts.

The family is of Welsh origin and its members have always been active in public affairs, filling many local and state offices at different periods. They were large landowners in that part of Swansea known as the Shawomet Purchase, which in 1790 became the present town of Somerset. William Slade was the owner of a ferry across the Taunton River, which took his name of "Slade's Ferry." The ferry was operated by him and his descendants for nearly two hundred years and was not abandoned until 1876, when "Slade's Ferry" Bridge was opened for public travel, while the farming lands are still owned by the family.

David Foster Slade was the son of Jonathan and Emeline (Hooper) Slade and was born in Somerset, November 5, 1855. He died June 28, 1914. His father's marked characteristics were: keen judgment of men, honor, loyalty, fairness, and generosity.

In his boyhood upon the farm, David Slade took especial interest in poultry-raising and gardening. Such occupation was valuable in developing ambition and the sense of responsibility. His mother's influence was very strong on both his spiritual and intellectual development.

The books that he found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life were those dealing with American History, biography, and poetry, especially of patriotic nature or describing New England life. "Sander's Fifth Reader" was often quoted by him as suggesting high incentives to youth.

Mr. Slade was unable to apply himself to regular school work on account of a serious affection of the eyes, from which he later completely recovered. He fitted for Brown University in the schools of his home town, and in the Fall River High School, and was graduated from college in the class of 1880. Among his classmates were W. H. P. Faunce, now President of the University, John Taggart Blodgett, Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and Zechariah Chafee of Providence.

On graduating he entered the law office of Morton and Jennings, composed of Hon. James M. Morton, later for many years Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Andrew J. Jennings.

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David H. Blake.

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Hosea M. Knowlton was district-attorney at the time. Afterwards Mr. Slade entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1883, and was admitted to the Bristol County Bar in June of that year. The wishes of his parents and his own personal preference determined this choice of profession.

In the succeeding August, Mr. Slade formed a partnership with Hon. James F. Jackson, for many years Chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, under the firm name of Jackson and Slade. In 1891, Richard P. Borden, Esq., was admitted as a partner, when the firm name was changed to that of Jackson, Slade and Borden, and so continued until Mr. Jackson retired in 1906, when the name was changed to Slade and Borden, and so remained until Mr. Slade's death.

The firm had a large practice, and held high rank for honorable dealing, legal knowledge, and tried ability in the profession. Professional activities did not, however, absorb Mr. Slade's whole attention. Always a firm Republican, he was soon drawn into public affairs, and represented his city (Fall River) in the Massachusetts Legislature for three successive years, 1894, 1895, and 1896, serving on the Judiciary Committee each of the three years and as clerk of the Joint Judiciary. In 1895 he was also on the Committee on Federal Relations, and in 1896 was a member of the Committee on Rules, the Judiciary and Rules being the most important Committees of the House. In his work on these Committees he was distinguished for his intelligence, his judicial temperament, and the thoroughness with which he performed his duties. He left the House with an enviable record as a wise and safe legislator.

In 1899 he was chosen a member of the Governor's Council and was re-elected three successive terms, holding the office three years under the governorship of W. Murray Crane, and one year under the administration of Governor John L. Bates.

On retiring from the Legislature, Mr. Slade was appointed by the Governor a member of the Commission to build a new jail at Fall River. On the enactment of the National Bankrupt Law, in 1898, he was nominated Referee in Bankruptcy for Bristol County, but declined the office.

Mr. Slade was a power in the councils of his party, and exerted a strong influence upon its deliberations and action. At different times he was Treasurer, both of the city and county organizations, and a member of the State Central Committee. In all these ca-

pacities he did hard and effective work, and won the confidence and high esteem of his party associates.

His attention was not limited exclusively either to his profession or his political party. For many years he was Vice-President and Trustee of the Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, and was appointed Commissioner on the Abolition of Grade-Crossings both at North Adams and Lowell. He was the Chairman of the first Board of Trustees of the Shirley School for Boys and had large responsibility in the establishing of the School.

Mr. Slade's college society was the Alpha Delta Phi. He was a member of the Quequechan Club of Fall River, of the Massachusetts Republican Club, and of the Massachusetts Bar Association, serving as a member of the Legislative Committee for the latter organization. He was a member of the Lake Mansfield Trout Club at Stowe, Vermont, which has a distinguished membership not only from Vermont but also from many other States. Mr. Slade spent his summer holidays whenever possible at Stowe, where he owned one of the best farms in the town. He made many friends and was devoted and loyal to Vermont.

In religious faith he was an Episcopalian and was vestryman of the Church of the Ascension in Fall River. He was active in its behalf, generous of his time and means to any of its calls, and through the Presidency of the Randall Club labored hard and faithfully for its welfare.

October 25, 1883, Mr. Slade married Annie M., daughter of Walter C., and Jane F. (Alden) Durfee. Mrs. Slade is of distinguished New England ancestry. On her mother's side she is a descendant of the famous John Alden of *Mayflower* memory. The Durfee family came to New England about 1660.

Mr. Slade was a good example of the scholar in politics, and illustrated in all his activities what can be done for his community by a high-minded citizen, a man with broad sympathies, skilled in the interpretation and application of the laws of life, with pride in his city and a readiness to give himself freely to the promotion of its welfare. In social life he was both prominent and popular, for his was a very pleasing personality—cheery, sympathetic, and generous. He had a helping hand for all his friends. He enjoyed out-of-door life, and hospitality was one of the leading features of his home. He liked his fellowmen, was temperate in habit, and always ready for any service he could render to his friends or to his city.

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WILLIAM LAWTON SLADE

AMONG the early citizens of Massachusetts there were men who discerned, even before the great and fertile lands of the Middle West were open to settlement, that this State, with its barren and rocky soil, could never compete successfully with the States that are better adapted to agriculture. They, therefore, set about developing the manufacturing resources of the Commonwealth. They dammed the streams in which the State abounds and reared the mills, many of which remain until this day. Along the seaboard and on the greater streams large corporations undertook the erection of mills which involved capital too large for the single individual. Thus were laid the foundations for the great manufacturing interests of the State.

Among these pioneers was the family of William Lawton Slade. His ancestor, William Slade, was born in Wales during a short stay of the family, who were natives of Somersetshire, England, whither they returned soon after his birth. He came to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1659 and was admitted to the colony as a freeman. Here he remained until 1680 when he removed to Swansea, Massachusetts. He made large purchases of land, and started a ferry across the Taunton River which took the name of Slade's Ferry. First a sailboat crossed the stream; then one propelled by horses; finally two steamboats. This ferry remained in the family for over two hundred years, William Lawton Slade with his brother, Jonathan Slade, being its possessors, when the bridge was built in 1876.

William L. Slade was born in Somerset, originally a part of Swansea, Massachusetts, September 6, 1817. His father was William Slade (1780–1852), a man who was active, energetic, and of the highest integrity. His mother was Phœbe Lawton. His grandfathers were Jonathan Slade and William Lawton. His father, although possessing the ferry, had also become a manufacturer. William L. Slade was educated in the common schools of Somerset

and finished in the Friends School at Providence, Rhode Island. While engaged at the first in farming, he soon developed a preference for the manufacturing interests in which his father had been engaged. He became largely interested in the manufacturing concerns of Fall River. He was one of the first board of directors and later President of the Montaup Mills Company, which was organized in 1871 for the manufacture of seamless cotton and duck bags, at that time a new industry. He was one of the promoters of the Slade Mills, built on a farm long owned in the Slade family, the first to be erected in the Southern District of Fall River, being a Director and President. He was also a Director of the Stafford Mills. He owned stock in a number of other Fall River concerns. In 1860 he was chosen a Director of what later became the Fall River National Bank.

Although Mr. Slade was closely connected with business enterprises of the most varied character, holding, as we have seen, Directorship in mills and banks and many other important offices of trust, he was at heart a staunch lover of nature and the soil. He owned several farms of notable excellence and all through his career his agricultural tastes and sympathies stood prominently forth and gave the clue to his enthusiasm regarding all matters pertaining to the farm, and furnished also an interpretation of the affection he felt for the family homestead where he lived. Mr. Slade and his brothers were among the very foremost citizens of Somerset and as such were looked up to by all residents of the pleasant town that was so long their home.

In politics, Mr. Slade was identified with the Republican party and, while he never sought office, his fellow townsmen frequently draughted him into service. He was an efficient Selectman of his town for many years. In 1859 and again in 1864 he represented Somerset in the Lower House of the Legislature, during which time he served on the Committee on Agriculture and on the Committee of Public and Charitable Institutions. He was one of the committee on arrangements for the burial of Charles Sumner. In 1863 he was a member of the Senate, serving here, too, on the Committee on Agriculture. During all his public career he was a total abstainer and a staunch advocate of temperance. He had a large experience in the settlement of estates and for that purpose was often appointed a commissioner.

October 5, 1842, Mr. Slade was married to Mary, the daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in the Friends Meeting House in which George Fox preached when in this country and which is still used. Their five children were Caroline E., who married Hezekiah A. Brayton of Fall River; Abigail L., who married James T. Milne of Fall River, but who is now deceased; Mary, who married Velona W. Haughwout, and who also is deceased, leaving three children. Sarah S. and Anna M. died in infancy.

Mr. Slade died July 29, 1895. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Slade Mill, the following testimonials to his character and services were ordered entered upon their records:

"William Lawton Slade, President of the Slade Mills, died at his home at Somerset, Massachusetts, on Monday, July 29, 1895. He was one of the originators of this company and has been its President since the date of its incorporation, in 1871. He always identified himself with its interests and its welfare has been his constant care. He gave freely of his time and thought to the business of the corporation. Every subject presented to his consideration received from him calm consideration and mature deliberation and his judgment was universally respected. He was broad in his views, far seeing in his suggestions, and looked not alone to the present but to the future.

"He was a man of noble presence, high character, sound judgment, and unswerving integrity. He was pleasant in his manner and universally respected.

"This corporation has lost in him a firm friend, a wise counselor, and a sagacious adviser, and its directors, each and every one, feel a keen sense of personal bereavement."

No words could speak more eloquently of the splendid life and influence of Mr. Slade than do these unstudied sentences that come from the hearts of his business associates, the men who knew him and loved him best.

CHARLES SUMNER SMITH

CHARLES SUMNER SMITH is the second son of Francis Smith (April 8, 1822–July 17, 1908), and Abigail Prescott (Baker) Smith, September 13, 1823. He was born December 19, 1857, in Lincoln, Massachusetts. His grandparents were Jonas and Abigail (Fiske) Smith, and Jacob and Lavinia (Minot) Baker. On his father's side he traces his ancestry back eight generations to John Smith, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636, where he was registered as a freeman. Among those prominent in the family line were Jonas and his son Jonas, Jr., of Waltham, Massachusetts, who served in the Revolutionary War, both being members of Captain Abram Pierce's Company in 1775. The first ancestor to settle in Lincoln was Zechariah Smith who came to the town before 1788.

His mother is descended in direct line from the Minot (or Minott) family. The first settler of this name in the country was George Minott, who came from Saffron, Walden, Essex, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1634 or before and was a representative to the General Court and a Ruling Elder in the Church. James Minott was prominent in official and military life in the days just preceding the Revolution, and Lieut. Ephraim Minott, his son, was an officer in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Samuel Prescott, who finished "Paul Revere's Ride" to Concord, was also related to the Minott family.

The father of Charles S. Smith was a farmer, industrious, thrifty, and determined, a man of well-balanced judgment and of high ideals. His mother had the more intimate relations with the children. She had broad interest in their welfare, was ambitious for their education, and was a strong and influential factor in their development. His parents implanted in their son's mind the love of hard work and impressed upon him the value of a sound character.

Charles Sumner Smith attended the schools of his native town

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Charles S. Smith

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punctually and regularly—first the district school with its varied influences and democratic tendencies, later the country high school. The concrete lessons of the farm on which he was born, its scenic beauty, and its varied interests gave opportunity for a broad natural education. From the high school he entered upon a higher course of study at Phillips Andover Academy, but difficulty with his eyes soon obliged him to interrupt his plans. As a boy he liked the liberty and varied tasks of the farm and early learned how to rise through them to mastery of the serious problems of life. He thus came to know the value of punctuality and steadfastness and he magnified them in daily life.

After leaving Phillips Academy he devoted himself zealously and successfully to the home farm, but turned to English literature, history, and the study of mathematics as a diversion from manual labor and farm administration. The New York *Independent,* which has been in the family almost since its first issue, became a sort of text-book for him on passing events, while its teaching did much to mould his choices and character.

As he was the only son remaining on the home estate, he became his father's mainstay and finally took the lead. For thirty-five years he has been sole manager of the farm and has come to believe the farmer's vocation a royal occupation for human kind. That it is so, and why and how it is so, appears more fully in the biography of his father, Francis Smith.

While engrossed with his own business he was at the same time interested in town affairs. He early took part in debate at the Town Meeting, one of New England's most typical, most influential, and most democratic institutions. Eventually he entered official life in the town. For six years he was on the Board of Assessors, the chief factor in the town's financial system. Later he became a member of the Board of Selectmen, the characteristic governing body of a New England town, and served as its Chairman continuously from 1898 to 1914. The same qualities that gave him success on the farm made him an influential and successful town officer. His principle has been that town affairs and town monies are to be treated as wisely, as thoroughly, and as painstakingly as private affairs and monies. Such a principle made his work not always popular, but it made it conspicuously useful. This did not require effort with him. His "bent" was

that way. If the same spirit were more widely scattered in the country many public and corporation treasuries that fail would remain secure.

His early nurture had attached him closely to the Church and here again he was a definite factor in its official and financial life. New England religious life, with its Puritan flavor, is one of the strongest influences for good that the country has produced. It gives dignity, strength, and fidelity, and commands respect and confidence.

Mr. Smith early developed an interest in financial opportunities in Boston and New York. Here he was initiated by his father, who had, in a small way, been attracted in this direction. He gradually increased his interests till he became a leader in great corporations, and his good judgment, business acumen, and reliability have kept him in prominent and influential positions and given him conspicuous success. In 1902 he became President of the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company, and he is also President of the Arizona Commercial Mining Company. Though spending most of his time at his Boston office, he still takes a keen interest in his country estate, directing its cultivation and beautification.

Mr. Smith declares himself a Republican in political preference and supports the policies and candidates of that party.

He married, March 6, 1889, Mary Isabelle, daughter of Thomas and Mary Frances (Weston) Smyth and granddaughter of Major Daniel Weston and Mary (Wheeler) Weston. They have had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter died in infancy; the son, Sumner, graduated at Yale in 1912.

This busy man finds pleasure and recreation in the numerous things that are ever pressing upon his attention and calling for his participation. Work is his joy. He attributes no small part of his success to the gracious influences of home, school, and church, and to the tuition one gets in the give and take of life. He counsels young men to "prize time and money; to set before themselves some definite work; to be prompt in meeting engagements; to acquaint themselves with nature and with nature's God."

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Francis Smith

FRANCIS SMITH

FRANCIS SMITH was the son of Jonas and Abigail (Fiske) Smith. He was born April 8, 1822, and died July 17, 1908, at Lincoln, Massachusetts. His earliest ancestor in this country on the Smith side was John, a "freeman" of Watertown, Massachusetts, who came from England in 1636. He could point with pride to the honorable part his ancestors played in the Revolution and to their substantial citizenship. On the Fisk side his ancestry goes back to John Fiske, who was born in Suffolk County, England (probably at Weybred), and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1637. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Symond Fiske, Lord of the Manor of Stadhaugh, England. Many of his ancestors during the Reformation, and especially in the days of Queen Mary, endured severe persecution on account of their staunch adherence to Protestant principles. On both sides, then, Francis Smith had an ancestry that showed force of character, independence, and a progressive spirit.

In his boyhood and young manhood, Lincoln was a typical New England town occupied by comfortably circumstanced farmers of ability and intelligence. There was no variety of trades except as the individual farmer, in the exigencies of farm management, combined several trades in his list of accomplishments. A single store served the Community. A thrifty farmer must be possessed of initiative and of versatile ability.

Through favorable location (a few miles northwest of Boston) and productive soil, Lincoln possessed great natural advantages. Beautiful for situation, on a low range of hills, it appealed to the æsthetic and imaginative sides of life.

While possessed of a deep love for his children, his external attitude was not a sympathetic and magnetic one toward children and their interests. He did not take children on his knee and tell them how it was when he was a boy. He impressed the intensive side of life. In the absence of much detail it may be said that he enjoyed educational advantages beyond those furnished by his town

and much beyond the average of his time. He attended academies at Milton, Massachusetts, and Hancock, New Hampshire. This means that he attended really modern secondary schools. These institutions were the products of one of the most notable educational movements of the century. Their coming was both the sign and the result of the failure of the old Grammar Schools, imported from Europe, which supplied a secondary education that looked to the past rather than the present. Old letters written in these schoolboy days showed that he had noticeable command of good English.

He married, in 1850, Abigail Prescott Baker, daughter of Jacob and Lavinia (Minot) Baker. Mrs. Smith had enjoyed similar school advantages and had equal command of good English. Together they furnished a priceless language environment for their children.

Mr. Smith was a farmer first and chiefly. This is to say that he had a small republic to administer that requires and tests executive power, skill, judgment, business talent, and citizenship, combines vocational and professional interests, private and official life, and develops dignity and worth.

He early came into possession of his father's farm that had an ideal location on the shores of a lake where nature was lavish of her beauty in hill and wood and stream.

He could do many things creditably. Time and means that others spent in going to repair shops in other towns he frequently saved by his mechanical ability.

He was a good judge of all that pertains to the farm. He had his farm well stocked with cattle and used it for a variety of crops, but he was particularly interested in fruit culture and had large and successful apple orchards. The peach, however, was his favorite, though the disease that spread through northern orchards together with the severe winters made crops uncertain and discouraged extensive plantings. He was an excellent judge of fruits, and he frequently served as judge in competitions. He frequently entered fruit competitions himself, both at local exhibitions and at the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and he carried off many prizes.

As the farm was within a few miles of Boston he was his own marketman. He was a familiar figure "on the curb" in the Faneuil Hall Market, where crowded lines of market wagons made one of the most striking, interesting, and attractive scenes in Bos-

ton's commercial life. Here he became one of the most successful salesmen of farm produce. Leaving his home at midnight he would be in the city in time for the early morning market at daylight, and by afternoon, sometimes by noon, he would be at the farm again to direct matters there. Such a life gives broad contacts, stimulates thought and initiative, and trains judgment. It was probably through this Boston contact that he was attracted by financial operations outside the farm, where he had his ups and downs like others.

He was interested in town affairs and a regular attendant at town meetings. He did not, however, take a very active part in town politics, nor give much time to concerns outside of his domain, but he served as collector and as selectman for several terms. In whatever public business he undertook he served with the same keen intelligence that characterized all his work.

He was a home man, seldom leaving the home acres except for the advantage of those acres, and then seldom for overnight. These trips were chiefly to the Boston Market and to his summer cattle range in the North. In his later years, however, he took an extended trip through the West. His constant presence at home, his emphatic views and persistent activity, with his practical, thorough, common-sense ways of doing things, in which he put strength and time to the most effective use and eliminated waste, formed an impressive part of the education of his boys. He died on July 17, 1908, not from disease, but as the quiet burning out of the candle.

Such a life, aside from the personal interest attached to it, is both interesting and suggestive because of the industrial and social and sociological contrasts in country life that he witnessed.

There were momentous changes in modes and methods of farming and in the character of crops. When Mr. Smith began farm life the old standard crops, hay, grain, potatoes, with dairy products, were the staples. He lived to see small and large fruits and garden crops come into the forefront, while grain crops practically disappeared before the importations from the more prolific West. Again, in the twenties, the slow but sure methods of ancient date—the deliberate ox-team, the hand rake, the scythe, and hand sowing and planting—still ruled. Agriculture was traditional and empirical. At the end of the century quick acting farm machinery

had taken the place of old appliances, and agriculture was rapidly becoming scientific. This change meant the building up land possibilities and fulfilments as scientific principles. Agriculture was coming into its own. Francis Smith was ready to give his farm the benefit of anything that common sense approved; while not hastily adopting everything new because it was new, he was not ultra-conservative in such matters. He could not be called scientifically scientific, but he was intuitively scientific.

With these changes the social conditions of the farm had changed. When he began active life his town was occupied by the old families devoted to cultivating estates inherited from a generation of farmers. It was in no sense a residential town. At the close of his life the town still had a larger proportion of its old families represented on its farms than was found in many New England towns, but a considerable part of the land had passed into the hands of business men of the metropolis or "country gentlemen."

But there was another social change—the most significant of all—caused partly by the rise of scientific farming. In Mr. Smith's earlier years farming was the substantial occupation of the most substantial class in the community. Later it lost something of its dignity and was often looked upon with some disparagement. Its personnel in the country as a whole had also deteriorated. In large sections land had passed into the hands of small farmers of our foreign population. But at the end of his life farming was again calling for the best talent of the land and rewarding it—rewarding it because scientific cultivation made it more profitable and because intensity of demand for farm products here and abroad advanced prices. The National Government and State governments were experimenting for the best processes and ransacking the world for products adapted to all soils and all climates, while Burbanks were improving old species and making new ones possible. Farming suggested and demanded extended education. It gave scope for the highest ambitions. It offered conditions of country life that agreed with the new demands and opportunities. Modern inventions, that did away with the disadvantages of distance, and the introduction of all the amenities of life began to make the country attractive again, even specially attractive, and inspired new idyls of country life.

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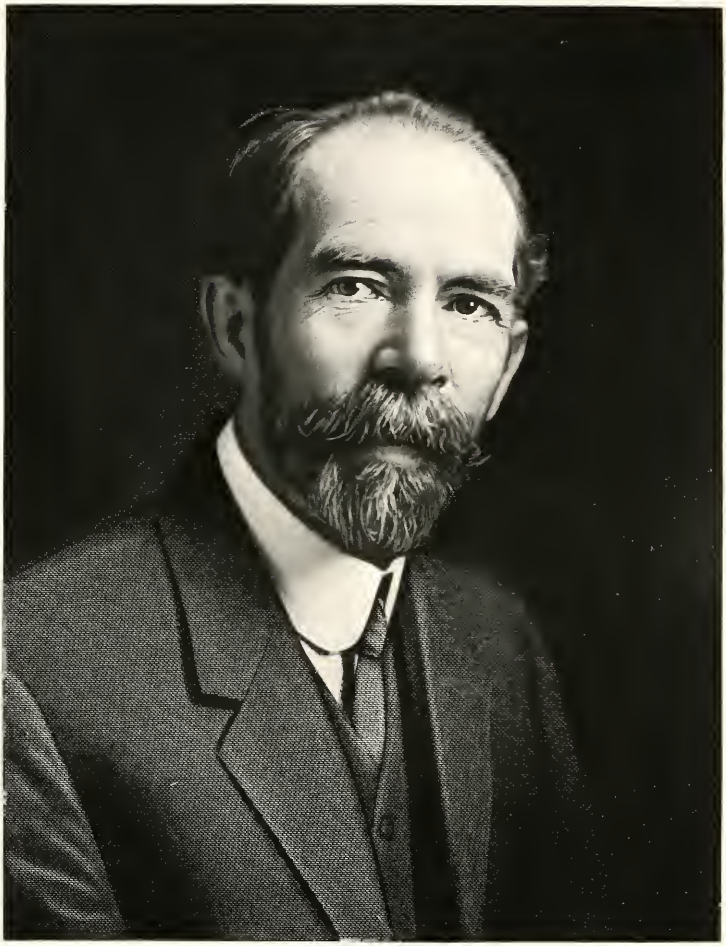

Frank Webb Smith

FRANK WEBSTER SMITH

FRANK WEBSTER SMITH, who has spent his life in education, is the eldest son of Francis Smith (1822–1908) and Abigail Prescott (Baker) Smith (1823–still living). He was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, June 27, 1854. An honorable colonial ancestry was the starting point of the family in this country and gave it substance and worth on which to build its history. Further details may be found in the biographies of his brothers, Charles Sumner and Jonas Waldo. But since the name Prescott reappears only in his own family, as the cognomen of his eldest son, Francis Prescott Smith, it may be well to note that his mother is descended from the Prescott family of honorable record, and is related to that Prescott who completed Paul Revere's mission by taking his message over the last stage to Conford after Revere had been captured by the British on the Lexington Road.

In early life Mr. Smith worked with his father on the farm. This father had admirable ways of doing things, and these, as undercurrents in later life, may have played no unimportant part in inclining him to choose sane and scientific methods in education.

But he owed much to his mother also. She exercised a strong moral and religious force. She was ambitious for her children intellectually, and she encouraged and aided them in their special education. Aside from this general advantage this mother possessed so forceful a personality and exercised such an insistent and generous care of her boys that she became a tremendous influence in moulding their lives.

Mr. Smith was a lover of school. His early education was gained in the district schools, white, not red, and in the ungraded village high school, both descendants of the old "Liberal School" of Lincoln. He finished his preparation for college at Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1873. The same year he passed

the admission examinations to Harvard without conditions and with honors in Greek. He took his first Harvard degree in 1877, on his twenty-third birthday, with honors in the classics. His scholarship at Harvard brought him the honor of election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

His graduate and professional study took him to three universities and abroad. Returning to Harvard in 1881 he spent two years there studying classical philology and economics, and took his A.M. degree in 1882. In 1899–1900 he took some courses in the Teachers' College, Columbia University, and he spent part of the years 1901–1905 in study at the University of Nebraska, where he took the Ph.D. degree in 1904, as a result of study and investigation in the three universities and abroad.

In 1877, the year of his graduation from Harvard, he was appointed an instructor in Atlanta University, Georgia, and remained there four years. In 1883 he was made teacher of classics and history in the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts, and held this position thirteen years. His leadership in education began here. He was appointed Superintendent of Schools at Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1896, and at once took a creditable place among the educators of the State. He remained here till 1899. In 1900 he was Principal of Gordon Academy and Training School, Salt Lake, and Superintendent of the Congregational Schools of the State. The years 1901 to 1905 he spent in the University of Nebraska teaching and studying. Here he rose to the position of Adjunct Professor. In 1905, as the result of a competitive examination, he was appointed Principal of the City Normal School at Paterson, New Jersey. Immediately he became also a member of the City Board of Examiners.

His wide training and experience have made him an expert in methodology. He has also developed a love for literature, and ability as an interpreter of literature.

He has been a leader among his professional associates and has held high offices in their societies and associations. His writing has not been prolific, but it has been substantial. He is the author of various articles on education, but his chief work is a volume now on press—"The High School, a Study in Origins and Tendencies."

In religion he is a Congregationalist. In politics he is an independent Republican.

He married, December 31, 1894, Annie Noyes, daughter of Professor John E. Sinclair of the Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts, and Marie (Fletcher) Sinclair. Mrs. Smith died in Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1897. Mr. Smith married, October 23, 1900, Helen Louise, daughter of John and Margaret Elizabeth Moore of Omaha. Of this second marriage two children have been born, Francis Prescott and Charles Webster.

Mr. Smith wrote for this work these suggestions that he offers to young people as to the best means to attain true success in life: "In general, a good constitution, a sense of humor, a joyous and courageous look ahead, a good education and power to use it, and, to infuse it all, inspiration from the Highest in the Universe. In particular, habits of industry and power to study a situation or problem with close application, gathering data from all sources as a basis for sound conclusions; ability to make quick and clear judgments; power to project one's self into other conditions and situations than one's own so as to be an appreciative interpreter; faith in the great essentials of a genuine religious life, and hearty and broad participation in church life, to give sanity and balance and to bring a just sense of values; a broad appreciation of one's relations, and a disposition to fulfill them,—in other words broad public spirit,—as an antidote for the individualism to which the education of the last fifty years has tended. This is, in sum, a philosophy of living."

JONAS WALDO SMITH

JONAS WALDO SMITH, chief engineer of the Board of Water Supply of New York City, was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, March 9, 1861.

He is the third and last son of Francis Smith of Lincoln, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

His mother was Abigail Prescott Baker, a woman of active personality, capability, and definite ideals, who exerted a strong influence over her family. She was the daughter of Jacob and Lavinia Minot Baker of Lincoln, and a descendant, on the mother's side, of the Minotts who were prominent in civil and military offices in colonial days and made honorable records at Bunker Hill and elsewhere.

In boyhood and early youth Mr. Smith attended the district school and the high school of his native town. Here, under an exceptional high school master, he gained his first real interest in science.

As manager of the town's pumping plant, only a part of his time was occupied, leaving him free to continue his participation in farm work and undertake other interests. In this first engineering position he studied the economics of running a steam plant with such success as materially to reduce the expense. He studied also the qualities of his machinery, noted and watched a weak point, planned for emergencies, and, when they came, met them promptly and surely without injury to himself or the machinery. He was "building the way" of judgment and learning to make his business a science, an empirical science now, but soon to be far more than that. The foundation of a career was laid here.

His next step in education took him to the scientific department of a famous school, Phillips Andover Academy, where he graduated in the early eighties. On leaving the Academy he at once entered the service of the Essex Water Power Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts, as an Assistant Engineer, and gained other valuable experience in hydraulics. Two years later he became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the department of Civil Engineering, where he made a creditable record and rounded out his technical education, as far as formal school work was concerned. He utilized much of his vacation time in practical engineering work, chiefly with the Holyoke Water Power Company, and thus gained most useful practical experience to supplement

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J. Waldo Smith

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his study and help him financially at the same time. On graduating from the Institute in 1887 he at once obtained a permanent position at Holyoke under Chief Engineer Clemens Herschel. Here were impressed upon him lessons of accuracy that eventually gave him prominence and helped him to leadership. When Mr. Herschel went to New Jersey to take the engineering management of the East Jersey Water Company, Mr. Smith went with him as an assistant engineer. In this position he participated in the great enterprise of building an aqueduct from the Passaic Water Shed to Newark to give that city a water supply adequate for its needs and growth—one that has proved an important factor in its phenomenal development. He served the Company for a dozen years and more, in this and other undertakings. His headquarters were first at Newfoundland, then at Montclair, and finally at Paterson, where in 1900 he was made Chief Engineer of the East Jersey Company, and thus practically manager of its great interests. It was one of the conspicuous engineering positions in the country. While at Paterson he constructed the filtering plant at Little Falls that at once became a center of interest in water circles here and abroad. Here also he had a most thrilling experience at the time of the Passaic Flood. Barricaded in a critical building of the water plant, he battled during the night against the raging waters at the risk of life and limb and kept them at bay till the danger was over. This shows something of his mettle. His brave deed was generously recognized, but in it all he played the modest hero.

After such experience, in which he had been student, investigator, and practical engineer, with a clear record, it was not strange that when in 1903 New York City sought to improve its water supply he was made Chief Engineer by the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners. This gave him charge of completing the largest masonry dam in the world, the Croton Dam. Again in 1905 when the far greater enterprise of securing a practically inexhaustible water supply for an indefinite period in the future was undertaken, it was only natural that he should be appointed Chief Engineer under the new Board of Water Supply. In this position he has planned and supervised the construction of one of the greatest aqueducts in the world. It takes water from the Catskills by gravity and an immense masonry siphon under the Hudson to the New York mains at a cost of $200,000,000, and is one of the greatest engineering feats of the ages, rivalling the great Roman Aqueduct

and challenging comparison with the Panama Canal. Under his direction it has been completed with a dispatch and thoroughness that make an epoch in Metropolitan building. It has brought into relief some of his most telling traits—his power to bend his energies persistently and with a quick force that makes for results, and his rare faculty of getting large aggregations of men to work enthusiastically and happily toward a great end. He has thus succeeded in saving the city much time and annoyance, not to mention the saving in expense. A study of his work here reveals his secret of success.

Mr. Smith has withal special social qualities, often applied individually, but again in large gatherings in which he takes genuine pleasure in entertaining all those working with him. These qualities and his generous treatment of associates have won him friends everywhere. It is worth noting that he takes his fun as he takes his work, heartily, which helps to further his work still more.

December 30, 1913, he married Anne Louise Morse of New York City, daughter of Leander and Cordelia (Tupper) Morse of Digby, Nova Scotia, and granddaughter of Minor and Elizabeth (Wetherspoon) Tupper and Abner and Mary (Parker) Morse.

Mr. Smith is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the New England Waterworks Association, the American Waterworks Association, the Engineers' Club, the Technology Club, the Century Association, the New England Society, the City Club, and the Franklin Institute of New York, and the Hamilton Club of Paterson, New Jersey.

He has written many technical papers and reports, but has been too busy to prepare books for publication. His books are in great masonry and in great enterprises successfully completed.

This noted engineer, a leader in his profession, has certain positive ideas as to the foundations of success. He believes in hard work and plenty of it, such as he had as farmer boy and has had ever since as engineer. He believes in courage to follow one's convictions of right rather than in easy acquiescence in the popular way, and, as a corollary, he advises the cultivation of absolute indifference to unwarranted criticism. As a balance for all he would suggest generous consideration for others. Definite ideas, these, a commentary in his career. These are the words of one who has done high deeds in his profession.

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Frank Buckley Smith

FRANK BULKELEY SMITH

FRANK BULKELEY SMITH, lawyer and manufacturer, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on August 25, 1864.

His father was Charles Worcester Smith, a Massachusetts Cotton Manufacturer, a good business man, fond of music and art, and his mother, whose name before marriage was Josephine Caroline Lord, was a woman who exerted a strong moral and spiritual influence upon the character of her son.

His early ancestors in America came to this country from England, between the years 1636 and 1650. The Rev. Peter Bulkeley and Col. Simon Willard were among the founders of Concord and Lancaster, Massachusetts; William Worcester was the first minister at Salisbury, Massachusetts; Thomas Lord was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and John Smith of Barre, Massachusetts.

In early boyhood Mr. Smith was fond of general reading and especially of works on history. He attended the Worcester High School and graduated from Harvard in 1888 with the degree of A.M. He was afterwards a student in the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Bar in 1899, and since that time has practiced law in Worcester, Massachusetts.

As a lawyer, he has been connected with many industrial corporations. From 1889 to 1913, he was Treasurer for S. Slater & Sons, incorporated, Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers of Webster, Massachusetts, and in 1913 he became the Treasurer of the New England Cotton Yarn Company, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, of which he is also a Director. He is also a Director in the Gosnold Mills Company; the Danielson Cotton Company; the Hassam Pavement Company; the Lambeth Rope Company; and the Worcester Trust Company of Worcester.

His club memberships include the Union Club, the University and the St. Botolph Club in Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, and the Worcester Club in Worcester.

Politically he has always been a member of the Republican party, although he voted twice for Cleveland for President.

In his church affiliations he is a Unitarian, and for recreation he finds much pleasure in Golf.

On June 5, 1890, he married Miss Nancy Hacker Earle, daughter of Timothy Keese and Nancy Shove (Hacker) Earle, and granddaughter of Henry and Ruth (Keese) Earle, and of William Estes Hacker and Nancy (Shove) Hacker. She, on her father's side, was a descendant of Ralph Earle, who was one of the early settlers of Newport, Rhode Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, all of whom are now living. Bulkeley is a clerk with Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston; Willard is a clerk with F. S. Moseley & Company, of Boston; while Earle, Nancy, and Frank Grosvenor are still students at various schools.

He regards the influences of home, of private study, of early companionship, and of contact with men in active life, all as strong factors in his own success in life.

Being asked what advice he would give to young Americans anxious to attain true success in life, Mr. Smith replied, "Let them be earnest, with constant and hard work in any line of endeavor which they may elect."

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Harry Worcester Smith

HARRY WORCESTER SMITH

MANY people may be pigeon-holed with as little difficulty as a mortgage or a receipt. They have only one side and a brief and narrow one at that. The records of Harry Worcester Smith's activities would require a whole filing-cabinet.

Certain of his characteristic qualities seem to have come to him from his paternal grandfather, John Smith, who, a poor boy, came to this country from England, and was a contemporary of Samuel Slater, the founder of the manufacture of cotton cloth in America. John Smith lived first at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and thence moved to the little village on the Ware river near Barre, which from his name was called Smithville.

From the "Rich Men of Massachusetts" published in 1851 by Forbes and Greene, we find that John Smith was "a man of indomitable perseverance and energy," and in Wood's History of Barre Cattle Fairs we read:

"Here the grandfather of Harry Worcester Smith made cotton cloth and a fortune with American labor. Many have spoken of the fine majestic trees with white trunks scattered about Smithville and intruding upon the roadway, and it is interesting to note that some sixty years ago on account of their size and proximity to the road they were ordered to be cut down by the Selectmen, endangering, as they did, traffic at night. John Smith saved them for his descendants by guaranteeing to keep them painted white fifteen feet from the ground up, and this agreement has been rigidly adhered to by his sons."

His wife was Clarissa Worcester, whose sister was the wife of E. B. Bigelow, the inventor of the Carpet Loom and founder of the Bigelow Carpet Works at Clinton.

Their son Charles Worcester Smith, 1828–1883, a man of high integrity, distinguished for his remarkable sense of justice, was also engaged in the manufacture of cotton in Smithville, Stoneville, and Shirley. At Smithville, following the love of his father for nature and trees, he planted the beautiful avenue of Rock Maples which guard the entrance of the village as one enters from Barre.

He married Josephine McCurdy Caroline Lord, who, on the side of her father, Thomas Durfee Lord, was descended from a family

possessing in fee from the Indians a tract of land almost coterminous with the present State of Connecticut, the Lord family settled near the beautiful town of Lyme at Tantamahcag, on the bend of the river known to this day as "Lord's Cove."

One of Mrs. Smith's ancestors was the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the learned Divine, who having been removed by Archbishop Laud from his position as Rector of the Bedfordshire Parish for nonconformity, came to this country and became the first minister of Concord.

Josephine McCurdy Caroline Lord was a woman of wonderful tenacity of purpose and self-sacrifice. Her father, lured by the tales of the Prairies of the West, journeyed from Lord's Cove to Canton, Illinois, while the daughter Josephine was yet a child, and it was there that she was brought up.

Harry Worcester Smith was born on Elm Street, Worcester, November 5, 1865. He early manifested a keen love for wild flowers and animals and delighted in outdoor life. His father died when he was still a youth, but his mother had a powerful influence on his intellectual and moral development and by her example made him realize the value of intense application.

As he grew older, he found no pleasure in spending his school vacations in idleness and took up a position in one of the leading stores and worked hard. He fitted at the Worcester High School for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, but after passing his first mid-winter examinations, on the advice of the late George Crompton, he went to the Lowell School of Design where he took a course in designing and weaving. Desiring to strengthen himself in this line he went abroad, and first at the Chemnitz Technical School in Germany, then at the Glasgow School of Design in Scotland, and finally at the Bradford Technical School in England laid the foundation of that thorough knowledge of cloth-manufacture which afterwards enabled him to make valuable and lasting improvements in its machinery.

In October, 1893, he married Mildred Mary, daughter of George Crompton and Mary (Pratt) Crompton. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, Crompton Smith, and one daughter, Isabel Crompton Smith.

Through his father-in-law he became connected with the Crompton Loom Works but retired at the latter's death and invested the $50,000, his share of his father's estate, in a manufacturing enter-

prise—the Wachusett Mills—of which he was president for eighteen years.

In this enterprise he lost all his capital and twice as much more, the investment of his family, but meantime he perfected a number of inventions and brought out over thirty patents on automatic color weaving, which revolutionized the manufacture of ginghams, or drop box fabrics, in the United States and Europe. These he sold or leased under royalty to the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and to the Draper Company, and was not only able to make good every dollar he had lost in the mill venture, but to pay back dollar for dollar with interest every penny invested by his family in the enterprise.

Not long before his death General William F. Draper honored him as a brother inventor at a dinner given in Hopedale, and he was an intimate friend of the late Governor Eben S. Draper, who secured through purchase a number of the labor-saving devices of the Worcester manufacturer for the use of the Draper Company.

Mr. Smith deplored the great loss of time and money caused by destructive lawsuits between the great loom manufacturers, and through his efforts the consolidation of Crompton Thayer and Crompton Knowles Loom Works was effected, the latter becoming the largest manufacturers of weaving machinery in the world. He was retained by the company as a patent expert, and soon devoted himself entirely to work which he aptly describes as "Harmonizing" —the elimination of friction in competing firms—by consolidation.

He sold the Queen Dyeing Company of Providence to the United States Finishing Company for $2,000,000, and later on merged the lathe interests of Worcester into the Reed-Prentice Company, with a capital of $2,500,000.

His knowledge of patents, losses by competition, and the value of organized efforts led him to take up the part of Thomas G. Plant in his battle for supremacy in the manufacture of Shoe Machinery with the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston.

He brought about an adjustment very profitable to Mr. Plant, but on account of a disagreement was unable to collect his commission until the case was fought through two courts over a period of four years when, by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, he was awarded and received $354,403.54.

While he has worked he has worked with tremendous energy, and the same energy has been put into his favorite amusement—

Horses and Hounds. He is quoted as saying: "It is all right to have one's fun but it is a poor policy not to earn the wherewithal to keep the fun going."

For thirty years Mr. Smith has been a moving spirit in clean sport in America. He won the High Jump in Boston in 1896 on Sure Pop, the Gentleman's Race at Saratoga, 1907, the Meadowbrook Hunt Cup for two years in succession, the Radnor Hunt Cup at Philadelphia, and the Calvert Cup at Baltimore.

Riding his own hunter against seven professionals, he won the $10,000.00 Championship Steeplechase of America at Morris Park on The Cad in 1900. Next Spring he was first and second in the Grand National Steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay, value $8000, and earlier that season won the Myopia Steeplechase at Boston, and the Hempstead Cup at Long Island. He headed the list of gentlemen riders for four times in succession.

For years he was one of the most ardent followers of the Genesee Valley Foxhounds, Major W. A. Wadsworth Master, Geneseo, New York, and won the Point to Point Steeplechase of the Hunt for three seasons.

With his crack tandem of Sky High and Sue Woodstock he carried all before him at three of the leading Madison Square Horse Shows and won the first Sporting Tandem Prize ever given in the States, and the Cup given for the best driver of Tandems at the Readville Horse Show. His Four-in-Hand was well known in all parts of Worcester County, one of the leaders being the celebrated gray horse "Ting a Ling" purchased off the Worcester street cars and made famous by David Grey, a great friend of Mr. Smith's, in his book called "Gallops."

Mr. Smith has been master of all the great Hunt Clubs of this country, including the Grafton Hounds, the Virginia Foxhounds, the Brunswick Foxhound Club, the Genesee Valley Upland Country, the Piedmont Hunt, and the Loudoun Hunt of Virginia, making his own hunters and steeplechasers from two and three year olds purchased from the leading stud farms in Virginia and Kentucky, and breeding his own foxhounds, both of which were universally successful, he soon began to be looked up to as an authority in both horse and hound, and for a number of years judged all the leading shows, including Montreal, Boston, Newport, Piping Rock, and Madison Square Garden.

He founded the Grafton Country Club and the Masters of

Foxhounds Association in America. He is a member of the celebrated Piping Rock Club, Long Island, the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, and is the only member of the English Masters of Foxhounds Association in America; his name is one of the few American names in the English "Who's Who."

He is known all through Worcester County as the "Master of Lordvale," his famous country place in Grafton, seven miles from Worcester city.

Lordvale is one of the show places of New England, with a mile of avenue from the State Road leading through a beautiful Park to Lordvale House. The library shelters one of the best collections in America of sporting books and autograph letter editions. It contains the most complete collection of the works of the great American authority on Field Sports—Frank Forrester.

The establishment includes the old Colonial mansion for the family, together with stables for the thoroughbreds, with the Show grounds and Steeplechase course for the hunters to school over. At the other side of the Park are the kennels where the crack Grafton hounds are sheltered.

Being a keen sportsman and always in condition to ride his own horses and hunt his own hounds, Mr. Smith has never smoked nor drunk throughout his life, and as a gentleman rider racing continually against the crack men, either amateur or professionals, he has never wagered himself nor allowed his stable connnections to do so.

In June, 1911, Mr. Smith was chosen Master of the Westmeath Hunt, one of the most famous in Ireland, and went to Dublin carrying with him his horses and hounds, the first pack ever taken abroad. He took at Mullingar for the season the celebrated manor house, Portloman, on the shores of Lough Owel, late the property of Lord de Blacquiere, and made famous by the visit of the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Wellington. As an Irish Master he secured the distinction of being the first American ever chosen as Master of a Hunt in Great Britain. When his Grafton horses and hounds reached Ireland for the hunting season even the London *Punch* commented upon their arrival, and at the end of the season the London *Telegraph* on the résumé of sport said:

"Harry Worcester Smith, Master of the Westmeath, came over with the reputation as a hard rider. That puts it mildly; he is an abnormally hard rider."

While in Ireland Mr. Smith was accorded every possible honor. He was the guest of eight of the leading Masters of Foxhounds and rode his American hunters after all the crack packs in Erin's Isle.

Mr. Smith is the foremost breeder of American Foxhounds and established the type in this country. For four years he won the Foxhound Pack Prize in Madison Square Garden, defeating all comers with hounds of his own breeding.

In 1905, he won the famous match of $2000 and Plate between his own American hounds (The Grafton) and the English (Middlesex) hounds owned by A. Henry Higginson of Boston. Mr. Smith hunted his little pack of six couple of hounds against a pack of 19½ couple hunted by an English professional, and by the unanimous verdict of the judges was awarded the match.

At the earnest request of those interested, he some years ago took charge (for the sake of sport) and has made a success of a number of the different Country Fairs held annually in Massachusetts. Their Treasury has been brought from a minus quantity to a plus surplus in every case, and he enjoys the distinction of being the first "Master of Ceremonies" ever appointed at these events.

One of Mr. Smith's recent services on behalf of clean sport was the first Sportsman's Dinner ever given in America. He worked hard to bring together, purely in the interests of sport, men from the Polo and Hunting Field, the Kennels, and the Breeding and Racing Stables.

He felt that the Turf had been maligned and that the breeding of the thoroughbred horse in this country was practically abandoned. He believed that horse racing could be conducted on the same high plane as in England, and that the best way to encourage this idea was to bring representatives of the Turf and the Field into close friendly contact with each other.

The dinner and the one that followed the next year (the custom only given up on Mr. Smith's going abroad) was an unqualified success and did much towards making possible the realization of Mr. Smith's ideas.

After hunting in all parts of the world the Master of Lordvale returned to Grafton and took up the hunting of Worcester Country, his own country, with renewed vigor. Of his efforts the leading American authority says:

"The Grafton Hounds, fifteen couples, branded 'S' are kept at

the kennels in the park not far from Lordvale, Mass., where the Master of the Grafton extends a hospitable welcome to all sportsmen. The County of Worcester is a stone wall country, fully eighty per cent vast woodlands but thoroughly intersected by soft dirt roads and cart paths. It is a country abounding in foxes, but there are also plenty of deer, porcupine, rabbit, coon, and skunk.

"The contour of the land, while perfect for the art of venery, makes riding to hounds almost impossible, but a hunting enthusiast can obtain the best of sport by following when possible, and galloping from point to point at other times.

"It is a hard country to hunt, and successfully to show sport in such a country where conditions are all against one it is an exploit well worthy of the skill and enthusiasm of the most ardent foxhunter.

"Mr. Smith has been and still is one of the best men across country that America has ever produced, and his energy about hunting and the betterment of conditions are beyond dispute, and remind one of the success with which that famous English Master, Assheton-Smith, hunted his home country, the Tedworth, which was looked upon as hopeless.

"For the pleasure of hunting the 'Land of His Fathers' he gave up the Quorn, the finest country in England, but he soon showed sport in Tedworth which rivaled any he had ever shown in Leicestershire.' "

"For three generations the Smiths have lived and had sport in Worcester County. The present Master of the Grafton is loyal to his own native soil and we wish him good sport."

All the Smithville Smiths and their descendants have been staunch Republicans and the Master of Lordvale is no exception. He has held and sought no public office, however, till last year, when he was appointed a member of a Board of five Park Commissioners of Worcester, a position of honor, as the Board has always been made up of the strong men of Worcester City, including such names in the past as Lincoln, Davis, Hardwin, and Draper.

He has published a number of articles on Racing, Chasing, and Foxhunting, and has in the hands of the printers "A Sporting Tour in Ireland," a history of his trip with his horses and hounds in Erin's Isle. He expects to publish shortly a history of his successes and adventures in sport, entitled "Thirty Years' Sporting Reminiscences."

LOUIS CARVER SOUTHARD

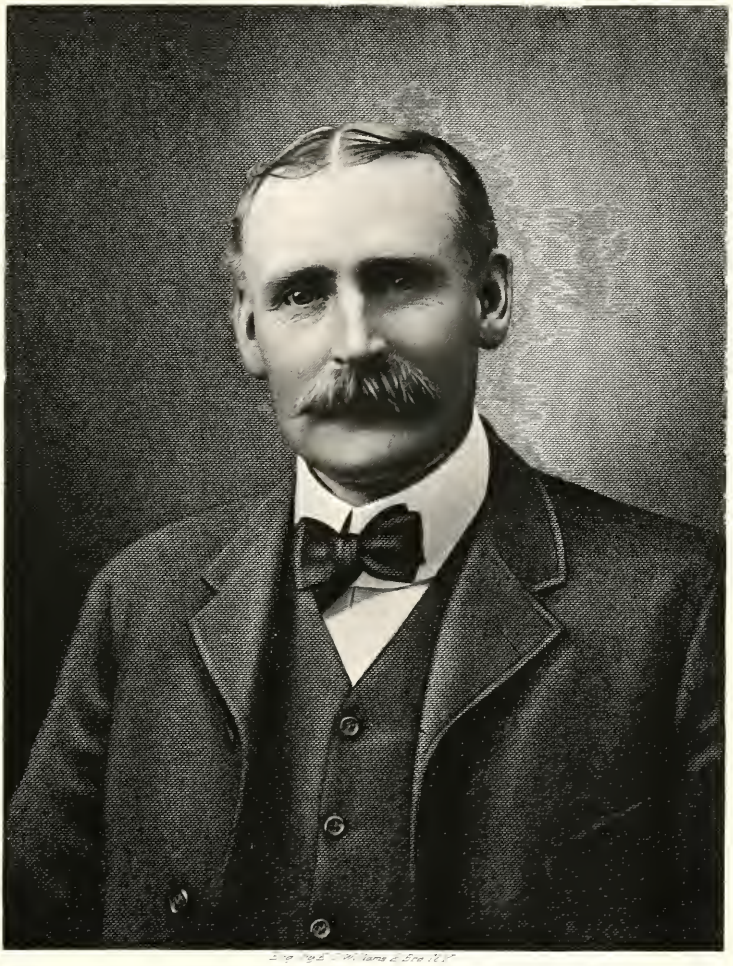
LOUIS CARVER SOUTHARD, third son and fourth child of William L. and Lydia Carver (Dennis) Southard, was born in Portland, Maine, April 1, 1854. He is the eighteenth generation from Sir Gilbert Southworth (Southard) of Lancaster, Kent, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Dayes of Salnesburye in Lancashire, England, and the eighth generation from Constant Southworth (Southard) of Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1628.

His father, a merchant noted for his great energy, qualities of leadership, and strong executive ability, was a direct descendant of Constant Southworth, the first American ancestor (1628), and of John Southworth of Plymouth Colony fame, who afterwards went to Maine, having served in the Continental Army, being captured at the Battle of Quebec. Escaping, he made his way to Boothbay, where he located, establishing the Maine branch of this family. His mother, whose influence was great on the intellectual, moral, and spiritual lives of her family, was a worthy descendant of Robert, brother of Governor John Carver.

His grandfathers were John Southard and John Paul Dennis, and his grandmothers were Joana Carver and Elizabeth Cathland.

The name Southworth was formerly pronounced "Southard," and the branch of the family that emigrated to Maine changed the orthography to conform to the pronunciation. Among Mr. Southard's ancestry was Alice Carpenter Southworth (or Southard), the second wife of Governor Bradford; also Robert Carver, brother of Governor Carver, and Thomas Rogers, the Pilgrim.

Mr. Southard's special tastes and interests in childhood and youth were athletics and boating, and now he enjoys and finds most helpful for amusement and exercise, walking, golf, and motoring, which impart the physical strength so necessary to success. While pursuing his studies he helped to pay his expenses by teach-



Louis Carver Southard

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ing school and newspaper work, and at the same time improved his mind by reading very thoroughly Blackstone's and Kent's commentaries, which he found were of the greatest possible assistance in giving him a ground work in the principles of law.

Mr. Southard, with his characteristic application and easy mastery of hard problems, obtained a superior education in the public schools of Portland, at Kent's Hill, at Westbrook Seminary, at the Dorchester (Massachusetts) High School, at the University of Maine, and at the Boston University Law School. The degree of LL.D. was later conferred on him by the University of Maine.

He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine in 1877; establishing himself in North Easton, Massachusetts, the same year, he was admitted to practice before the courts in Massachusetts; and in connection with his successful law business in Bristol County, he opened an office in Boston, which he has ever since maintained to the entire satisfaction of his large clientage. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court in 1887 and in the United States Supreme Court in 1889. His eminent legal attainments have received wide recognition as is evidenced by the facts that from 1897 to the present time he has served with distinction as a lecturer in the law school of the University of Maine, and in 1904 he was delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers at St. Louis, Missouri, which was a great honor as representing so many prominent men of his learned profession.

Mr. Southard, while transacting a legal business which would have entirely absorbed the energies of most of our ablest lawyers, has loyally served his state and nation by being a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887, where he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading; he was also a member of the State Senate in 1895 and 1896, where he was Chairman of the Committee on Bills in the Third Reading, Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers, and on the Judiciary and other committees. He was an alternate delegate at large to the National Republican Convention in 1896, which nominated President McKinley, and a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1890 to 1896. He is now President of the American Invalid Aid Society, a member of the National Association for the Study

and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of the Boston, Massachusetts State, and the American Bar Associations, a thirty-second degree Mason, past deputy grand-master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, former President of the Republican Club of Easton, General Counsel and Director of the International Purchasing Company since 1908 and Treasurer and General Manager since 1912; Treasurer of the Hudson Tannery Company since 1908, President of the State Wharf and Storage Company, Trustee of the Dorchester Savings Bank, a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the University Club, and of the Boston City Club.

He has always been a Republican in politics and a Unitarian in religion.

Mr. Louis Carver Southard was united in marriage, June 1, 1881, with Miss Nellie Copeland, daughter of Joseph and Lucy Ann (Keith) Copeland, granddaughter of Oakes and Polly (Pettee) Copeland, and a descendant from Lawrence Copeland, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, soon after 1620. Of this union there are three children, Louis Keith Southard, assistant manager of the International Purchasing Company; Frederick Dean Southard, now Tree Warden of Milton, Massachusetts; and Lawrence Southard, with the John A. Manning Paper Company, Troy, New York.

He regards the influences of home, of private study, of contact with men in active life, of school, and of early companionship, all as potent factors in his own success in life.

From his own varied experience he sends this valuable advice to those young men who would attain true success in life:

"The world does not owe you a living, but you do owe the world the best services you can render it. Honesty, persistency, a temperate moderation in all things, determination to do your very best with whatever work comes to hand. Habits of thrift early learned are invaluable, but they should not be allowed to degenerate into selfishness. Generosity according to one's means, fittingly bestowed, not only helps the deserving, but broadens the character of the giver. Cultivate courage, mental, moral, and physical."

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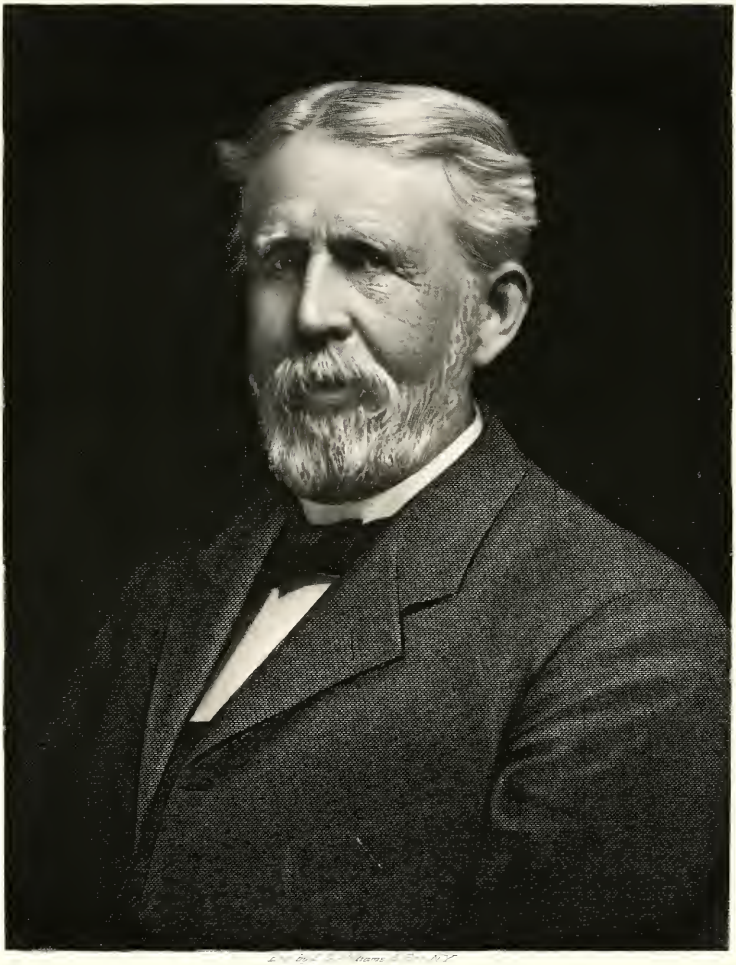

L. S. Starrett

LAROY SUNDERLAND STARRETT

LAROY SUNDERLAND STARRETT was born in China, Maine, April 25, 1836. Those were days of large families and he is the sixth of twelve children. His father, Daniel D. Starrett, and his mother, Anna, maintained a large farm and their children early learned the value of hard toil. The elder Mr. Starrett was of direct Scottish descent, and was the first of that name to settle in New England.

The educational advantages of Maine farmer boys, at that time, were exceedingly limited, and Mr. Starrett's school days were few. The larger part of his boyhood was spent on the farm, with intervals at school of two or three months each year. But he found a helpful stimulus in his home life and owes much to his parents for the incentive received towards his later success. He inherited a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, and while other boys were spending their pennies in confectioneries and toys, he was investing his surplus earnings in small tools, such as knives, gimlets, chisels, planes, with which he used all the spare moments he could obtain after the day's arduous work on the farm. Books on mechanics were more attractive to him than fiction, and he early decided that nature had intended mechanics to be his life work.

Accordingly, at the age of seventeen, he broke the home ties, and turned his footsteps towards Massachusetts, intent on securing a position as a machinist. In this latter undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful, and he was compelled to take up farm work again.

In 1861 he married Lydia Bartlett, and, though a machinist by choice, he became a farmer by necessity, and carried on a large stock farm of six hundred acres in Newburyport, Massachusetts, known as the "Turkey Hill Farm," where he remained until 1865. During these years his natural talent had not remained dormant, for he continued to experiment and invent, and succeeded in per-

fecting a meat chopper, a butter worker, and a washing machine, on which he took out patents. The desire to enter mechanical pursuits became so strong that he sold his farm to advantage and started a machine shop in Newburyport, employing a few skilled men. In 1868 he moved to Athol, Massachusetts, where the Athol Machine Company, with a capital of $25,000, which was subsequently increased to $50,000, was incorporated especially for the manufacture of his inventions, among which the American Meatchopper was a leading article. In 1866 he invented and patented the first shoe hook, which, with a slight modification, is now universally employed on shoes and was at one time used by the famous Foster Kid Glove Company of New York on gloves, after he sold his patent to the company.

Mr. Starrett became the general agent and superintendent of the Athol Machine Co., and remained in that position for eight years. His inventive genius was at work and a number of patents were obtained in addition to those previously secured. Resigning this position, he became a manufacturer on his own account, making many articles which he was continuously inventing. Among these were the combination square, surfage gauges, steel rules and calipers. It was in 1880 that he began on his own account, with ten men, the business which has since increased to its present proportions (now capitalized at $5,000,000).

The products of his factory became immediately popular, and made necessary continued growth and the erection of new buildings and additions to the old ones.

Although he has often been solicited to hold public office, he has steadily refused all allurements to political preferments and devoted all his energies to his business affairs. He is acquainted with all the details and, by his wide and correct knowledge of human nature, has been able to select subordinates who have been skilled co-laborers and enthusiastically devoted to the interests of his establishment.

In politics, he is a Republican. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Athol, to which he has given a fine organ and a $5,000 parsonage, and has been a strong and generous supporter of its work, yet he is broad and tolerant in his religious sympathies, and has been agitating a movement for successful co-operation among the churches of his town. He is the

leading spirit in the movements that make for the civic and moral welfare of the town in which he lives. He has recently donated to the town a valuable site for a Town Hall and Public Library. He is a Director and large stockholder of the Union Twist Drill Company of Athol, which establishment (now capitalized at $5,000,000) he made possible. He is now financing a new plant for the manufacture of imitation leather and rubber goods, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for $200,000 called the Athol Manufacturing Company, which promises to be a great success.

His good wife and helpmate died in 1877, since which time he has lived with his daughters. Mrs. Starrett was a descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Five children were born to them, three of whom are living.

His three sons-in-law are now associated with him and others in an industry that is housed in factories that have over five acres of floor space with up-to-date improvements in sanitation, equipment, and machinery, and employ nearly 1000 men. It is the largest establishment in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of small tools.

To quote Mr. Starrett's own words: "I have been inspired beyond any pecuniary benefits that I hoped might come to myself by a desire to do all the good I possibly could in the interest of my fellow men, in the belief that I could do no better than to furnish people a chance to earn an honest living."

In one of the January issues of the Athol *Transcript* for 1915 was an item in regard to a paper given before the Men's Club of the Methodist Church by Mr. L. S. Starrett. The subject was "What Is Needed to Attain Success in Business." These words are copied from this item:

"Coming from a man who has himself achieved most extraordinary success and reputation as a manufacturer, as well as a citizen, the ideas presented had much more than passing value. It was the utterance of a thinker as well as a worker, a man of very unusual mental quality—an inventor of remarkable ingenuity, an organizer and administrator of great grasp and sagacity, a man of strong tenacity of purpose and patient perseverance, and finally a citizen of unexampled kindliness of nature, benevolent and public spirited, as his noble works among us eloquently demonstrate; a thorough man, in fact, whom to know is to respect, admire, and

esteem and whose ideas and plans are always of the deepest importance and interest to the local community.''

The Healthy Home, published in Athol, in the February, 1915, issue, gives an account of the experiences of its editor abroad. The following words are taken from this article:

''It means that in practically every city in the world, however obscure, men are using articles of metal stamped 'Athol, Mass., U. S. A.' These metal articles are the fine tools, made by The L. S. Starrett Company, and they afford a widespread and enduring advertisement of Athol, such as few towns and cities ever possess. It gives a fellow a queer feeling to accost a man in any French, German, Italian or Russian manufacturing town, and on learning that you are from Athol, Mass., have him hold up a tool he may have just been using bearing the name, 'Athol, Mass.,' in letters fixed deep in steel. No corner of the world is too far away for this to happen, not Australia, New Zealand or the South Sea Islands.

''After all people are the most interesting objects of study in any place,—even though they may not have found expression in great works of art, or architecture, but just in mere factories and commercial buildings. So not the least important factor in Athol's claim to interest is the man who makes the Starrett Tools, Mr. L. S. Starrett himself, 78 years old, erect, active, abstemious, a wonder of successful accomplishment. He still bears with ease and enjoyment the load of a great business, yet finds time for helpful activity in many lines. Athol does not boast of many worthy public buildings, but its Young Men's Christian Association building, largely the gift of Mr. Starrett, is one. There is no comfort for the lover of ease, self-indugence, and excess in Mr. Starrett's career. Many a man now old in capacity, if not in years, might wish his earlier life had been ordered with the same self denial, self control, and careful observance of the laws of hygiene which have resulted with Mr. Starrett in an old age remarkable for sustained endurance and fine achievement.''

These two tributes by Athol editors indicate in how high esteem Mr. Starrett is held by his fellow townsmen, for they voice the sentiments of all citizens of the town who easily regard him as their first citizen. His successful business career from an humble beginning to the present sphere of large influence and great prominence furnishes a story of deep interest.

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Bowen Tufts

BOWEN TUFTS

BOWEN TUFTS was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, June 17, 1884. His father was Albert Nelson Tufts (1843–1899). His mother was Mary Tufts Locke. Both parents were descended from the English immigrant, Peter Tufts, who settled in that part of Charlestown which is now Malden, about the year 1650. He died in 1700 at the age of eighty-three years. His son, Peter, born in England, 1648, on reaching maturity settled in Medford, where he was an eminent citizen. Charles Tufts of Somerville gave a hundred acres of land in Medford for the site of the college that bears his name—Tufts College.

The mother's family of Locke is descended from Deacon William Locke, who came from London, March 22, 1634.

Peter Tufts was of the party that fortified Dorchester Heights in March, 1776; his mother, Anne Adams Tufts, helped dress the wounds of eight soldiers brought to her house on the top of Winter Hill after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and, later, when Burgoyne's men were encamped on Winter Hill as prisoners of war, went to the camp and nursed the dying wife of one of the prisoners. In her honor, the Somerville Daughters of the American Revolution have named their Chapter. Francis Tufts was Adjutant in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. He enlisted in 1776 and was at Ticonderoga and at Saratoga. At Stillwater, seeing the standard bearer fall, he rescued the standard, bore it at the head of his regiment, and that day was made ensign by General Gates. At Ticonderoga in 1780 he was made Adjutant. Another ancestor, Dr. Francis Moore, was with Colonel Pepperell at the Siege of Louisburg, where he served as surgeon. His son, Francis Moore, went undisguised to help throw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, and later was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. A great grandfather, Joseph Adams, gave shelter to the Lady Superior and her pupils, fugitives from the Ursuline Convent in Charlestown, when that building was attacked and burned by a Boston mob in 1834. This Joseph Adams was a descendant of John Adams, who was born in 1622 and settled, 1650, in Cambridge as a millwright.

These notes of Mr. Tufts' ancestry show him to be of good, sturdy, New England stock. His personal qualities are illustrated by his remarkable success in his chosen business. With little more than a common school education—his schooling having been cut short after one year in the high school by the death of his father—he entered, as office boy, the banking concern of C. D. Parker and Company, with which he has ever since been connected. Since

1908 he has been elected a director of the following: The Athol Gas and Electric Company, the Amesbury Electric Company, the Marlboro Electric Company, the Marlboro-Hudson Gas Company, the Connecticut Valley Street Railroad, the Massachusetts Northern Street Railroad, the Concord, Maynard and Hudson Street Railroad, the Weymouth Light and Power Company, the Worcester Suburban Electric Company, the Plymouth Electric Company, the Southeastern Power and Electric Company, the Union Light and Power Company, the Norwood Gas Company, the Gardner Gas Company, the Central Massachusetts Electric Company, the Ware Electric Company, and the Blackstone Gas and Electric Company. He is a Trustee of the Lynn Realty Trust Company, the Massachusetts Lighting Company, the Central Massachusetts Light and Power Company, the Commonwealth Gas and Electric Company, the Old Colony Light and Power Company, the Merrifield Building Trust, the Provincetown Light and Power Associates, the North Brookfield Light and Power Associates, the Franklin County Power Company, and the Merrimac Valley Power and Building Company; Treasurer and member of the Executive Committee of the New England section of the National Electric Light Association and member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association.

He is a member of the Engineers Club, the Exchange Club, the Belmont Springs Country Club, of which he is a director; the Boston Yacht Club, the Old Beacon Club, of which he is President; the Medford Club, the Unitarian Club, and the Mt. Hermon Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Tufts' reading is mainly of business and technical books; his favorite sports are golf and tennis.

He is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Unitarian.

His advice to young people is thus summarized in his own words: "Don't smoke until age of twenty-one; then moderately. Total abstinence from liquors is the safest rule. Pick a man who has won true success and work persistently to duplicate and improve upon his attainments. Depend always on your own efforts. Acquire the largest possible number of desirable associates who will help mould your character toward success."

Mr. Tufts married, September 24, 1907, Octavia C. Williams, daughter of David Williams and Mary Octavia Charlton, granddaughter of Richard Charlton and Ann E. Wilson and of Matthew B. Williams and Margaret McAllister, and a descendant of Sir Lachlan Maclean of Sudbury, England, and from Sir Roger Williams. Three children have been born to them: Mary Octavia Tufts, Bowen Charlton Tufts, and David Albert Tufts.

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Thos. A. Vail

THEODORE NEWTON VAIL

AMONG the leaders of American business industry to-day there is no one more prominent than Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the head of the entire Bell Telephone system.

His ancestry, both on his father's and mother's side, connects him with prominent families in Morris County, New Jersey. He is a descendant of the Quaker preacher, John Vail, who settled in New Jersey in 1710.

In early days, Lewis Vail, his grandfather, a civil engineer, went to Ohio and identified himself with the interests of that state as a builder of canals and highways. Davis Vail, his son and the father of Theodore N. Vail, was born there but at an early age went to New Jersey and became connected with the Speedwell Iron Works near Morristown, which had been founded by his uncle, Stephen Vail. Most of the machinery for the *Savannah*, the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic Ocean, was built at these iron works. Here, too, the magnetic telegraph was first brought into successful operation by Samuel F. B. Morse. He was largely aided in bringing this about by the help of the Vail family. Stephen Vail furnished the money and his son Alfred the mechanical turn of mind which put into practical form the scientific theory of the telegraph which Mr. Morse was trying to work out. The Morse Alphabet in telegraphy or the Dot and Dash Alphabet, as it was first called, was also devised by Alfred Vail.

Davis Vail married Phœbe Quinby, the daughter of Judge Isaac Quinby of Morris County, and a sister of Doctors William and Augustus Quinby and of General Quinby who, after graduating at West Point, became distinguished as a mathematician and professor of mathematics in Rochester University and as a general in the Civil War. After his marriage Davis Vail went back to Carroll County, Ohio, where Theodore N. Vail was born July 16, 1845. When he was about four years old his father again returned to New Jersey, where he was connected with the Speedwell Iron Works until 1866, when he removed to Iowa and took up farming on a large scale.

Theodore N. Vail took a thorough course in the old academy at Morristown and then read medicine with his uncle, Doctor William Quinby, for two years. In Morristown, telegraphy was almost in the air, as the result of the activity of Morse and Vail, so that Theodore had wires and keyboards for playthings at the Vail homestead. He also studied and practiced telegraphy in a local office.

He went with his father to Iowa, and about a year later took a position with the Union Pacific Railroad as agent and telegraph operator at a small station on that line. In the spring of 1869, through the kindness of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, he was appointed clerk in the Railway Mail Service. This service was at that time in its infancy. The mail was not distributed on the cars, as it is now, but was gathered up and carried on to certain large post-offices where it was sorted and forwarded. To remedy this delay the scheme of sorting the mail on the cars was begun, each clerk devising his own way of distribution. The question of methods was discussed by the clerks among themselves in the effort to secure more systematic results.

Mr. Vail took up the study of the distribution and dispatch of mails primarily for his own convenience, but also seeking that of his fellow-clerks. Looking for the shortest and quickest routes to destination he arranged a map and charts which he and others put into immediate use. This proved so helpful that the authorities at Washington soon called him to that city and he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service under George I. Bangs. Mr. Bangs was one of the most progressive officials in the department at Washington, and, through his large experience and acquaintance in politics, he was able to aid Mr. Vail very materially in introducing progressive methods into the Service.

A systematic plan for distributing the mail was put into operation all over the country in connection with an efficient civil service system. Mr. Vail was also very active in the development of the fast Railway Mail Service, giving fast mail trains the right of way over all others. The mail was soon sent from New York to Chicago in twenty-four hours, and at the present time in eighteen hours.

The marked ability of Mr. Vail as an organizer had so manifested itself in building up the progressive ideas of Mr. Bangs and putting the railway mail service of the country in the high place it occupies with the business world and the general public, that in

1876 he was appointed General Superintendent, although the youngest officer in the service. After two years in this position he felt that he could go no further in this direction without going into politics as a business. This he was not inclined to do and he made up his mind to leave the service.

At this time American civilization was taking on new forms. Machinery was displacing the hand and one man in a factory was doing the work of fifty at the cobbler's bench or weaver's loom. Railways were supplanting the stage-coach and the team, and the telegraph and the cable had put people within sight of each other and given them a deaf and dumb speech. The time was ripe for the telephone to furnish the hearing. And it did it. It was the keystone to the arch.

Professor A. Graham Bell and his three associates in the "Bell Telephone Association" had been trying for months to get the telephone upon the market, but with no success. They had a monopoly of the telephone business and everybody else was willing. They had the patents but there was no capital. The Western Union Telegraph Company was their natural enemy as a means of communication by wire. The telegraph people made fun of the telephone until they learned that some of their instruments had been supplanted by it. Then they quickly organized the "American Speaking-Telegraph Company," with large capital and such electrical inventors as Edison, Gray and Dollbear upon its staff, and made the announcement that they had "the only original telephone."

The result was unexpected. Of a sudden the telephone was no longer a "scientific toy," as people had regarded it, but an article of commerce. In a short time telephones were being rented at the rate of a thousand a month and little telephone exchanges were being started in a few cities, but there was lacking a business organization.

Of the four men who formed the Bell Telephone Association, Mr. Bell invented the telephone, Thomas Watson constructed it, Thomas Sanders, a leather dealer, financed it, and Gardner G. Hubbard, father-in-law of Mr. Bell, and a prominent lawyer of Boston and Washington, introduced it, but the business manager was lacking.

Hubbard had recently been appointed by President Hayes as the head of a commission on mail transportation. He and Mr. Vail were thus thrown together on trains and in hotels. Hubbard

always had a pair of telephones in his valise. His enthusiasm met with a hearty response in Mr. Vail, who had been interested in the experiments made at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and believed that the telephone had a successful business future before it.

This first-hand acquaintance with Mr. Vail as a successful business organizer in the mail service led Mr. Hubbard to say to Mr. Watson one morning, "I know our man in Washington," and he offered the position of General Manager to Mr. Vail, who accepted it promptly and, a week later, was in the little office in Reade Street, New York.

He was so confident of the future of the telephone that he afterwards said he was willing to leave a Government job with a small salary for a telephone job with no salary.

At this time all Bell telephone apparatus was made by Watson in a little shop in Court Street, Boston, but the business soon outgrew the shop and four other manufacturers were licensed to make bells and switch-boards.

The Western Electric Company of Chicago, had also begun to make Gray-Edison telephones for the Western Union, so that there were six groups of mechanics experimenting with a machinery that could talk. Vail soon recognized the fact that there was plenty of apparatus but too great variety, and, if there was to be any uniformity in their action, the work should be consolidated. By 1881 he had bought the six companies and brought them under one management. This was the first merger in telephone history and was of immense importance. Without that the Bell Company could not have successfully met the warfare that was waged against it for years.

The business now developed rapidly until the streets in some cities had become almost black with wires strung on poles sometimes fifty feet in height. The urgent necessity of burying the wires was evident, but the question was, how to do it. The constructive imagination of Mr. Vail came to the rescue. He began a series of experiments to find out what could be done, the result of which was the laying of an experimental cable in Boston and the next year an experimental system for New York.

Mr. Vail next started a series of experiments to discover a better type of cable than the oil-filled one then in use, which resulted in the discovery that hot lead might be moulded around a rope of twisted wires, thus making tight coverings that shed the moisture.

At first the telephone was thought of as a local convenience, but the vision of Mr. Vail was not satisfied until he saw the wires and heard the "Hello" between New York and Boston. Long distance telephoning was established and had only to be improved upon to become longer. The galvanized iron and steel wires in use were too noisy, and copper wire was too soft and weak. Mr. Vail asked a Bridgeport manufacturer to experiment upon copper wire to see if drawing would not harden and toughen it. The experiment was successful. By the use of drawn-copper wire, the establishment of the long-distance system and the organization of local companies in the principal cities, all under one general management, Mr. Vail had by 1884 established the business on a sound basis, commanding national recognition both as to its present value and future prospects. He organized the Bell Telephone Company of New York in 1878 and was its president from 1885 to 1890, when he resigned his position as general manager of the present company and retired from the telephone business.

While with the telephone he had worked a small farm near Boston, and when he left the company he bought another farm of 1500 acres in Vermont. This he called the Speedwell Farms, and commenced stock-raising on a varied and extensive scale. But this was not enough. He did not confine himself to his farm, but spent much time in travel, making a trip to South America in 1893, where the opportunities of the Argentine Republic attracted his attention.

With the purpose of developing its resources, he constructed, by permission of the government, an electric station which furnishes machinery for factories, light for streets and dwellings, and power for a street railway in a neighboring city. He bought a horse-car line in Buenos Ayres and changed it to a trolley line with thoroughly equipped cars from the United States. A well-organized company controlled it and bought up all competing lines.

This company was a British corporation and for its better management called Mr. Vail to London. In 1904, when he had the business in thorough working order, he gave up his active connection with it and returned to his farm in Lyndon, Vermont, which had now grown to 4,000 acres.

Mr. Vail remarked that the city of Buenos Ayres had paid him more for giving it a system of trolleys and electric lights than the United States had paid him for putting the telephone on a business

basis. He was ready to forget the troubles of city and telephone, and have a playtime on the farm.

In August, 1869, soon after he entered the Railway Mail Service as clerk, he married Miss Emma Righter of Newark, N. J. Their married life was very happy, as she was in full sympathy with him in his successful business career. They had one son, David R. Vail, who gave much promise as a young lawyer. The great sorrow of Mr. Vail's life came to him in 1905, when both wife and son passed away.

The supervising of the various interests of his farm, building barns, watching his Welsh ponies and Swiss cattle and directing the plowing, harrowing and seeding, occupied much of his time, but the home-life had changed, so that when a delegation of telephone directors, most of whom were his old-time associates, came to him one May morning in 1907 to urge him to resume his old place with them, he was ready to step out into the business world again.

At sixty-two years of age he took the presidency of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which unites the Associated Bell Companies that provide service throughout the country. The "grand telephone system" that Mr. Vail had imagined thirty years ago has gone on until the control of the Western Union has passed over to the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. Many telephone offices are now telegraph offices also, and still the work goes on.

Mr. Vail divides his time between the executive offices of the company in Boston, the headquarters in New York and his Vermont farm. He is a member of leading clubs in New York and Boston, and active in the social life of the two cities.

In 1907 Mr. Vail was married to Miss Mabel R. Sanderson of Boston.

From the above sketch of Mr. Vail we may see how well qualified he is for the head of this great company. He has known the telegraph and telephone from the start and has a wonderful faculty for organizing a great business enterprise as well as shaping its finances, so that we repeat there is no more prominent man among the leaders of American business industry than Theodore Newton Vail. Mr. Vail says that his promotion to be the head of one of the largest industries in the world is the result of beginning at the bottom and "sticking to the job."

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Joseph Van Ness.

JOSEPH VAN NESS

JOSEPH VAN NESS, author and publisher, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, December 13, 1849, and died in Lexington, Massachusetts, July 8, 1901. His father, James Van Ness, was a native of St. Andrews, Scotland; his mother, Elizabeth Robb, came from Dundee, Scotland. The name indicates that the paternal line harks back to a Dutch ancestry. The family came to America in 1847.

The father had been a teacher in his native land and continued the practice of his vocation in his adopted country. Shortly after the birth of Joseph, the family, lured by the larger opportunities of the Mississippi Valley, removed to the Middle West. Here in 1851 when his little son was only eighteen months old, the father died.

The little boy's mother, a canny Scotch woman, prudent, industrious, and of excellent business ability, became owner and manager of two farms and a general store in the then comparatively new country. When Joseph was a little more than four years old she allied herself in a second marriage with a Scotchman by the name of Stevens.

Joseph was a bright, active boy, very fond of knowledge and eager in its pursuit. At eleven years of age he had gained such knowledge as the elementary schools of his town could impart and had made diligent use of the town library. He was fired with the desire for a liberal education. His prudent mother, although very fond of her bright son, was not impressed with the desirability of a literary career for him. She did not actively oppose his ambition but gave it no open encouragement. The hopeful boy was not disheartened by his mother's indifference to his cherished ideal. He discussed his desire for more education with the genial and tolerant traveling salesman who periodically visited his mother's store to sell his goods. The boy finally persuaded the drummer to let him come and work for his board in his family and go to school. Under such circumstances Joseph made his preparation to enter and pursue a course in the Illinois Industrial University at Urbana, Illinois. That he probably rendered good value for such maintenance as he received is attested by the fact that he was almost twenty-seven years old when he gained his degree of Bachelor of Science from the Illinois University. He was a good student, conscientious in his work and far more intent upon genuine attainment than the mere possession of a college degree. His standing in all his studies was high. He received his degree in 1876 at the Illinois Industrial University and immediately registered at Cornell University, from which in 1878 he received the degree B.S. Although he pursued a

scientific course he was especially fond of languages and made notable progress in Latin, German, Spanish and early Swedish, at the same time paying particular attention to his native tongue. Thus in mature manhood, seasoned by a long fight to maintain his physical existence while acquiring the tools for a literary career, he stood at the gateway of his life work. His Scotch blood, the strict training of his mother in orderly ways, the strong impress upon him of her sterling character had proved invaluable assets. But although thus equipped by parental inheritance and acquired attainment he well-nigh failed at this juncture of realizing his ambition by reason of an overtaxed nervous system and a threatened collapse. His physician ordered him to a life in the open. Selling his library and other effects to pay the expenses of a journey, he went to Colorado. For the next four years in the clear stimulating air of Colorado and under the sunny skies of California he did penance to outraged nature and wooed back in large measure the well-nigh lost physical powers which are fundamental to all human achievement. During this period of rest and recuperation he defrayed his expenses by writing for the newspapers.

Domiciled near an irrigated section of Colorado owned and operated by an English syndicate, his reporter instinct led him to gather a mass of interesting information about irrigation. This he worked up into a series of interesting articles which the Denver *Republican* published and paid for. In California he was able to write of the mining interest of the State in a way to win pay and patronage from the newspapers of the Golden Gate. With the lapse of four precious years and a measurable return of health Mr. Van Ness became impatient to buckle down to a regular business. Accordingly he returned to Illinois and obtained the position of Eastern Representative of the *Shoe and Leather Review* published by C. L. Peyton of Chicago. He opened offices on Bedford Street in Boston. Later, he removed to Lincoln Street where he was burned out and thence removed to Atlantic Avenue where he was a second time burned out. He managed the affairs for the *Shoe and Leather Review* with so much tact and energy that it became the leading trade journal in the East. He spent the years from 1882 to 1885 in promoting the interests of the *Review*.

In 1885 he cut loose from the *Review* to establish an advertising agency for shoe machinery and leather interests. His business instinct showed him here an unoccupied field where energy, tact and good sense might win golden returns. Business came to his hand in satisfactory and increasing volume. At first he paid some attention to general advertising but the most satisfactory field proved to be the shoe making interests, especially the machinery end

of it, and from 1890 to 1896 when the Shoe Machinery Trust Company was formed his business was confined largely to the placing of advertising contracts for the multifarious kinds of machines which had part in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

One day while negotiating an advertising contract for a shoe thread concern, the idea occurred to him: "Why not establish some medium whereby the superintendents and foremen of shoe manufactories may get together, compare notes, suggest ideas, try out new plans, and thereby promote increased efficiency in the whole industry?" This project received a great impulse when the formation of the United Shoe Machinery Company, wiped out in great measure the need of shoe machinery advertising contracts.

With considerable difficulty he persuaded a friend to lend him a list of the foremen and superintendents of shoe manufactories whom he wished to reach. With this list in hand his project took the definite shape in his mind of a technical shoe trade journal which should discuss the best methods of manufacture, of factory management and of dealing with employees. It should also be an advertising medium through which dealers in all sorts of shoe manufacturing sundries might reach their clientele—a journal which should be put into the hands of every foreman and superintendent as well as of every owner and employer of shoe labor—a journal whose writers and contributors should be the practical men, the experts of the shoe industry. This was an entirely original idea with Mr. Van Ness—it being the first technical shoe trade paper ever published. A prospectus setting forth the aims and possibilities of the projected technical journal called forth such hearty encouragement from all classes interested in shoe manufacturing that Mr. Van Ness proceeded at once to plan the issue of such a periodical. The date of the first issue was October 20, 1896. In it were contributions from foremen, from expert operatives and others on methods, processes and results in the shoe industry, with questions and answers on problems affecting the industry. The journal, named the *Superintendent and Foreman*, met with enthusiastic endorsement from the very first. At the end of its first year it had four times the circulation of any other journal of the leather industry in the world. It was a pronounced financial success. It was published in English and German and reached every country on the globe where shoes are made. It earned and merited the sobriquet often given it of the "Little School Master in the Art of Shoemaking." It was an industrial journal of the highest order and increased in popularity from year to year. In August, 1899, Mr. Van Ness gathered together at Lake Sunapee the superintendents and foremen about Boston and suggested the formation of an association

—to be known as the Superintendents' and Foremen's Association, which was established and now is in existence throughout America and England. Social and business plans being completed, May 4, 1904, the first meeting of the Superintendents' and Foremen's Association was held at Revere House, Boston.

Mr. Van Ness was very ambitious for his periodical and had many large things planned for it which he did not live to carry through. He was first to suggest the establishment of Technical Shoe Schools and used his journal to create interest along that line which has recently been considered by State Boards of Education. He died July 8, 1901, in the fifty-second year of his age.

October 4, 1892, Joseph Van Ness was married to Sarah, daughter of John and Eliza Powel Gittings Bowman. Her father was of Puritan stock on his mother's side and of Cavalier stock on the father's side, Francis Bowman being the first Royal Magistrate appointed by the King in 1720; her mother a direct descendant of Captain William Powell, one of the earliest settlers of Jamestown, Virginia, and member of the "First Legislative Assembly in America," 1619.

Joseph Van Ness was a scholar, a clear thinker and writer, a successful business man. He was devoted to his ideals, faithful to every duty and obligation of life. He was no ordinary man from whatever standpoint considered. He was essentially kind and charitable.

He aspired to no public office. In politics he was a Democrat. He helped organize the Cornell Club of New England. He was a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity of Illinois University, of the Appalachian Mountain Club and of the Megantic Fish and Game Club. He was fond of tennis, of horseback riding and of horticulture.

He said little about religion but his life was true. He was fond of quoting Tennyson:

> "We have but faith, we cannot know,
> For knowledge is of things we see;
> And yet we trust—it comes from Thee
> A beam in darkness; let it grow."

He expressed his life motto thus:—

"Not happiness but duty done is the greatest good that life may bring. Even death, and whatever there may be beyond it, can bring no sweeter bliss than comes to him who is conscious of having done his duty to his fellowman."

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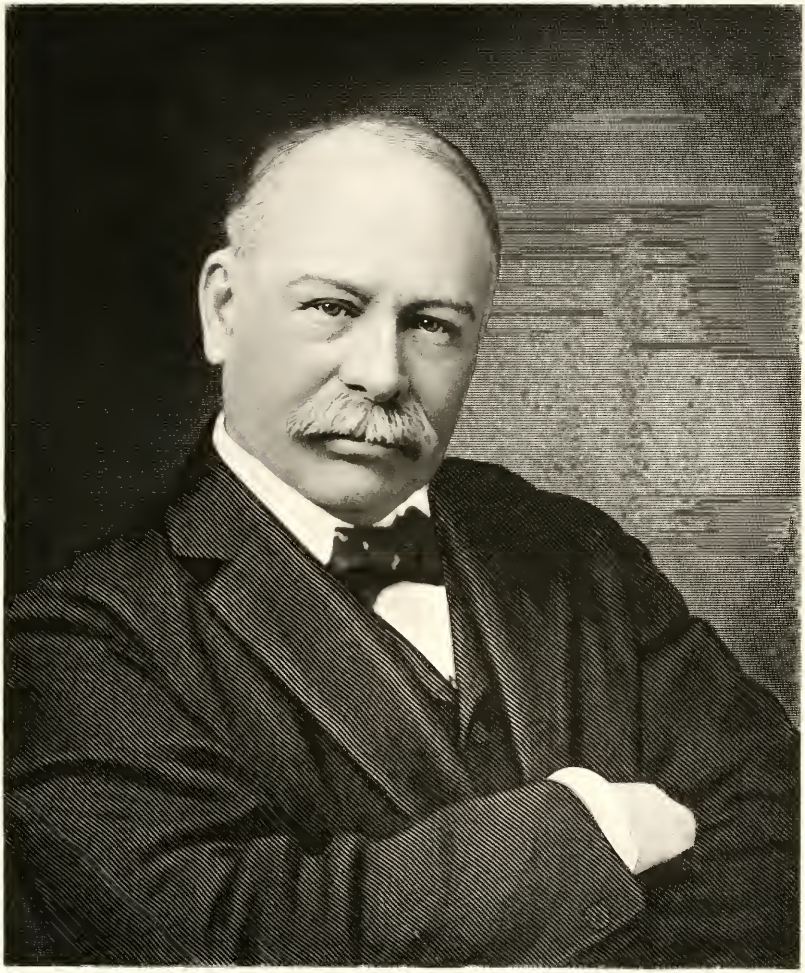

Yours truly

HENRY MELVILLE WHITNEY

HENRY MELVILLE WHITNEY was born in the town of Conway, Franklin County, Massachusetts, October 22, 1839. He inherited much of his enterprising public spirit, his intelligent capacity for business, and unusual tact for managing men and affairs, from his father, General James Scollay Whitney, who kept an old-fashioned country store, where the good people of the town met to discuss and settle the great questions of the time. These influences had much to do in shaping the career of Henry, while the beautiful character of his mother, Lucinda (Collins) Whitney, threw about him the charm of a happy home.

The early education of Henry M. Whitney was limited to the public schools of his native town and one year at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, where he was accompanied by William C. Whitney, a younger brother, who was later Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland. After his brief time at Williston, he went to work in his father's store and later he served as clerk in the Conway Bank for three years, and in these ways began to lay foundations for his business career. He spent two years in the Bank of Redemption, and some time as a clerk in the naval agent's office, and later in the shipping business in New York City. In 1866 he took the Boston agency of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, and became president of the company in 1879.

Mr. Whitney foresaw the magnificent possibilities of that part of Brookline which borders Boston, and, in the spring of 1886, invested quite extensively in land along Beacon Street in that town. He confidentially interested a number of his intimate and wealthy friends in his plans and asked them to join him. Having confidence in Mr. Whitney's integrity, wisdom, and tact, they accepted his proposition and formed the syndicate now known as the West End Land Company.

As a result of their efforts one can now see a most attractive boulevard skirted with beautiful residences and apartment houses. To bring this property into closer touch with the city, Mr. Whitney organized the West End Street Railway, running a line eight miles long out Beacon Street and connecting Brookline with Boston.

A few months after this line had been completed the subject of Street Blockades began to claim the attention of the public. At that time the following lines centered in the city: the Metropolitan, the Cambridge, the West End, the South Boston, and the Consolidated (Middlesex and Highland). The feeling soon prevailed that the clashing of these individual interests must come to an end. Mr. Whitney and the business men associated with him became convinced that consolidation was the only way out of the difficulty. Such a plan was arranged and agreed to by the various roads. At a meeting of the new corporation in September, 1887, Mr. Whitney

attracted the interest of all concerned by his clear statement of what the new movement meant for the city and for the future. He believed that affairs could be so administered as to bring satisfaction to stockholders and employees alike, and that the comfort and happiness of the people would be conserved by the consolidation as they could not be conserved under separate corporations.

In 1887 Mr. Whitney went to Richmond, Virginia, to study the merits of the electric railway in that city which was attracting much attention. He came back impressed with the fact that electricity was the coming power and he decided to give it a trial. As a result, an electric line was opened in 1888 from Park Square in Boston to Oak Square in Brighton, a part of it being operated by an underground circuit and the remainder by the trolley system. The next February a line of twenty motor cars was inaugurated from Bowdoin Square, Boston, to Harvard Square, Cambridge, by the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. This was so successful that, six months later, Mr. Whitney gave an order for six hundred additional motors.

Thus began the great electric system which the people of Boston hold in such high esteem. The leadership of Mr. Whitney was felt in a marked way all through the development of this system, but other business interests demanded his attention, and he retired from the presidency of the West End Company in September, 1893. His able management had won for him universal admiration and a large reputation. He has been president and director of the Rhode Island Coal Company, the American Asbestos Company, and the Boston and Gloucester Steamboat Company, vice-president of the Real Estate and Auction Board, and trustee of the West End Land Company. He organized the New England Gas and Coke Company, now the Massachusetts Gas Company. He was a strong advocate of reciprocity with Canada.

Mr. Whitney has a look of decision and firmness, tempered with courtesy and kindness. He is outspoken in his opinions and quick in his actions. Socially he is more a good listener than a good talker, but in public he is an impressive speaker and always commands attention. He is well-known as a generous man, and not a few people to-day owe their success in life to his kind assistance in time of need.

"True to his friendships, appreciative of all efforts that tend to uplift humanity, and ever ready to assist them, he enjoys the universal respect of the community."

Mr. Whitney was married October 3, 1878, to Miss Margaret Foster Green, of Brookline, which has been their home. They have one son and four daughters. The summer home of the family is at Cohasset.

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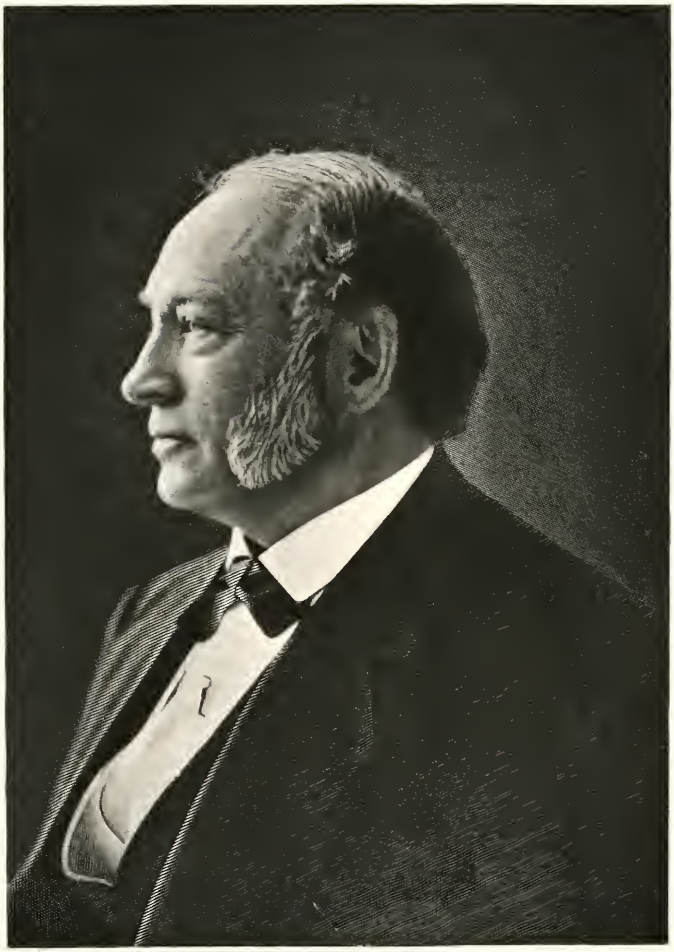


James D. Whitney

JAMES SCOLLAY WHITNEY

HIGH ideals and indomitable energy characterized the life of James Scollay Whitney. Though he was a Jacksonian Democrat and therefore belonged to what was in his time the minority party, it did not hinder the popular appreciation of Mr. Whitney's splendid qualities. He was again and again selected for responsible positions, and never once did he betray the trust that was imposed in him. When he organized a corporation for public business it was considered a privilege to serve with him. He was a business man of the most commendable type.

Mr. Whitney was born in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, May 19, 1811, of a splendid family stock. He was a descendant of John Whitney, one of the leaders of the English Puritans who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was related, also, to John Whitney of Harvard, Massachusetts, a Brigadier General in the Revolutionary Army.

He was educated in the schools of his native town where his father, Stephen Whitney, was a prominent merchant and manufacturer. He succeeded his father in business and shortly after removed to Conway, Massachusetts, where he engaged in manufacturing. His public devotion, his enterprising spirit, and his tactful management of men and affairs made him naturally a leader among men.

He was the town clerk of Conway for nine consecutive years beginning with 1843, and gave up the position only to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1851–1854. In 1851 he was also appointed Sheriff of Franklin County and two years later was elected to the convention that revised the State Constitution. Here he was conspicuous for his usefulness, his broad intelligence, and wide experience.

In 1854 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Arsenal at Springfield, Massachusetts, a position that he held for six years. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1856 that nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. In 1860 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston. This position he held for a year, for the Republicans soon came into power.

On his removal from the collectorship, Mr. Whitney engaged in business in Boston and soon became identified with enterprises

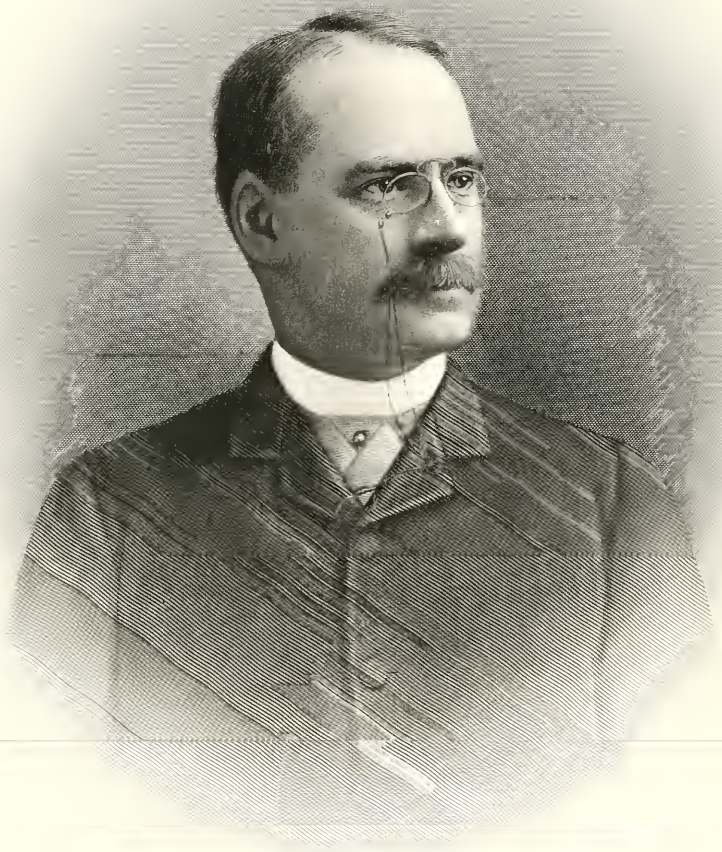
of large importance. Among these was the organization of the Metropolitan Steamship Lines with which the name of Whitney has been identified for many years. It was the first of the "outside lines" from Boston to New York. He was also President of the Boston Water Power Company, and largely instrumental in the laying out of the Fenway and the connecting system of Parks. No matter how large his business interests were, Mr. Whitney always found time to be a good citizen. In 1872 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the First Norfolk District. In 1876 he was chosen President of the State Democratic Convention that nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor. Two years later he presided over the Democratic Convention that met in Faneuil Hall and nominated Josiah G. Abbott for Governor. As this would indicate, he was high in the councils of his party and never failed to exercise a beneficial influence in the affairs of the State and nation.

He was married to Miss Lucinda Collins and four daughters and two sons survived him. Henry Melville Whitney's name will always he associated with the development of Boston's transportation system and other public enterprises. Hon. William C. Whitney of New York was Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland and was a leader of the New York Democracy.

The title of Brigadier-General by which Mr. Whitney was known through most of his life was derived from his election and commission to the Brigadier-Generalship of the Second Brigade of the Massachusetts Militia when he was but twenty-four years of age.

General Whitney died in Boston, October 24, 1878, greatly beloved and deeply mourned by his many friends.

Himself a man among men, he always won the esteem and regard of those, whatever their rank or distinction, with whom he came in contact. In the course of his long and busy life he met and knew many distinguished men. In his business relations he was noted for his sagacity, soundness of judgment, and courage. Few men were more interesting to meet and know. He had a wealth of reminiscence and his observations were those of a man of intellect and refinement who marked well what passed before him. His various enterprises were prosecuted without fear of failure and, wherever others grew timid, his self-reliance never deserted him. He left behind him a memory of good deeds and a high character.



W. C. Whitney

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY was born in Conway, Massachusetts, July 5, 1841. He died at New York City, February 2, 1904. He was the son of Gen. James Scollay and Lucinda (Collins) Whitney. His ancestral line traces back to John Whitney, born near London, England, in 1589, who in turn was descended from worthy stock dating back nearly to the time of the Conquest. John Whitney was well educated and, after serving an apprenticeship, became in due time a member of the honorable Merchant Tailors' Company, and identified with the Puritans. He left England with his wife Eleanor and five sons, in 1635, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became one of the most prominent and influential citizens. Among the many worthy descendants of John Whitney was Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney of Harvard, Massachusetts, who performed effective military service in the War of the Revolution, as well as civil service for his native State and his country.

In his childhood and youth, William Collins Whitney formed a taste for roaming in the woods of Conway and for the most select reading. He had the usual tasks which fall to a boy to perform in a home in the country. He was trained with a loving mother's care in matters moral and spiritual, and his attention was directed to the reading of history and biography, of which he was always fond. He was educated in the public schools of Conway, Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, and at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1863, and then studied law at Harvard in 1864. He was honored by Yale with the degree of LL.D. in 1888.

Immediately after his graduation he entered upon a most successful law practice in New York City. He entered upon his political life in 1871, in organizing the Young Men's Democratic Club in New York City. In the following year he was chosen Inspector of Schools, and the county leader in the Democratic party. In 1875 he became corporation counsel for the city of New York, in which capacity he inaugurated many needed reforms, and eliminated many abuses. In this work he saved the city millions of dollars, besides greatly reducing expenses. These sweeping and

laudable reforms established a prestige for him which doubtless paved the way for his appointment in 1885 as Secretary of the Navy by President Cleveland. In this important position he was given full powers to exercise the genius for efficiency of which he was possessed. He found everything connected with the naval department at a low ebb, and greatly in need of reorganization. He addressed himself at once to this task and to the building up of a naval power able to command respect abroad. His untiring energy was such, that in the short space of four years he laid the foundation of a navy now third in the world for effectiveness. For this achievement, the name of William Collins Whitney will be immortalized in American naval annals. He retired at the close of the first Cleveland administration in 1889.

The following quotation is from a speech delivered by Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas, on February 12, 1889, in which he paid a deserving tribute to Mr. Whitney:

"I am glad to say in the closing hours of Mr. Whitney's administration that the affairs of his department have been well administered. They have not only been well administered in the sense that everything has been honestly and faithfully done, but there has been a stimulus given, so far as it could be done by executive direction, to the production of the best types of ships and the highest form of manufacture, and more than all that, to the encouragement of the inventive genius of our people and to the performance of all possible work, not in navy yards, where they might be most surely made the instrument of political strength, but in private ship yards and manufactories to the effect that we have got to-day enlisted in this good work of building the American navy, not only the Navy Department backed by Congress, but we have got the keen competition of American manufacturers and the inventive genius of all our people, so that we may not only confidently expect the best results, but great improvement each year. I am glad to say that during the past four years, the navy department has been administered in a practical, level-headed, judicious way, and the result is such that I am prepared to believe and to say that within the next ten years we shall have the best navy in the world."

Mr. Whitney was a leading worker in the National Democratic Convention in 1892, and proved his fitness and skill as a politician in the successful nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, to which office he was elected.

Mr. Whitney was married in 1869 to Flora Payne, daughter of Senator Henry B. Payne from Ohio. Their home in Washington was one of the best appointed in the city and was a popular social center.

While Mr. Whitney owed much to heredity, he was also indebted to the influences of early environment for the shaping of his career. He began life in an ideal home, had the benefit of an academic and collegiate education, was fortunate in his early companionship; he was wisely guided in his private studies, and gained great advantage in his contact with notable men in active life. He made good use of his talents in every station which was given him, and bequeathed to posterity a name of which every American can well be proud.

After Mr. Whitney's death, ex-President Grover Cleveland said of him:

"As I think of him, my mind, passing beyond recent years, dwells upon the days of my association with him in high official duty, and recalls the time when I had the opportunity to enjoy his unreserved intimacy and friendly companionship.

"Our relations have never changed, but the exigencies of life have forbidden recent close intercourse.

"Mr. Whitney had more calm, forceful efficiency than any man I ever knew. In work that interested him he actually seemed to court difficulties and to find pleasure and exhilaration in overcoming them.

"His conquest over the obstacles he encountered in undertaking to build up our navy afforded him greater delight than the contemplation of the great results he achieved in his department of the government.

"His judgment was quick, clear, and astonishingly accurate, and when it was called into action his mental poise was so complete that neither passion nor irritation could lead it astray.

"While I remember all this with admiration and affection, I recall with more tender sentiment Mr. Whitney's devotion to his friends, his extreme consideration for all with whom he came into contact, his thoughtfulness for the ease and comfort of others, his ready impulse to help those who needed help.

"I mourn the death of a friend of whom it can be truthfully said that in his character were combined mental traits of a high order and loving qualities of heart that linked him to his friends with hooks of steel."

GEORGE BROWNING WILBUR

THE life of George Browning Wilbur is typical of the successful American of the early part of the last century. His father, Williams Wilbur, was a carpenter, whose marked characteristics were honesty, industry, and ambition. In those three traits lay the key to the situation. The man who possessed them was born on the 25th of November, 1791, and lived to the great age of ninety-eight years, seeing many of his ambitions realized in his son. He was a descendant of one Samuel Wildbore, who came with his wife from England and was made "freeman of Boston" on the fourth of March, 1634.

Williams Wilbur married Rebecca Browning, and when their son was born January 13, 1820, they gave him the name of George Browning. The family was at the time living in Hubbardston, Massachusetts. It was a rural community and the boy loved the out-of-door life and grew sturdy and strong of body and soul in the simple, hard life of a country boy with plenty of work expected from him. His schooling was of the most meagre description, confined to a few months each year in the district school, supplemented by a course at a business college in later life. He learned his father's trade of carpenter.

Like most boys who go far in life, his mother was the strong influence which moulded his character, intellectually, morally, and spiritually. School, early companionship, private study, and the contact of men in active life, all contributed their share to make him strong and self reliant; a man with the power to plan largely and to get his plans carried out.

In 1859 he entered into partnership with Jonas G. Clark in the furniture business. Those were the days when California settlements were growing like weeds and the demands for household necessities far outstripped the supply. These men saw the opportunity and began shipping their furniture to California where it could be sold to advantage. The profits made were enormous and the poor boy became a rich man.

At that time, the roads across the continent were few and Mr. Wilbur saw that there was great need of railroad facilities to develop the Southern section of the great Western country. He was willing to risk his own fortune in this new venture. Before long, he had succeeded in interesting Mr. Thomas Nickerson and other Boston men in his plan for a new, transcontinental railroad to

Geo. A. Wilbur

follow the line of the old Santa Fé trail, on which Indians and settlers had for years been traversing the hot deserts of the South. The result of his labors allows many to-day to travel in luxury across the regions which took so heavy a toll of life when the trail guided the prairie schooner to California. For these men built the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, 1870 to 1872.

This proving a success, Mr. Wilbur and Mr. Nickerson financed another great road in 1880, the Mexican Central Railroad, furnishing the millions necessary, and gaining large returns on their investment.

There is a spice of humor in the fact that the man who was instrumental in causing so many to ride, loved walking above every other form of amusement. It was a reminiscence of the days of the country boy. He was further interested generally in all outdoor sports, and billiard playing was his recreation in later life. He also found great profit and pleasure in his reading of History, Biography, and the current topics of the day.

In politics Mr. Wilbur was always a Republican, although avoiding the holding of office, excepting during the period of the Civil War when he held the position of First Selectman in Watertown, Massachusetts.

In religion he was a Unitarian. In his own quiet way he had a deep artistic taste and was one of the original members of the Boston Art Club. He was also a member of the Unitarian Club and the Republican Club.

Mr. Wilbur was a Director in the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, a Director in the Mexican Central Railroad, a Director and President of the California Southern Railroad, a Director in the Pawtucket Haircloth Company, and Director in the Boston Safe Deposit Company.

He married in 1845, before wealth was more than a dream to him. It was on the 18th day of May and the bride was Hannah, daughter of Maccajah and Ruth Reid.

His first wife, Hannah Reid, died in 1882; and in 1884 he married Frances M. Decker of Clinton, Maine, who survives him.

By the first marriage four children were born, three of whom outlived their father. Charles A., Clara, married James C. Melvin, and Mabel. His eldest daughter, Mary R. (Mrs. George Townsend Hill), died in 1905.

Mr. Wilbur died at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, on the 15th day of July, 1914.

CLARENCE WEST WILLIAMS

CLARENCE WEST WILLIAMS was born in Greensboro, Vermont, November 12, 1863. His father, Arthur West Williams, was a farmer who also had a country store. The great-grandfather of Clarence West Williams was James Williams, son of Samuel and Phebe Williams, born in Andover, Massachusetts, August 22, 1759; married, 1786, Susannah Merrill, who was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, March 27, 1767. He resided in Littleton, New Hampshire, from 1789 until he died June 14, 1822. He was a farmer and hotelkeeper; later, a Revolutionary soldier; he enlisted as a Private in Captain Seth Drew's Company, Col. Ebenezer Sprout's Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Line, in March, 1781, and was discharged December 19, 1783. He was active and useful in town affairs. The town records gave him the title of Captain. He served as Selectman in 1790, 1792, 1794, 1799, and from 1801 to 1807; Moderator, in 1801 and 1802; Treasurer, in 1807 and 1808; Representative, in 1804; and first Postmaster in Littleton, appointed in September, 1802.

Clarence West Williams had the misfortune to lose his father when he was but ten years of age. The elder Williams was a most estimable man, very energetic and public spirited. To his mother, Eliza Ann (Clark) Williams, he is deeply indebted for a strong and wholesome bias toward those primary virtues which make the basis for a noble character. Such education as the district schools of Northern Vermont furnished, he received regularly.

He was a sturdy boy and it seemed imperative that he should do what he could to fill the vacant breadwinner's place. At eleven years old he went to work in a country hotel. His difficulties and privations made him only the more keen to know and to learn. He obtained, in spite of his handicaps, a respectable training in the local academy and in the Tilton, New Hampshire, Seminary.

The range of his boyhood reading was quite restricted but it included the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and any books on mechanical subjects which he could get hold of. He had from childhood a decided bent for mechanics.

At sixteen years of age he went to Littleton, New Hampshire, to learn the business of heating, ventilating, and sanitation. He had the ambition to become more than a workman in his chosen line of activity—his purpose was to become a mechanical engineer. He joined the Young Men's Christian Association and made all the use he could of the night school it afforded. Mastery of the practical or workmen's side of his chosen department of mechanics was duly

Clarence West Williams

acquired, and he studied the theoretical part in the available literature on the subject. He continued for some time to apply his acquired skill and knowledge in New Hampshire with a good degree of success, but the increasing attention to scientific ventilation of public buildings, institutions, and hospitals finally led Mr. Williams to seek a new field in Massachusetts.

He was appointed Mechanical Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and held that position for eight years. Increasingly frequent calls for expert advice from outside quarters led him to devote his whole time and energy to the business of a consulting engineer.

Mr. Williams is a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the New England Association of Commercial Engineers, the American Hospital Association, the New England Deaconess Corporation; Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Deaconess Hospital, President of the Men's Bible Class, Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, member of the Somerville Board of Trade, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee.

He has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association since he was fourteen years old and belongs to the Somerville branch. He belongs to Somerville Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He was a member of the School Committee in 1895 in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and a member of the Somerville School Committee for 1914–15, and is now its Vice-Chairman. He is a Republican in politics and has been twice a delegate from Somerville to the Republican State Convention.

He has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was thirteen years old.

He was married April 10, 1885, to Lillian, daughter of A. W. Streeter, granddaughter of Levi Streeter, and a descendant from Stephen Streeter, who came from Kent, England, to Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1652. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had two children, of whom one is living, Arthur Phillips, student in class of 1915, Dartmouth College.

Mr. Williams attributes his success in large measure to the childhood home training of his mother. He places strong emphasis on the constant private study he has carried on. He feels a debt of gratitude to the virile men with whom he has rubbed elbows.

He is positive that a young man to succeed in life needs early to choose a life vocation, suited to his tastes and ability; and he is sanguine that if the young man pursues it with determination and energy and a "Never say die" persistence, clean of life and honest of purpose, he will arrive at the desired goal.

WALTER PELLINGTON WINSOR

WALTER PELLINGTON WINSOR was born at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, August 11, 1846, and died there December 8, 1911. He came from splendid sea-battling stock, men who in their day carried the fame of New England to every shore. He could trace his ancestry back to William Winsor of Devonshire, England, who settled in Boston in the days of the Colonies. His son, Samuel Winsor, settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts. Samuel Winsor's grandson was Zenas Winsor, who was the first of the line to follow the sea.

Walter Pellington Winsor's father was Alexander Winsor, who was one of the old-school clipper ship captains. He was master of some of the most famous vessels that sailed the sea: the *Flying Cloud,* the *Herald of the Morning,* and the *Sea Nymph.* Captain Winsor married Sarah Pellington Allen of Fairhaven. Besides Walter P. Winsor, there was another son, Captain Alexander Winsor (born 1845), who inherited from his father and his environment a love for the sea. For over twenty years he handled the greatest steamers of the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company. When the war between China and Japan broke out, he was in charge of the transport *Mee Foo.* In recognition of his services during this war, the Chinese Government decorated him with the order of the Double Dragon—a notable emblem presented to him by the Prime Minister himself, Li Hung Chang.

Walter P. Winsor was educated in the public schools of his native town and later completed his course at the private school of John Boadle of New Bedford.

At the age of seventeen he left his home for the position of bookkeeper with a firm on Broadway, New York.

In 1866 he became clerk for the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New Bedford. Here his worth soon became known. He rose rapidly from clerk to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the company and retained that position until 1874.

Immediately upon severing his relations with the Insurance Company he was offered and accepted the office of Cashier of the First National Bank. In this capacity he served for twenty-five years. On the death of the President of the bank in 1899 he was unanimously elected his successor. This position, for which he was so eminently fitted, he held up to the day of his death.

In politics Mr. Winsor was a staunch Republican. He served his town of Fairhaven in the position of Selectman for thirteen

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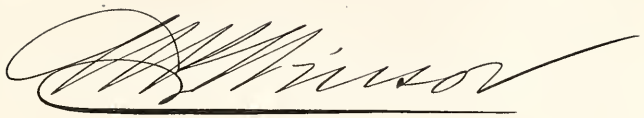


years, a service which reveals how his friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens appreciated him.

In religion, Mr. Winsor was an ardent Unitarian and always carried the interests of the Unitarian Church in Fairhaven near to his heart. He was a close friend of the late Henry H. Rogers. So highly did Mr. Rogers value his integrity and business sagacity, that he made him one of the executors of his great estate. He was also a Director of the Virginian Railway which Mr. Rogers organized and built. He was Vice-President of the Atlas Tack Company; Director of the Wamsutta Mills; Director of the Union Street Railway Company; Treasurer of the Fairhaven Water Company; and Treasurer of the Millicent Library of Fairhaven.

Mr. Winsor was married in 1876 to Mary G. Bancroft, daughter of Sylvia W. (Thwing) Bancroft and Joseph B. Bancroft of Hopedale, Massachusetts. Three of his children survive him, the eldest, Walter Pellington, Jr., having died only six months previous to his father's death. Those surviving him are: Anna Bancroft, now Mrs. Carl Clapp Shippee, who has two sons, Winsor and Robert; Bancroft, who studied at the Worcester Polytechnic and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Allen Pellington, who is a graduate of Harvard University.

In appreciation of Mr. Winsor the following editorial appeared in the *Morning Mercury* of December 11, 1911:

"In the death of Walter P. Winsor there passes out one who has been for many years, a prominent figure in the large financial affairs of this community. Throughout his long business career, no act of Mr. Winsor's was ever at variance with that first impression which his noble appearance inspired. His ability as an accomplished banker and financier was high, but the surpassing trait was his exalted honor and trustworthiness, and his judicious conservatism in handling the important affairs and the responsibilities entrusted to his management and care. Outside of his business career he lived the life of a gentleman of quiet and refined tastes, one who loved flowers and simple pleasures, and his home above all.

> "Of soul sincere
> In action faithful, and in honor clear,
> Who broke no promise, served no private end,
> Who gained no title, and who lost no friend."

The life of such a man lives after him. When men of a later generation are tempted amid the stress and strain of almost impossible business conditions, they will be steadied and held firm to their highest ideals, when they think of such a man as Walter Pellington Winsor.

JOHN WOOD

JOHN WOOD was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 21, 1847 and died at his home in Brookline, June 18, 1914. He was the son of Edward E. Wood, a Boston commission merchant, and Sarah (Spaulding) Wood.

John Wood's devotion to his mother during her entire life was very marked, while her moral and spiritual influence was of the greatest service to him throughout his career.

His grandfather, John Wood, was born in Bath, Maine, May 13, 1775, and died in Newburyport, Massachusetts, May 13, 1853. His grandmother was Elizabeth Smith.

The founder of the family in America, Daniel Wood, came from England about 1675 and, having settled in Rowley Village, served there for a term of years both as Selectman and Town Treasurer.

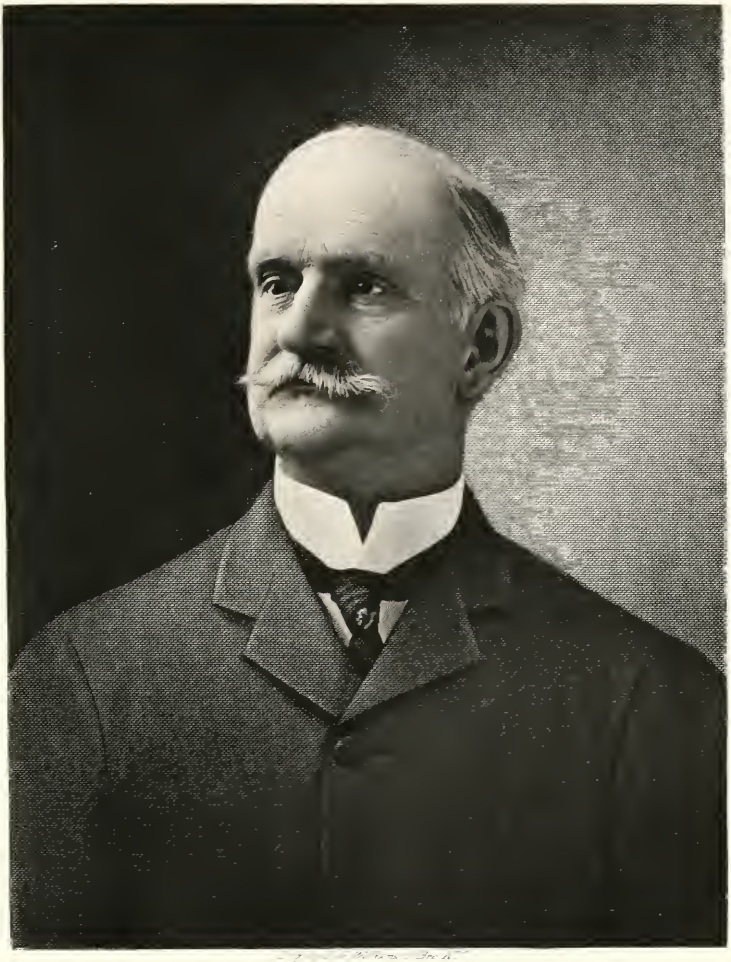
As a young lad John Wood removed with his parents to Dorchester, and after a course of study in the public school was graduated from the Dorchester High School. He subsequently worked on his father's farm, then took up the carriage business, and, a few years later, established with his brother Edward E. Wood, a paint and oil business in Boston. This was carried on successfully for thirty years under the firm name of Wood Brothers, till ill health compelled retirement from active business life.

Even from boyhood John Wood took the greatest enjoyment in reading, especially works of history, travel and fiction. Music made a strong appeal to his nature, and he enjoyed greatly hearing symphony and classical music generally.

He was a liberal in religion and regularly attended the Unitarian Church while his political sympathies were with the Republicans. Loving home life more than most men, he could never be induced to accept any public office or become a candidate. His interest in civic affairs, however, was both active and intelligent. He was long a member of the Boston Paint and Oil Club and a charter member of the Boston Athletic Association.

Mr. Wood was married on January 18, 1893, to Caroline D. Hodges, a daughter of William G. Hodges, and a granddaughter of James Leonard Hodges, a once prominent citizen of Taunton, Massachusetts, who served as Representative in Congress from 1827 to 1833 and was State Senator in 1823 and 1824. The only child of Mr. Wood is John Wood, Jr., who is in the insurance business in Boston.

Mr. Wood kept himself well informed as to the trend of current events; he took much pleasure in driving about the country; and the lure of the best in literature as well as in the symphony concert hall seldom appealed to him in vain.



John Wood

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